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## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY—BULLETIN No. 84, PART II.

H. W. WILEY, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

# INFLUENCE OF FOOD PRESERVATIVES AND ARTIFICIAL COLORS ON DIGESTION AND HEALTH.

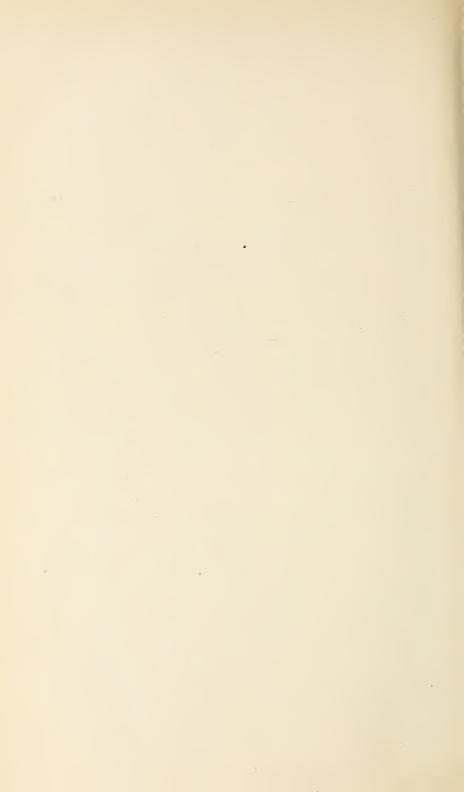
#### II.—SALICYLIC ACID AND SALICYLATES.

BY H. W. WILEY, M. D.,

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF W. D. BIGELOW, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF FOODS, F. C. WEBER, AND OTHERS.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1906.



### LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY, Washington, D. C., April 28, 1906.

Sir: I beg to submit for your inspection and approval the results

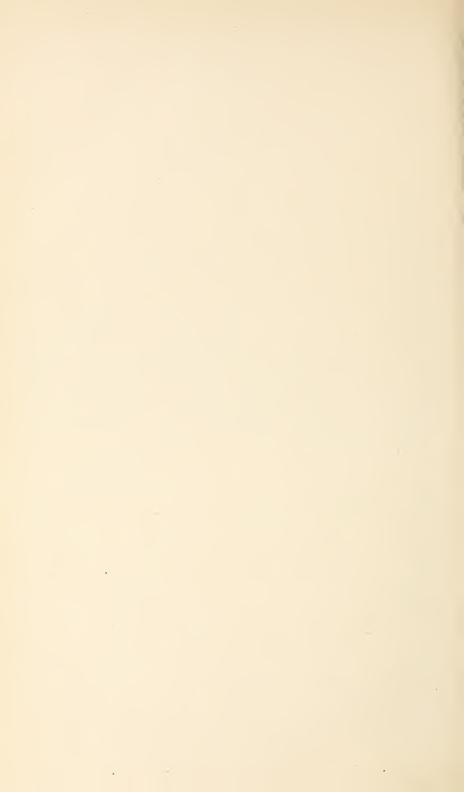
of the investigations which have been made in this Bureau to determine the effect of salicylic acid and salicylates upon digestion and health. The work is a continuation in plan of that described in Part I of Bulletin 84, devoted to boric acid and borax. I recommend that the report be published as Part II of Bulletin 84.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY, Chief of Bureau.

Hon. JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture.

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# INFLUENCE OF FOOD PRESERVATIVES AND ARTI-FICIAL COLORS ON DIGESTION AND HEALTH.

#### II.—SALICYLIC ACID AND SALICYLATES.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE EXPERIMENT.

The researches to determine the effect of salicylic acid upon digestion and health were carried on in the same manner as those described in the first part of this bulletin on boric acid and borax. Some few changes were made in the methods of manipulation, sampling, and analysis in order to simplify the process and to save time. Instead of the analysis being made upon each daily sample of the food or feces, a careful study of composite samples for the various periods was made and the analysis of the composite sample for the period accepted as a true representative composition of the food or excrement during that period. It was found also, in so far as the labor and time were concerned, that it was just as convenient to have all twelve of the subjects under observation at once as to divide them into squads of six each and alternate the periods of observation of each squad with periods of rest. For example, in the analysis of the bread for the tables the daily samples were composited and the analyses made for twelve persons as easily as for six. The same is true for each article of diet and for the analysis of the excrementitious material. By this arrangement the analysts were able to complete the analytical work during the periods of recreation and to devote more time to the classification and tabulation of the data. The burden of the analytical work was thus diminished one-half, while its accuracy and efficiency were not sacrificed in any respect, but on the contrary rather increased.

The analyses of the foods and feces were made in the Division of Foods under the supervision of W. D. Bigelow; the conduct of the food table, the study of the body weights, and the urinalyses were under the charge of F. C. Weber, and the microscopic tests were conducted by B. J. Howard.

Owing to other arrangements the surgeons in connection with the Marine Hospital Service found themselves unable to give the time necessary to the regular inspection of the physical state of the young men under observation, and this inspection was undertaken by the Chief of the Bureau. A thorough physical and medical examination was given to each applicant before his admission to the table, in order to be certain that those admitted to the experimental work were in a perfectly sound physical state and for at least one year previous to the beginning of the experimental work had not suffered from any severe illness. In this respect the same means were employed and the same care exercised as in the experiment with borax, the squad having been chosen, thoroughly examined as described, and placed upon the permanent diet for about a week before the regular period of observation began, on October 19, 1903.

The main experiment on salicylic acid is referred to as Series VI, following Series V of Part I on boric acid, while Series XI is a supplemental, special study conducted at a later date to determine certain effects on the urine, the importance of which had been suggested by the work of Series VI. It will be noted from the schedules following that the work of Series VI began on October 19, 1903, and was completed on December 7, a period of fifty days, excluding the preparatory work, which began about October 15. Series XI consisted of a preliminary study of three men from March 29, 1905, to April 9, and a special study of four men from April 27 to May 16, a total of thirty-

two days under observation.

#### SERIES VI.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRESERVATIVE.

#### SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATION.

In Table I are given the dates of the periods and subperiods of the observations, which are useful in case their duration is not repeated in the text. In Table II are given the data showing the administration of the salicylic acid for each of the periods and subperiods and the quantities given to each individual daily.

Table I.—Dates of periods and subperiods in Series VI.

Period and subperiod.	Date of begin- ning.	Date of ending.
Fore period	1903. Oct. 19 do Oct. 24	1903, Oct. 28 Oct. 23 Oct. 28
Preservative period First subperiod Second subperiod Third subperiod Fourth subperiod Fourth subperiod Fifth subperiod	Oct. 29 do Nov. 3 Nov. 8 Nov. 13 Nov. 18	Nov. 27 Nov. 2 Nov. 7 Nov. 12 Nov. 17 Nov. 22
Sixth subperiod		Nov. 27 Dec. 7 Dec. 2 Dec. 7

Table II.—Schedule of administration of preservative, Series VI.

#### IN TABLETS.

Period and date.	Nos. 1, 2, 4-12.	No. 3.
First subperiod:	Grams.	Grams.
October 29, 1903	0.21	0
31,1903	.21	0
November 1,1903	.21	0
2, 1903	. 21	0
Total per individual	1.05	0
Second subperiod:		
November 3, 1903. 4, 1903.	.42	.21
4,1903	.42	.21
5,1903. 6,1903.	.42	.21
7, 1903	.42	. 21
Total per individual	2.10	1.05

Table II.—Schedule of administration of preservative, Series VI—Continued.
IN CAPSULES.

Period and date.	Nos. 1, 2, 4-12.	No. 3.
Third subperiod: November 8, 1903.	Grams. 0.74	Grams. 0, 42
9, 1903.	.74	. 42
10, 1903.	.74	. 42
11, 1903.	. 74	. 42
12, 1903	.74	. 42
Total per individual	3.70	2.10
Fourth subperiod:		
November 13, 1903	1.2	.8
14, 1903	1.2	.8
15, 1903	1.2	8
16, 1903	1.2	.8
17, 1903	1.2	.8
Total per individual	6.0	4.0
Fifth subperiod:		
November 18, 1903	1.6	1.2
19, 1903.	1.6	1.2
20, 1903.	1.6	1.2
21, 1903.	1.6	1.2
22, 1903	1.6	1.2
Total per individual	8.0	6.0
Sixth subperiod:		
November 23, 1903	2.0	1.6
24, 1903.	2.0	1.6
25, 1903.	2.0	1.6
26, 1903	2.0	1.6
27, 1903 a	2.0	1.6
Total per individual	10.0	8.0
Total per individual for entire preservative period	30, 85	21, 15
Total per maryidual for entire preservance period	50.55	21. 10

aNo. 6 took no preservative on November 27, making his total dose for the sixth subperiod 8 grams instead of 10, and the total for the entire preservative period 28.85 grams.

The only notable variation in the administration of the preservative occurred in the case of No. 3, who, on account of a slight indisposition which developed during the fore period, did not begin to take the preservative until the second subperiod.

#### METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION.

The preservative was administered in two forms, considered to be most convenient, namely, in tablets and in capsules. Objections have been urged against this manner of administering the preservative, and it has even been stated in some criticisms of the borax experiment that the use of this method is sufficient ground for the rejection of all the data collected relative to the injurious effects of the preservative upon the metabolic processes, because of the alleged irritant effects of preservatives so administered as compared with the effects produced by the same bodies as found in the foods themselves as purchased on the market.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the futility of such an objection. Were the preservatives employed poisonous bodies, in the ordinary sense of the term, producing a direct mechanical effect upon the membranes of the mouth, esophagus, and stomach, there might be some ground for criticising their ingestion in the form of tablets or

capsules. In the case of the preservatives employed, however, which in the quantities used produced no such effects, the objections are entirely groundless. A preservative administered in this way at the time of the meals, as was always the case, is at once thoroughly incased in the food, is rapidly mixed with the contents of the stomach during the process of digestion, and could not in any way exert any injurious effect by reason of the form of its administration. Moreover, this method of exhibition in connection with injection into the blood is one commonly followed in medical and pharmacological experiments.

#### QUANTITY OF THE PRESERVATIVE.

It will be seen that the quantities subjected vary from 210 milligrams a day at the beginning of the preservative period to as much as 2 grams a day at its close, the object in this arrangement being to determine progressively the limit of toleration for ordinary medicinal doses. With a substance whose activity is as limited as that of salicylic acid, it is evident that it would be impossible within any reasonable time to secure any idea of its physiological effect by administering mere traces of the reagent. On the other hand, the quantity used, namely, 30.85 grams, over a period of thirty days, an average of a gram a day, while not excessive, is sufficient to permit of a study of the effects of this substance upon the metabolic processes.

#### EXCRETION OF THE SALICYLIC ACID.

Tracing the history of salicylic acid in the organism is a somewhat difficult procedure. Soon after the exhibition of salicylic acid it or its derivatives appears in the urine, and it is evident that the kidney is the principal excretory organ. Owing to the changes in the composition of the salicylic acid resulting in the formation of salicyluric acid and other decomposition products, a comparison of the amounts excreted in the urine with the quantity given is a difficult operation. Table III shows in milligrams the quantity of salicylic acid administered and the amount thereof recovered in the urine. In the course of five days after the cessation of the administration of the salicylic acid nothing but a mere trace was found in the urine. In fact, in some cases only traces were left after four days.

In this connection attention is called to the difficulties attending the exact determination of salicylic acid and the products obtained therefrom in its passage through the body. The method used in these investigations for determining salicylic acid is as follows.

#### METHOD FOR DETERMINING SALICYLIC ACID IN THE URINE.

Make alkaline with sodium hydrate 25 or 50 cubic centimeters of urine, according to the amount of salicylic acid administered, and evaporate, with the addition of a little sand, to a thick sirup. Rub this mass with a pestle, after adding 50 cubic centimeters of 98-99 per

cent alcohol, decant the alcohol on a filter paper and repeat the extraction five or six times. Transfer the precipitate to a filter and wash until no test for salicylic acid can be obtained by evaporating 10 cubic centimeters of the extract to dryness, taking up with petroleum spirit and testing in the usual way.

Evaporate the extracts to free them from alcohol, take up with water, acidify, extract with ether, and evaporate until free from ether. Dissolve the salicylic acid in hot water and make up to a definite volume at room temperature and make up aliquot portions of this solution to 100 cubic centimeters in Nessler's jars.

Add 5 cubic centimeters of a 0.5 per cent ferric alum solution to one of these jars and mix thoroughly, noting the depth of color. Make up a set of standards from a solution containing 0.1 milligram per cubic centimeter of salicylic acid so that they approximately match the color developed in the test just described. That is, if the color developed approximates 1.2 milligrams make up the standards so that they will contain 1.18, 1.20, and 1.22 milligrams of salicylic acid. Then compare a new solution of the sample with these samples, making the comparisons immediately after adding the ferric alum solution, as the color fades rapidly. The comparisons should be made in triplicate and are accurate to 0.02 of a milligram.

Blanks run by adding salicylic acid to normal urines averaged 95 per cent of the acid recovered. Extracts of urines passed during the preservative period were heated to 156° to volatilize the salicylic acid and the residues weighed as salicyluric acid. In every case the residues were so small as to be negligible.

The samples of feces tested gave no indication of the presence of salievlie acid.

•	No	. 1.	No	), 2,	No	. 3.	No	. 4.
Period.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	1 0 %.	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.
Preservative period: First subperiod, Oct. 29-Nov. 2 Second subperiod, Nov. 8-7. Third subperiod, Nov. 8-12. Fourth subperiod, Nov. 13-17. Fifth subperiod, Nov. 18-22. Sixth subperiod, Nov. 23-27.	Mgs. 1, 050 2, 100 3, 700 6, 000 8, 000 10, 000	Mgs. 315 785 1,115 2,787 3,267 4,990	Mgs. 1, 050 2, 100 3, 700 6, 000 8, 000 10, 000	Mgs. 0 695 1, 311 2, 992 4, 398 4, 945	Mgs. 0 1,050 2,100 4,000 6,000 8,000	Mgs. 0 314 508 1,769 2,710 3,386	Mgs. 1,050 2,100 3,700 6,000 8,000 10,000	Mgs. 526 575 1, 980 2, 759 3, 993 5, 010
Total, Oct. 29-Nov. 27	30,850 1,028	13, 259 442	30, 850 1, 028	14, 341 478	21,150 846	8, 687 290	30, 850 1, 028	14, 843 495

524

Tr.

0

Ft. tr.

0

0

180

Ft. tr.

0 Good tr.

0 Ft. tr.

0

129

0

0

0

0

0

0

0 Ft. tr.

0

0

359 Tr.

0

Dec. 4.....

Dec. 5.....

Dec. 2.....

Second subperiod-Dec. 3.....

After period: First subperiod-Nov. 28-Dec. 2 .... Dec. 1 ....

Table III.—Salicylic acid ingested and recovered in urine, Series VI.

Table III.—Salicylic acid ingested and recovered in urine, Series VI—Continued.

	No	. 5.	No	. 6.	No	. 7.	No	. 8.
Period.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount re-
Preservative period: First subperiod, Oct. 29-Nov. 2. Second subperiod, Nov. 3-7. Third subperiod, Nov. 8-12. Fourth subperiod, Nov. 18-17. Fifth subperiod, Nov. 18-22. Sixth subperiod, Nov. 23-27.	Mgs. 1, 050 2, 100 3, 700 6, 000 8, 000 10, 000	Mgs. $302$ $439$ $1,947$ $3,606$ $4,422$ $4,853$	Mgs. 1,050 2,100 3,700 6,000 8,000 8,000	Mgs. 513 471 1,070 2,516 3,636 4,301	Mgs. 1,050 2,100 3,700 6,000 8,000 10,000	Mgs. 276 635 1,548 2,346 3,567 3,897	Mgs. 1,050 2,100 3,700 6,000 8,000 10,000	Mgs. 281 750 1, 431 2, 323 3, 892 4, 926
Total, Oct. 29–Nov. 27 Average per day	30,850 1,028	15, 569 519	28, 850 962	12,507 417	30, 850 1, 028	12, 269 406	30, 850 1, 028	13, 603 453
After period: First subperiod — Nov. 28-Dec. 2 Dec. 1  Dec. 2  Second subperiod— Dec. 3 Dec. 4 Dec. 5	0 0 0 0	194 Tr. 0	0 0 0 0	Very ft. tr. Very ft. tr.	0 0 0	97 Tr. Ft. tr.	0 0 0	311 Tr. Dbtful. Tr. Ft. tr.
	No	. 9.	No	. 10.	No.	. 11.	No.	. 12.
Period.	Dose.	Amount recovered.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount recovered.	Dose.	Amount recovered.
Preservative period: First subperiod, Oct. 29-Nov. 2. Second subperiod, Nov. 3-7 Third subperiod, Nov. 18-12 Fourth subperiod, Nov. 18-12 Fifth subperiod, Nov. 18-22 Sixth subperiod, Nov. 23-27.								
Preservative period: First subperiod, Oct. 29-Nov. 2 Second subperiod, Nov. 3-7 Third subperiod, Nov. 8-12 Fourth subperiod, Nov. 18-17 Fifth subperiod, Nov. 18-22	Mgs. 1,050 2,100 3,700 6,000 10,000	Amount re- 212 820 1,496 2,785 3,993	Mgs. 1,050 2,100 6,000 8,000	Amonut re- covered. 392 858 2,399 3,778	Mgs. 1,050 2,100 3,700 6,000 8,000	Amount re- 360 638 1,361 2,459 3,624	Mgs. 1,050 2,100 3,700 6,000 8,000	Mgs. 267 6000 1,705 2,597 3,660

#### DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

As before stated, the quantities obtained by analysis represent 95 per cent of the actual quantities of salicylic acid in the urine. The tests as applied show that no weighable quantities of salicyluric acid are present in the urine.

The individual data show in the case of No. 1 a little over one-third of the salicylic acid recovered in the urine and the same is true of No. 2. A little more than one-third is recovered in the case of No. 3.

Almost one-half is recovered in the case of No. 4, a little over one-half in the case of No. 5, a little less than one-half in the case of No. 6, a little over one-third in the case of No. 7, almost one-half in the case of Nos. 8 and 9, a little over a third in the case of No. 10, and less than one-half in the case of Nos. 11 and 12.

The summary for 12 men shows that 44.47 per cent of the salicylic acid administered was recovered, an average of 443 milligrams out of 996. If the correction indicated by the blanks be made, a total average recovery of 46.8 per cent of salicylic acid unchanged is indicated. The balance of the salicylic acid is apparently changed into salicyluric acid or other combinations or remains stored in the body.

The difference in composition between salicylic acid and salicyluric acid is shown by the following formula:

Salicylic acid,  $C_7H_6O_3 = OH.C_6H_4.CO_2H.$ Salicyluric acid,  $C_9H_9NO_4 = OH.C_6H_4.CO.NH.CH_9.CO_9H.$ 

It is stated by most authorities that salicylic acid when administered internally is found in the urine partly as salicyluric acid. This body is separated from salicylic acid by the volatilization process described. The quantities found in our experiments by this method were not weighable.

#### DAILY MEDICAL AND CLINICAL NOTES.

INDIVIDUAL DATA.

No. 1.-J. H. S.

On the first day of the fore period the subject's weight was 53.45 kilograms; temperature, 98.4°; pulse, two observations, 76 and 80. His health was excellent and his physical condition without a flaw. No variations of note in physical condition occurred on the succeeding days of the fore period. The temperature on the final day of the fore period, October 28, was 98.2° and 98.6°, two observations; the pulse, 70 and 80, and the weight 53.36 kilograms. The average weight for the entire fore period was 53.38 kilograms, and the daily variations were small.

On the first day of the first preservative subperiod (October 29 to November 2) the temperature was a little below the normal, two observations being 98.1° and 97.8°, and the pulse 68 and 70 per minute, respectively. The second day the temperature was normal. No marked variation in condition was observed during the first preservative subperiod except a slight decrease in weight, the average weight for this period being 53.25 kilograms.

The second preservative subperiod began on November 3 and closed November 7. The temperature was slightly below the normal on November 4, reaching 97.9° on the first observation and 98.4° on the second. On the 5th the temperature was still slightly below the normal or the second.

mal, but the health of the subject was good. On November 6 No. 1 complained of not having his appetite satisfied by his meals and stated that he was hungry, but his health was good. The feeling of lack of sufficient food continued on the following day, and there was a slight increase in the temperature, three observations having been made, registering 98.2°, 99.8°, and 99°, respectively. The rapidity of the pulse was also increased, having registered 82 at 6.20 p. m. There was a continued, though slight, falling off in weight during this subperiod, the average weight being 53.15 kilograms.

The third preservative subperiod began on November 8 and closed on November 12. On the first day of this subperiod the subject still complained of being hungry. His health was good, but the feeling of hunger was pronounced on the following day, when the subject entered upon his notes, "Don't get enough to eat," and on the following day registered the observation, "Could eat more." The feeling of hunger continued during the whole of the third preservative subperiod. The

average weight decreased to 53.05 kilograms.

The fourth preservative subperiod began on November 13 and closed on the 17th. There was a slight increase of temperature noticed at the second observation on the 13th, the thermometer registering 99.4° and the pulse registering 84 beats per minute. The feeling of hunger continued through the fourth subperiod, but no other notable variation in the condition of the subject was observed. The weight throughout this subperiod remained practically constant, the average weight being 53.06 kilograms.

The fifth preservative subperiod began on November 18 and ended on the 22d. The feeling of hunger still persisted, and on the 19th the subject complained of feeling as though there were a lump in the stomach, accompanied by continued belching. His temperature was below the normal, the two observations being 97.7° and 97.4°, respectively. The feeling of disturbance in the stomach and of hunger continued on the 20th, but the temperature was restored to normal. On the 21st the patient described himself as feeling uncomfortable in the region of the stomach and still hungry. On the 22d he was very hungry, and the feeling as of a lump in the stomach continued. There was a continued loss of weight during this subperiod, the average for the subperiod being 52.78 kilograms.

The sixth preservative subperiod began on November 23 and ended on November 27. On the 23d the patient described his symptoms as "Very hungry," with a gnawing feeling in the stomach. The same symptoms were also reported for the 24th and 25th of November. The average weight for the sixth preservative subperiod was 52.62 kilograms and that of the entire preservative period 52.99 kilograms. Judged by the daily chart, the permanent symptom connected with the preservative period in the case of No. 1 was a feeling of hunger,

although the ration was exactly that given in the fore period, when no sense of hunger was experienced, accompanied during the latter preservative subperiods with a feeling of distress in the stomach and some belching.

The first after subperiod began on November 28 and ended on December 2. On the first day of the after period the subject complained of a slight cold and sore throat. There was no perceptible rise in temperature, however. The cold continued in a mild degree on the 29th, but the temperature was slightly below the normal. The temperature was normal on the 30th, with slight cold continuing. The feeling of hunger had disappeared and did not return on December 1 and 2. The average weight for the first after subperiod was 52.42 kilograms.

The second after subperiod began on December 3 and ended December 7. A slight cold was reported on the 3d, with temperature slightly below the normal. On the 4th the slight cold continued, with almost normal temperature. On the 5th the second observation of temperature was slightly above normal, 99°, with the pulse at 80. On the 6th all symptoms of cold had disappeared and no sense of hunger was experienced. On the 7th the temperature was normal and the hunger symptom occurred after dinner. The average weight for the second after subperiod was 52.31 kilograms, and the mean weight for the entire after period 52.37 kilograms.

#### No. 2.- W. P.

At the beginning of the fore period, on November 19, the temperature was slightly above 98, the pulse 73 beats per minute, and the weight of the body 67.9 kilograms. On Tuesday, October 20, there was a slight rise in temperature, but no other symptoms of a derangement of the normal processes appeared. The temperature was normal on the 21st, and no variation from the normal was observed on the following days, except an occasional rise in temperature after the dinner hour. Throughout the whole of the fore period, with very few exceptions, this tendency to an increased temperature after dinner was quite apparent. The temperature before dinner was perhaps slightly below the normal, the average being only a little above 98°. The average weight for the first fore subperiod was 68.43 kilograms and for the second subperiod 68.21 kilograms. The final weight on the last day of the fore period, October 28, was 67.72, a total loss of 180 grams. The average weight for the entire fore period, however, was 68.32 kilograms.

The preservative period began on October 29, on which day there was a slight diminution in the normal temperature and a slight increase of weight, the first weighing being 68.05 kilograms. On the second

day of the first preservative subperiod the temperature was slightly above the normal, but no other symptoms of abnormality were observed. This increase in temperature also continued during the 31st, and on November 1 the temperature was again normal and the weight had increased to 68.35 kilograms, followed by a fall on November 2 to 67.85 kilograms. The average weight for the first preservative subperiod was 68.01 kilograms.

The second preservative subperiod began on November 3 with normal temperature and a weight of 68.05 kilograms. On the 5th of November No. 2 was reported as feeling well with the exception of a slight headache. There was also a slight depression of temperature after dinner in this case instead of before. On the 7th of November No. 2 described himself as "hungry as a bear." Temperature and respiration, however, remained normal. The weight of the body had fallen on November 7 to 67.60 kilograms, the average weight for this subperiod being 67.84, a slight decrease as compared with the average for the preceding subperiod.

The third preservative subperiod began on November 8 with all symptoms normal. On the 9th No. 2 described himself as still hungry, and on the 10th as feeling all right. On the 11th he was normal, and the hungry feeling had disappeared. The average weight was 67.80, theoretically a very slight decrease.

The fourth preservative subperiod began on the 13th of November with no unfavorable symptoms. On November 14 No. 2 described himself as feeling a little feverish and as having a bad headache in the morning. On the 15th of November the headache continued all day, but the subject was not ill. The headache disappeared on the 16th. This subperiod closed on the following day with an average weight of 67.65 kilograms, the average decrease continuing.

On the 18th, the first day of the fifth preservative subperiod, there were decided pains in the stomach, and the temperature fluctuated somewhat, but there were no marked symptoms of fever. The weight on this day was 67.63 kilograms. The condition of No. 2 remained normal from this time until the beginning of the sixth preservative subperiod, on November 23, when he had nausea during the whole afternoon. After dinner on the 24th he returned to the dining room after a short absence complaining of very severe burning pains in the stomach, and was evidently quite ill and in considerable distress. After meals on November 25 there were burning sensations in the stomach which lasted for a greater or less length of time, and the weight decreased to 67.11 kilograms. On the 26th the patient was feeling better, could eat more, and the appetite was fairly good. On the 27th extreme sensitiveness in the stomach was manifested, and there was a slight increase of temperature at the dinner hour. The

preservative period closed November 27, showing an average weight of 67.66 kilograms, a slight decrease as compared with the fore period.

The after period began with a weight of 67 kilograms, temperature and pulse normal. No. 2 speedily regained his normal feelings, although on the 30th he had considerable headache and again felt sensations of nausea. These feelings passed away on the 1st of December and an increased appetite was developed, although the weight continued to fall. On December 2 the patient complained of being still hungry after having eaten three normal meals during the day.

The first day of the second after subperiod was characterized by unpleasant sensations, nausea, and general discomfort during the afternoon. This continued on the following day. The symptoms were better on the 5th of December, the nausea having entirely passed away at that time. Only normal symptoms were exhibited from that time until the end of the after period on December 7. At this time the subject was perfectly well, temperature and pulse normal, but continued to lose weight, as the last recorded weight was 66.65 kilograms and the average for the after period 66.79.

#### No. 3.—C. P.

This subject at the time of the beginning of the fore period was in good physical condition, although of a rather small stature, having a weight of 52.78 kilograms, normal pulse and temperature. There was a slight rise of temperature on the 21st of October, and also a considerable quickening of the pulse, showing a decidedly feverish condition. This indisposition developed to such an extent that No. 3 did not report for observation at the table until October 26. On the 26th the fever still continued, the pulse was above the normal, and his weight had fallen to 50.54 kilograms. On the 28th of October there had been some improvement in the subject's condition and his pulse and temperature were only slightly above the normal. Owing to this illness the analytical data of the fore period are without value and the time of the first preservative subperiod, October 29 to November 2, became, in the case of No. 3, the fore period, at the beginning of which the temperature and pulse were normal and the weight 50.34 kilograms. medical symptoms of any significance were developed during the fore The pulse and temperature remained practically normal and the weight had increased at the end of the period to 50.43 kilograms, the average for the period being 50.42. During the first preservative subperiod (November 3-7 in the case of this subject) the pulse and temperature were normal and the weight slightly increased, the average being 50.73 kilograms. The appetite of No. 3 increased very markedly during this subperiod and he was still hungry after the three regular rations had been eaten. A slight cold developed on the 5th of November, but was not of any consequence. At the end of this subperiod the patient was in good condition, but was still complaining of hunger. His weight had increased to 50.80 kilograms and the pulse and temperature were normal.

During the second preservative subperiod some pain was felt in the shoulder, but evidently this bore no definite relation to the diet. Complaint was made on December 9 of a very empty feeling in the stomach; otherwise the subject was feeling well. This condition continued throughout this subperiod, with a general feeling that the amount of ration eaten was not sufficient to supply the appetite, and the subject complained frequently of being hungry.

The third preservative subperiod (November 13–17) began with pulse and temperature normal. The weight had risen to 51.15 kilograms. Complaint was made during the first day of severe pains in the stomach. This continued during the next day, but the subject still complained of being hungry. On the 15th severe pains were felt in the shoulder, but normal conditions were restored on the 16th. On the 17th the pains in the stomach returned, but the other conditions were normal, and at the end of this subperiod the weight of the subject was 51.14 kilograms; but the average weight was only 50.96 kilograms.

The fourth preservative subperiod (November 18-22) began with marked symptoms of hunger after the usual rations were eaten. On the 19th constipation was marked and the pains in the stomach continued. On the 20th report was made of very severe pains in the stomach, continuing during the night, and the constipation continued markedly. The general condition was better on the 21st, but the constipation continued. On the 22d the subject was belching all the time with acidity of the stomach and indigestion. This subperiod closed with the subject in rather an unfavorable condition, but with an increased average weight, i. e., 51.14 kilograms.

The fifth preservative subperiod (November 23-27) began with normal pulse and temperature, but with continued belching, indigestion, and heartburn, which rendered the subject very uncomfortable. On the 24th these symptoms were ameliorated to a certain degree and he was feeling reasonably well. The symptoms returned, however, with renewed vigor on the 25th, with continued burning sensation in the throat and stomach, especially after meals, and continuing for about two hours. The weight on this day was slightly increased, being 51.54 kilograms, the average weight for the fifth subperiod being 51.31 kilograms. The end of the entire preservative period found the patient in reasonably good condition, with a strong appetite, pulse and temperature normal, and weight 51.60 kilograms, while the average weight for the period was 50.93 kilograms.

The first after subperiod began with a rapidly restored normal condition, which continued until December 1, when the patient was attacked with another severe cold, the temperature having risen at the dinner

period to 102°. The appetite, however, was not impaired. The ill feelings arising from the cold were increased on the 2d of December, although the temperature had fallen somewhat. The weight at the close of the subperiod on this day was 51.54 kilograms; the average for the subperiod was 51.57 kilograms.

The second after subperiod began with both temperature and pulse slightly above the normal, pains in the chest, and the patient under treatment by Doctor Perry, of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. The patient was decidedly better on December 4, and the temperature and pulse were normal. A slight headache developed on the 5th of December, but with no other abnormal symptoms. On the 6th the patient was feeling perfectly well, and the same is true of the 7th, the close of the after period. On this date the temperature and pulse were normal and the weight was 51.55 kilograms. The average weight for the after period was 51.66 kilograms, showing a gain in weight throughout the observation, in connection with which the subject's state of convalescence must be remembered.

#### No. 4.-F. E. B.

No. 4 proved to be one of the best subjects under observation, being very steady in his habits and very careful in the entry of data intrusted to him. At the beginning of the fore period No. 4 was in excellent physical condition, normal in every respect and having a weight of 61.08 kilograms. There were no deviations from the normal during the entire fore period, at the end of which the weight was 60.62 kilograms, the average weight for the period being 60.73 kilograms. During the first of the preservative subperiods there were no symptoms showing abnormality, except perhaps a slight increase in the appetite. The weight on the last day of the first preservative subperiod was 60.23 kilograms, and the average weight 60.53 kilograms.

During the second preservative subperiod the symptoms remained normal, but there was an increased desire for food, although the ration was not changed. At the end of this subperiod the weight was slightly greater than at the beginning, namely, 60.82 kilograms, and no marked symptoms of any abnormal condition had been developed. The average weight had also increased slightly, to 60.59 kilograms.

The third preservative subperiod began with a keen appetite, normal pulse and temperature. On the 9th of November the patient complained of being ravenously hungry, although his weight had not sensibly diminished, remaining at 60.60 kilograms. On the 10th the feeling of hunger at the end of the day seemed to be appeased and the subject expressed himself as having had enough to eat. The weight remained almost constant, namely, 60.64 kilograms. This subperiod ended with normal symptoms, a good appetite, but no

unusual feeling of hunger, and with a weight of 60.51 kilograms. There was an increase in the average weight to 60.62 kilograms.

The fourth preservative subperiod began with a good appetite and no unfavorable symptoms. At the end of the period there was a slight increase in weight, namely, to 60.90 kilograms, and the average weight also increased to 60.85 kilograms.

The fifth preservative subperiod began with a good physical condition, normal in every respect. At the close of this period the normal conditions were still maintained, with good appetite but not excessive hunger, and the weight had risen to 61 kilograms, though the average weight slightly decreased, being 60.81 kilograms.

During the sixth preservative subperiod the patient complained of a slight headache but still had a fairly good appetite, though not so keen as during the earlier preservative subperiods. The average weight for the entire preservative period was 60.67 kilograms, a

slight decrease as compared with the fore period average.

At the close of the first after subperiod normal conditions still continued, but the weight had fallen to 60.35 kilograms, though showing an average of 60.42 kilograms. The second after subperiod began with normal conditions, which continued unchanged to the end of the period, when the pulse and temperature were normal, and the weight was 60.38 kilograms and the average 60.43 kilograms. The average weight for the entire after period was 60.43 kilograms, showing a continued loss in weight throughout the experiment.

No. 5 began the fore period in good physical condition, with temperature and pulse slightly below the normal. His weight was 59.43 kilograms. No unfavorable symptoms were developed during the fore period, the physical condition of the subject remaining practically unchanged. During the whole observation there seemed to be a slight normal depression of the temperature, which, however, was not due to any unusual cause. At the end of the fore period No. 5 was in excellent physical condition, with temperature slightly below the normal. The weight had risen to 59.94 kilograms, the average weight for the entire fore period being 59.76 kilograms.

The first preservative subperiod was passed without any unusual symptoms, except the continued slight depression of the temperature until November 2, when a slight headache was developed which continued during the whole day. The second preservative subperiod passed without any unusual phenomena until the 7th of November, when a remarkably strong appetite persisted after the last meal of the day. The weight of the subject on this date was 59.83 kilograms, the average weight for the subperiod being 60.07 kilograms. The third preservative subperiod passed without incident until November 10, when the

patient felt that his appetite was satisfied with the usual rations. On the 12th of November, the appetite still remaining normal, the subject was not feeling well, having a slight tendency to diarrhea. The beginning of the fourth preservative subperiod found the patient feeling drowsy, but still with a normal appetite. No other abnormal symptoms were developed during this subperiod.

During the fifth preservative subperiod the patient remained in a normal condition until the 20th of November, when symptoms of indigestion or uneasiness in the region of the stomach appeared, but the appetite was not noticeably disturbed. These feelings passed away on the following day and the subject remained normal during the rest of that period. During the sixth preservative subperiod the patient continued normal and at the end of the preservative period was in good condition, weighing 59.52 kilograms. The average weight for the entire preservative period, however, was 59.71 kilograms, a slight decrease as compared with the fore period.

The patient was in good condition at the beginning of the after period and no unfavorable symptoms of any kind were developed; the appetite was normal and the food appeared to suit the demands of the appetite. At the end of the after period the pulse and temperature were normal and the weight was 59.29 kilograms, that being also the average for the entire period, thus showing a slight continued decrease in weight.

No. 6.—L. M. S.

This subject began the fore period in normal condition as respects both temperature and pulse and with a weight of 58.12 kilograms. No unusual symptoms developed during the fore period excepting perhaps a slight tendency to constipation. At the end of the fore period the patient's condition remained normal but with a slight loss of weight, which had fallen to 57.48 kilograms. The average weight for the fore period, however, was somewhat higher, i. e., 58.06 kilograms.

During the preservative period the condition of the subject remained normal without any notable symptoms during the first and second subperiods until the 5th of November, when complaint was made of a feeling of hunger after the usual rations of the day had been consumed. There was a gradual but not marked loss of weight, and the subject continued to complain at times of leaving the table very hungry. The appetite remained good during the third preservative subperiod, and on the 9th of November a slight cold in the head developed without any marked increase in temperature. There was a considerable fall in weight on that date, which was ascribed to a little unusual exercise. A slight cold continued on the 10th of November, but otherwise the subject was feeling well and the appetite was still keen,

the feeling of hunger continuing during the next day. On November 12, at 3.40 p. m., the patient was seized with cramps in the abdomen but not of a very severe character. At the beginning of the fourth preservative subperiod the feeling of hunger had disappeared, but the slight cold in the head continued without notable rise of temperature. The cold continued on the 14th, with the feeling of uneasiness in the stomach, which feeling disappeared on the 15th, the cold continuing but not in a disturbing degree. Normal conditions were restored on the 16th. On the 17th the subject was still hungry after taking the usual meals and had an uneasy feeling in the stomach. During the fifth preservative subperiod the feeling of hunger persisted. A tendency to diarrhea developed on the 19th, and there was some discomfort from indigestion. A little cold persisted during the following days but not of any serious nature, and the sensation of hunger continued. The sixth preservative subperiod began with pains in the stomach and abdomen but with the feeling of hunger continuing. On the 24th the pains in the stomach were marked, especially after meals; the slight cold continued but without notable increase of temperature. Although still hungry on the 25th, there was a feeling as of a lump in the stomach and other unpleasant sensations, described as "unusual" feelings in the stomach. This indisposition continued on the 26th, and the temperature was slightly below the normal. At 6.45 p. m. of this day considerable nausea developed, and most of the dinner was vomited. A cold and sore throat were complained of on the 27th, the last day of the preservative period. The temperature on the afternoon of this day was considerably above the normal, and the weight was 56.51 kilograms, the average weight for the entire preservative period being 56.94 kilograms, a decided decrease.

At the beginning of the after period the temperature was normal, but a slight sore throat persisted which continued also on the following three days. The feeling of hunger also was reported at times during this period. In the second after subperiod there was a slight headache and some continued cold, but the cold in general was better. The weight continued to diminish. On the 5th of December normal symptoms were fully reestablished in every particular, but there was a slight feeling of indigestion after dinner. Eight grains of quinine had been taken in the preceding two or three days. On December 6 normal symptoms and normal appetite were reestablished, and these continued until the end of the after period, at which time the weight was 55.80 kilograms.

To summarize, the average weight of No. 6 for the fore period was 58.06 kilograms; for the preservative period, 56.94 kilograms; and for the after period, 55.87 kilograms, showing a loss of 1.12 kilograms in the preservative period from the fore period and 1.07 kilograms in

the after period from the preservative period, a total loss during the experiment of 2.19 kilograms, in connection with which, of course, the cold from which the subject suffered must be remembered.

At the beginning of the fore period the weight of No. 7 was 68.3 kilograms, and the temperature and pulse were normal. He was in excellent physical condition, no organic disease of any of the vital organs was found, and he had had no serious illness for a long period. The first fore subperiod passed without any unusual incident. At the beginning of the second subperiod the weight had fallen to 67.90 kilograms, but no other disturbances were noted. At the close of the fore period the weight was 67.55 kilograms and the average weight for the fore period 67.91 kilograms.

The preservative period opened with the subject in good condition, though somewhat inclined to indulge in vivid imagination and to discover symptoms of trouble which did not exist. No unusual symptoms were manifested during the first preservative subperiod, but at the close of the second subperiod the symptoms of hunger appeared. the subject not feeling that the rations, which were entirely sufficient to satisfy his hunger during the fore period, were enough. November 7 he first complained of indigestion, and at the beginning of the third preservative subperiod was feeling reasonably well. During November 9 a very bad headache was developed, which lasted during the afternoon, and on the following day there was an uneasy sensation in the stomach. The general appearance of the subject at this time was not as good as at first, but no specific complaints were made. During the night of November 12 the subject was feeling quite ill and was not well throughout the following day. On the 14th the symptoms of malaise had largely disappeared, but not entirely. Headache developed again on the 15th, and the feeling of hunger seemed to be accentuated. Insomnia was complained of on the night of the 15th, and the statement was made that for two preceding nights difficulty in sleeping, especially in the early morning hours, had been experienced. Insomnia continued during the 17th, and the headache also persisted during that day. On the 19th symptoms of indigestion were clearly manifested, especially in the afternoon, but the sensation of hunger still continued. On the 20th of November the symptoms of indigestion increased, and the subject was feeling very ill. There seemed also to be a slight depression of the temperature. On the 21st the weight fell below 67 kilograms. The indigestion became more pronounced, and the headache also continued. The appetite failed on the 22d, and some difficulty was experienced in taking the full ration.

At the beginning of the sixth preservative subperiod the weight

had fallen to 66.80 kilograms and the illness of the preceding days had passed away; the appetite was restored and a sensation of hunger was complained of after the regular meals. This feeling of hunger continued for several days, and on the 26th the illness before complained

of again appeared but passed away on the following day.

The subject started on the after period with a weight of 66.90 kilograms, pulse and temperature normal, but complaining of constipation. On the 29th he felt quite well, but during the succeeding days there was a continued loss of weight, although the regular rations selected at the fore period were eaten and the subject felt well. In the second part of the after period the weight fell below 66 kilograms, but the subject was feeling well. This condition of health was continued to the end of the after period. The weight on the last day of the after period was 66.83 kilograms and the average weight for the after period was 66.34 kilograms.

Comparing the average weights of the three periods, we have for the fore period 67.91 kilograms, for the preservative period 67.28 kilograms, and for the after period 66.34 kilograms.

#### No. 8.-W. C. L.

No. 8 was a somewhat peculiar subject, very conscientious and very attentive to every detail, but much inclined at all times to imagine that he had some specific or general trouble. The data which were obtained with No. 8, therefore, are of peculiar interest. He was in a very good physical condition at the time of the beginning of the experimental work and in the physical examination revealed no lesion of any vital organ, nor had he suffered from any severe disease for a period of more than a year. His weight at the beginning of the fore period was 61.30 kilograms and his temperature and pulse were normal. He entered the preservative period weighing 60.65 kilograms. the 1st of November a slight headache was developed early in the morning, which continued until the afternoon, when, after the subject had slept for forty minutes, it disappeared. An unpleasant feeling in the abdomen was experienced at the same time. It should be stated here that during the whole of the observation No. 8 took regularly a given quantity of laxative, administered in such a way that it could not interfere with any of the observations, inasmuch as it was the same during all the periods. A feeling of languor was experienced on the 4th of November, and it was reported as having been experienced for several preceding days. A slight headache was noted on the 5th of November, but it passed away after breakfast; the subject felt tired on waking. A sore knee with which he entered the preservative period gave him some little trouble at this time, due, as he explained, to hitting it accidentally. On the 8th of November a slight tendency

to diarrhea was developed, but this was followed on the succeeding day by a period of constipation. Abdominal pains were experienced on the night of November 10, but in general the subject was feeling better. There was pain in the stomach on the night of the 11th, but the feeling of languor and indisposition to exertion had passed away. A feeling of weight in the stomach was also noted. Abdominal pains, though slight, continued on the 12th. On the 13th a feeling of indigestion was experienced, but it passed away within a short time. A small quantity of food was lost by belching on the 14th, but not to exceed a spoonful. On the 15th the subject was feeling quite well again, and this condition continued until the 18th, when a slight headache developed with a tendency to diarrhea. Slight headache was also experienced on the 19th and the bowels continued loose. On the 20th the subject felt exceedingly well, although there was a very slight headache after dinner. This favorable condition continued until the 22d and then was interrupted only by a slight headache with a tendency to drowsiness. Headache continued on November 23 and 24, with slight pains in the stomach and abdomen and with a drowsy feeling coming on early in the evening. A slight abdominal disturbance was noticed on the 25th, while a slight headache continued on the 26th and on the afternoon of the 27th. The subject closed the preservative period with a weight of 60.13 kilograms and feeling reasonably well. His average weight for the whole preservative period was 60.62 kilograms, and for the fore period 61.20 kilograms.

The first day of the after period the headache continued, but the subject felt much better after luncheon. The second day the subject felt well, except for a slight feeling of uneasiness in the stomach. Headache came on about an hour before dinner with pains in the back and some weariness. No unpleasant feelings were experienced during the 30th, but a slight feeling of laziness or drowsiness. A slight cold developed on December 1, and the temperature at dinner was 99.6°. Some symptoms of this cold had been manifested for several days before, but no account had been made of it until this day. Slight pains in the back were experienced on the 2d of December, but otherwise the subject was feeling well. Some little headache was experienced on the 3d of December. An abscess formed on a tooth at this time which kept the subject awake during the night of the 4th of December and he felt correspondingly ill during the day. The abscess was opened on the 5th of December and the subject felt much better, but slept only half the night. On the 6th all bad symptoms had disappeared. The subject closed the after period feeling in excellent condition in spite of the trouble which he had had with his tooth. The final weight on the last day of the after period was 59.87 kilograms, and his average weight during the after period was 59.84 kilograms, showing a progressive loss in weight.

#### No. 9.-G. W. L.

The weight of No. 9 at the beginning of the fore period was 62.10 kilograms. The temperature was very slightly above the normal and the rate of pulsation 84 per minute. The general physical condition was good. This subject had suffered from no serious disease within a year and had a long history of good health. Physical examination disclosed all the organs in sound state and performing their normal functions. There was but little variation in the condition of No. 9 during the fore period. The pulsation remained at about the original rate, which was slightly above normal. The average weight for the fore period was 62.25 kilograms, but the weight on the last day of the fore period was exactly that of the first day, namely, 62.10 kilograms.

No. 9 entered the preservative period in good condition. The first day there was a slight increase of temperature, almost 1 degree, but not sufficient to indicate a fever. This condition passed away, and on the second day the usual normal conditions were restored. The first preservative subperiod passed without any unusual incident. No. 9 did not, as most of the others had done, complain of being hungry during this period. Normal conditions were continued until November 3, when a slight cold was noticed, with an increase of temperature of about three-fourths of a degree. This condition continued on the following day, a slight degree of fever being manifested, with headache and a feeling of drowsiness during the day. These symptoms evidently were to be attributed to the cold rather than to the preservative. The conditions were very much improved on the 5th instant; in fact, with the exception of a slight cold in the head, the conditions were normal. The slight cold continued but without any inconvenience on the 6th instant, and the temperature and pulsation were normal. At this time there was a loss of weight amounting to about half a kilogram. This loss of weight was due in part to a rather larger evacuation than usual. Conditions were practically normal on the 7th with the exception of a slight continuation of the cold. All conditions were reported as favorable on November 9, during the second preservative subperiod, but a dislike for mutton and lamb was expressed when these meats were served. There was a slight increase of the cold on November 10, but without any unpleasant results. During the night of the 10th a restless condition which interfered to some extent with sleep developed, and on November 12 the cold was worse, but without any increase of temperature or other unfavorable symptoms.

No. 9 entered the fourth preservative subperiod feeling reasonably well and weighing 61.90 kilograms, almost the same as at the beginning of the period. There was a complaint of slight blurring of the vision during the previous day, and though the cold in the head was

better, a pain in the region of the kidneys developed. This did not persist, however, and on the following day No. 9 was in good condition. Some pain in the eyes was noticed on November 17.

The fifth preservative subperiod found No. 9 with exactly the same weight as at the beginning of the fore period, namely, 62.10 kilograms. He complained of coughing slightly at night and of some nocturnal perspiration, but this was of an entirely unimportant character.

At the beginning of the sixth preservative subperiod No. 9 weighed 62.70 kilograms and was in excellent condition, feeling better even than at any period during the progress of the experiment. The appetite was excellent, and on November 26 the subject felt hungry after dinner.

At the end of the preservative period, namely, November 27, No. 9 weighed 62.40 kilograms and was feeling in excellent condition. The average weight for the entire preservative period was 62.22 kilograms, as compared with 62.25, the average of the fore period.

The beginning of the after period found No. 9 in excellent condition, and he passed through the entire after period without any incident worthy of attention, save that he complained of hunger on every day of the first subperiod, but made no such complaint during the second subperiod.

The weight of No. 9 at the end of the after period was 62.30 kilograms, temperature and pulse normal, and all the functions of the body apparently properly discharged. This case is quite in contrast with most of the others. First, in the fact that no unpleasant symptoms were observed even with the largest doses of salicylic acid; and, second, that the feeling of hunger, which was so commonly manifested during the first periods of the administration of the salicylic acid in the other cases, was not noticed in this, but the symptoms of hunger developed decidedly after the cessation of the doses of the salicylic acid.

Judged, therefore, simply by the medical history no unfavorable symptoms of any kind were noticed during the whole course of observation.

No. 10 began the fore period weighing 57.10 kilograms. Physical examination revealed no defects in any of the organs of the body. There had been no previous disease of any consequence within a year and no tendency to any organic disturbances was found. The fore period passed without any incident worthy of record. The temperature and pulse remained normal during the entire time. At the close of the fore period the weight of No. 10 was 56.99 kilograms and all the functions of the body were normally discharged. The average weight for the entire fore period was 56.91 kilograms.

At the beginning of the preservative period the weight of No. 10 was 56.95 kilograms; temperature and pulsation normal. During the first preservative subperiod he did not report any unusual hunger.

During the second subperiod he remained in excellent condition, without any apparent disturbance of any of the functions of the body. A slight cold developed at the beginning of the third preservative subperiod on November 8, but it was of no consequence and passed away on the following day.

At the beginning of the fourth subperiod the weight of No. 10 was 57.32 kilograms. A feeling of fullness was reported by the subject on that day. There was a slight depression of temperature amounting to about three-tenths of a degree. No unfavorable symptoms were manifested during the rest of this period.

At the beginning of the fifth preservative subperiod the weight of No. 10 was 57.26 kilograms and he was in excellent condition.

At the beginning of the sixth subperiod the weight of No. 10 was 57.10 kilograms, the temperature and pulse normal, and he was feeling very well. At the close of the sixth preservative subperiod the weight of No. 10 was 57.10 kilograms and no unfavorable symptoms had developed. No. 10 did not even complain of the hunger which was a characteristic symptom in most of the other cases. The average weight of No. 10 during the preservative period was 57.33 kilograms.

The subject entered the after period in excellent condition and on the second day complained of being hungry. He again complained of hunger on December 1.

At the beginning of the second after subperiod his weight was 56.30 kilograms and he still complained of being hungry. On December 4 No. 10 was taken ill and was unable to appear at his meals. On the 5th he reported for duty with a temperature about 1 degree above the normal and with a pulse of 90 per minute. He complained of feeling weak, his stomach was out of order, and his tongue coated. His condition was somewhat improved on the following day, but he did not feel entirely well. On the 7th the temperature and pulse were normal again and No. 10 reported himself as feeling well. The subject's weight on the last day of the after period was 52.2 kilograms, having lost about 4 kilograms from his illness.

It does not appear that in the above case the administration of the salicylic acid had any apparent effect either in increasing or decreasing the appetite or affecting in any way the ordinary functions of the organs of the body.

No. 11.-A. F. M.

The weight of No. 11 at the beginning of the fore period was 65.46 kilograms. His temperature and pulse were normal. During the whole of the fore period No. 11 remained in excellent condition and no variations of any consequence in his condition were noted. His

weight on the last day of the fore period was 64.95 kilograms and his average weight for the period 65.36 kilograms.

He entered upon the preservative period in excellent physical condition. There were no unfavorable symptoms developed during the first preservative subperiod nor was there any complaint of hunger. A feeling of hunger was reported after dinner on November 7, the end of the second subperiod, the usual amount of food not having satisfied the craving.

The third preservative subperiod found No. 11 in excellent condition, weighing 64.89 kilograms, and with normal pulse and temperature. During the night of November 9 he was restless and had a slight headache throughout the following day. On the 11th decided symptoms of indigestion developed, but without disturbing the temperature or pulse. The subject was feeling better on November 12 and entered the fourth preservative subperiod in fairly good condition, weighing 64.85 kilograms and with normal pulse and temperature. These normal conditions continued during the whole of the fourth preservative subperiod.

The weight of No. 11 at the beginning of the fifth subperiod was 64.27 kilograms. Slight symptoms of indigestion appeared at this time, especially after luncheon. No. 11 was feeling better on the following day and no further unfavorable symptoms were reported until November 22, when a slight headache was noticed.

At the beginning of the sixth preservative subperiod No. 11 weighed 64.03 kilograms and was suffering from a slight febrile attack, the temperature rising to 100° and the pulsation to 90. Headache persisted during the day, with a fever following and general weakness. Symptoms of a sore throat were developed and slight headache persisted during the following day, but the temperature was rormal. On the evening of the 24th he indulged in unusual exercise, but without discomfort. On the 25th No. 11 was again feeling in excellent condition, and this continued until the close of the preservative period. His average weight during the preservative period was 64.59 kilograms.

No. 11 entered the after period weighing 63.98 kilograms and with a normal temperature and pulse. The appetite increased during the after period, and on December 2 No. 11 complained of hunger after dinner. The second after subperiod passed without any unusual incident. No. 11 felt remarkably well during this time and weighed at its close 63.52 kilograms. His average weight for the entire after period was 63.57 kilograms. In the case of No. 11, as is seen, there were no very marked symptoms, though in the absence of any cold or influenza of any description the feelings of headache and indigestion which were developed from time to time could justly be attributed to the preservative that was administered. These symptoms, however, in no case were very serious nor did they cause any lasting discomfort.

#### No. 12.—R. B. R.

No. 12 was one of the very best men of the class. His weight at the beginning of the fore period was 69.50 kilograms; his temperature and pulse were normal. No unfavorable symptoms of any description were developed during the entire fore period and his average weight was 69.70 kilograms.

No. 12 entered the preservative period in excellent condition, weighing 69.80 kilograms, and with normal pulse and temperature. No unfavorable symptoms were recorded during the first preservative subperiod. A good deal of mental work was required on November 3, probably incident to his studies. The amount of exercise taken on November 5 was less than usual, No. 12 having experienced a feeling of drowsiness on that day with a sensation of fullness in the head and a slight headache which persisted during the entire day. He was nervous during the night of the 5th, but there was some improvement in his feelings during the 6th. On this date also there were symptoms of a slight cold in the head and the feeling of fullness in the head continued. There was also a loss of appetite, and the urine discharged during the day was more cloudy than usual. The loss of appetite continued during the following day, but otherwise No. 12 was feeling very much better.

The third preservative subperiod began with a severe headache which lasted all day, but there was some improvement in the appetite. He complained of feeling very hungry at dinner time. The headache and other unfavorable symptoms had passed away on the 9th, and the feeling of hunger was increased. On the 10th, however, the appetite failed again partially, and symptoms of a bad cold were manifested, but without any marked increase in temperature or pulsation.

No. 12 was better on November 11, but on the following day he was not so well. He had a feeling of fatigue, although he had not taken any more than the usual amount of exercise, and the symptoms of hunger persisted.

The fourth preservative subperiod was marked by a slight loss of appetite and a headache which continued during the day. Otherwise No. 12 was feeling very well. On the 14th he was extremely nervous, and had not slept well during the previous night. The headache and a sense of dryness in the mouth and throat continued throughout the day, and the headache persisted during the following day with a loss of appetite. The headache continued during the day of November 16, but otherwise the symptoms were more favorable and the subject improved. The unfavorable symptoms had passed away on the 17th, and a feeling of hunger was manifested.

The fifth preservative subperiod found No. 12 in the possession of a good appetite and without any indisposition of any kind. The restless condition, however, returned on the night of the 18th and lasted throughout the night, but did not interfere with the appetite the following day. On the 20th No. 12 was in excellent condition again. The feeling of hunger continued on the 22d of November with a headache which lasted all day, preceded by a restless night, No. 12 reporting that he had very little sleep the night before.

The sixth preservative subperiod found No. 12 in good condition, weighing 70.15 kilograms and with normal temperature and pulse. During the remainder of this subperiod he felt very well, and the close of the preservative period found him in excellent condition, weighing 70.22 kilograms and with normal temperature and pulse. The average weight for the entire preservative period was 70.03 kilograms, an increase as compared with the average weight of the fore periods, 69.70 kilograms.

In the beginning of the after period No. 12 weighed 69.95 kilograms, with a temperature just a trifle below the normal and with normal pulsation.

During the first day of the after period No. 12 experienced a considerable degree of hunger, which was not entirely satisfied by the dinner. This feeling of hunger continued for two or three days, but with no other unfavorable symptoms. No. 12 continued to feel better during the whole of the after period and at its close weighed 69.8 kilograms. His average weight during the after period was 69.87 kilograms, a slight increase over that of the fore period, but a slight decrease as compared with the preservative period.

From the above description it is seen that No. 12 suffered very little during the administration of the preservative save from headache and fullness in the head and sometimes a disposition to drowsiness. The feeling of hunger, which was very marked in this case, was especially pronounced in the after period, and this, while similar to two or three cases, is quite different from the experience of most of the other subjects.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

A general review of the medical data shows in some instances decidedly unfavorable symptoms attending the use of the salicylic acid, while in a minority of cases no symptoms of a distinctly unfavorable character can be attributed to the use of the preservative. In the majority of cases there was a strong feeling of hunger developed during the administration of the preservative, especially during its early stages, although the rations served were not less in quantity and were of the same quality as those which were provided during the fore period. In at least three of the cases—perhaps four—the feeling of hunger which was developed was noticeable chiefly during the after period. The general conclusion, therefore, judged by the medical history of all the cases considered as a whole, is that in some instances,

and probably the majority, the administration of the preservative developed unfavorable conditions, while in the minority of the cases it seemed to have practically little effect one way or the other upon those who consumed it.

#### BODY WEIGHTS.

#### VARIATIONS IN BODY WEIGHTS.

In order to bring this important factor into prominence and to render a comparison easier, the changes in body weights of the individuals, daily and by periods, are expressed in graphic form in figs. 1 and 2, and the general average for nine men, by periods, is also given. The data for total and average weights, by periods, on which the lines of average weight in the charts are based may be found in Table IV, on the relation between the food weights and body weights, under which head these data are discussed in greater detail. The daily variations are shown only by the broken lines, of which the straight lines give the average.

It is seen that No. 1 experienced a marked loss of weight during the preservative period and a greater loss during the after period. In the case of No. 2, the same condition exists, but in a still more marked degree. The case of No. 3 is especially interesting. This subject at the opening of the experiment weighed 52.78 kilograms, but after the second day of the fore period was taken ill with the grippe and was confined to his room until October 26. On his return to the table his weight had decreased to 50.54 kilograms. A new ration was selected as suited to his condition of convalescence and calculated to restore normal conditions. The graphic chart shows that there was a slight tendency throughout the preservative period toward a gain in weight, amounting as a whole throughout the preservative period of 25 days to 0.51 kilogram, but when the preservative was withdrawn the weight suddenly rises and the average for the after period shows a very marked increase, amounting to a gain of 0.73 kilogram for the ten days of that period. It is certainly indicated in this instance that the preservative inhibited to a marked degree the assimilation of the food, as a ration had been allowed which would meet the needs of the body in repairing and building up tissue after a short illness.

In the case of No. 4 the weight during the preservative period was almost identical with that of the fore period, but there was a slight loss of weight during the after period. The same conditions obtain in the case of No. 5. No. 6 shows an extreme case of very decided loss of weight amounting to about 1 kilogram in both the preservative and the after periods. No. 7 loses more than half a kilogram in the preservative period and about a kilogram in the after period. No. 8 lost 0.58 kilogram in the preservative period and 0.78 kilogram

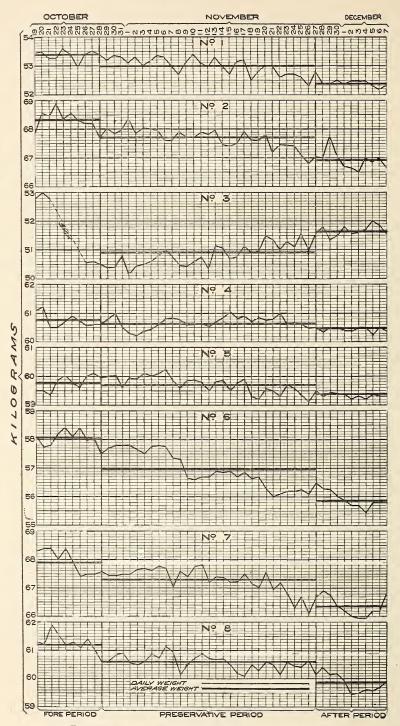


Fig. 1.—Daily and average body weights for Series VI, Nos. 1-8.

in the after period. In the case of No. 9 the weight remains practically constant throughout the whole series, there being only a tendency to decrease in weight, which was more pronounced in the after period. No. 10 showed a considerable increase in weight during the preservative period and a slight loss during the after period covered by his illness, the average weight for the after period being practically the same as that of the fore period. It will be observed, however, that Nos. 3, 9, and 10 are excluded from the general summary, the data in

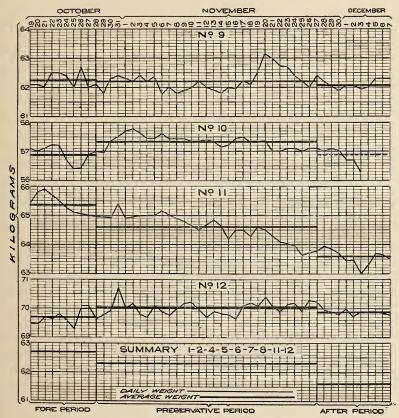


Fig. 2.—Daily and average body weights for Series VI, Nos. 9-12, and summary.

these cases, owing to variations introduced by sickness and other external causes, not being considered strictly comparable. No. 11 shows a considerable loss of weight during the preservative period, amounting to 0.77 kilogram, and a still more marked loss during the after period, of 1.03 kilograms. No. 12 shows a slightly increased weight during the preservative period, 0.33 kilogram, and a very slight loss in the after period, resulting in a slight gain for the entire series, i. e., 0.17 kilogram.

The data showing the average effect produced on the nine men completing the series are plotted in the chart shown in fig. 2. It is evident that this effect is toward a loss of weight during the preservative period and an increased loss during the after period. In other words, the larger relative loss produced during the after period is due doubtless to the momentum, as it may be called, of the effects produced during the preservative period.

# RATIO OF FOOD WEIGHT TO BODY WEIGHT.

In Table IV are shown the results of the study made of the quantity of food consumed as compared with the body weight.

The average weight of No. 1 for the fore period is 53.38 kilograms. for the preservative period 52.99 kilograms, and for the after period 52.37 kilograms. It is seen that there is a slight loss of weight during the preservative period and a slightly greater loss during the after period. The average weight of moist food administered during the fore period is 2.427 grams and of dry food 467 grams. weight of moist food consumed is 4.55 per cent and of the dry food 0.87 per cent of the weight of the body. During the preservative period the average daily quantity of moist food consumed is 2,421 and of dry food 474 grams. The moist food consumed daily is 4.57 per cent and the dry food 0.89 per cent of the weight of the body. During the after period the quantity of moist food consumed daily is 2.345 grams and of dry food 476 grams. The moist food consumed is 4.48 per cent and the dry food 0.91 per cent of the weight of the body. It will be noticed that the quantity of dry food consumed during the various periods is almost constant, being least in the fore period and greatest in the after period. The loss of weight therefore can not be ascribed to any diminution of the quantity of food, the latter having been slightly increased.

In the case of No. 2 the average quantity of moist food consumed during the fore period is 2.669 grams and of dry food 604 grams, being 3.91 per cent and 0.88 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the preservative period the quantity of moist food consumed by No. 2 is 2,908 grams and of dry food 598 grams, being 4.30 and 0.88 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the after period the average quantity of moist food consumed by No. 2 is 2,876 grams and of dry food 612 grams daily, being 4.30 and 0.91 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body.

The average weight of No. 2 during the fore period is 68.32, during the preservative period 67.66, and during the after period 66.91 kilograms. There is thus seen a progressive loss of weight which continued through the after period, although the quantity of food remained practically the same, but was diminished by a few grams

during the preservative period and increased by a few grams during the after period.

The data for No. 3 are only fragmentary, as has already been explained, and therefore are of little value for experimental purposes. During the second subperiod of the fore period the quantity of moist food consumed daily by No. 3 is 2,610 grams, equivalent to 530 grams of dry material, or 5.18 and 1.05 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. For five subperiods of the preservative period the weight of moist food consumed daily is 2,568 grams, equivalent to 592 grams of the dry material, corresponding to 5.04 and 1.16 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the after period the quantity of moist food daily consumed is 2,524 grams, equivalent to 621 grams of dry food, 4.89 and 1.20 per cent, respectively, of the body weight. The average weight of No. 3 during his fore period (five days) is 50.42 kilograms, during the five subperiods of the preservative period 50.93 kilograms, and during the after period 51.66 kilograms. No. 3 therefore presents a progressive gain in weight and also an increased quantity of dry food consumed. The explanation of this condition in connection with the illness of the subject has already been discussed under body weights.

The average weight of moist food consumed daily by No. 4 in the fore period is 2,311 grams, equivalent to 535 grams of dry material, these data corresponding to 3.80 and 0.88 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. For the preservative period the average quantity of moist food consumed daily is 2,378 grams, equivalent to 556 grams of dry material, corresponding to 3.92 and 0.92 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. For the after period the quantity of moist food consumed daily is 2,408 grams, corresponding to 569 grams of dry material, equivalent to 3.98 and 0.94 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. The mean weight of No. 4 for the fore period is 60.73, for the preservative period 60.67, and for the after period 60.43 kilograms. The loss of weight is practically negligible during the preservative period, and becomes a small though noticeable quantity for the after period, notwithstanding the slightly

The quantity of moist food consumed daily by No. 5 during the fore period is 2,357 grams, corresponding to 558 grams of dry material. These data represent 3.94 and 0.93 per cent, respectively, of the body weight. For the entire preservative period the average daily quantity of moist food consumed is 2,346 grams, equivalent to 563 grams of dry material and corresponding to 3.93 and 0.94 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the after period the average daily quantity of food consumed is 2,382 grams, corresponding to 564 grams of dry material, equivalent to 4.01 and

increased quantity of food.

0.95 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. The average weight of No. 5 for the fore period is 59.76, for the preservative period 59.71, and for the after period 59.33 kilograms. There is scarcely any change of weight between the fore period and the preservative period, but a decided loss during the after period, in spite of a slightly increased quantity of food.

The average quantity of moist food consumed daily during the fore period by No. 6 is 2,289 grams, corresponding to 537 grams of dry material, equivalent to 3.94 and 0.92 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the preservative period the mean daily quantity of moist food consumed is 2,372 grams, corresponding to 556 grams of dry material, equivalent to 4.17 and 0.98 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the after period the quantity of moist food consumed daily is 2,275 grams, corresponding to 561 grams of dry material, equivalent to 4.07 and 1 per cent, respectively of the weight of the body. The mean daily weight of No. 6 during the fore period is 58.06, for the preservative period 56.94, and for the after period 55.87 kilograms. These data show a very decided loss of weight during the preservative period, although the quantity of dry food consumed was somewhat greater than in the fore period. This loss of weight was continued through the after period and the total decrease was considerable, namely 2.19 kilograms. The amount of dry food consumed increased throughout the series.

The quantity of moist food consumed daily by No. 7 during the fore period is 2,203 grams, corresponding to 481 grams of dry material, equivalent to 3.24 and 0.71 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the preservative period the daily quantity of moist food consumed is 2,333 grams, corresponding to 482 grams of dry material, equivalent to 3.47 and 0.72 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the after period the quantity of moist food consumed daily by No. 7 is 2,261 grams, corresponding to 488 grams of dry material, equivalent to 3.41 and 0.74 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. The average weight of No. 7 during the fore period is 67.91, during the preservative period 67.28, and during the after period 66.33 kilograms. There is thus observed a considerable loss of weight during the preservative period as compared with the fore period (630 grams), and an increased loss of weight during the after period (950 grams). The respective quantities of food consumed are almost the same for the three periods. There is, however, an increase of 7 grams of dry food daily in the after period over the fore period, and of 6 grams daily in the after period over the preservative period. This continued loss of weight, attended as it is with a slight increase of the weight of food consumed. can only be attributed to the persistent effects of the preservative upon the metabolic processes.

The average quantity of moist food consumed daily by No. 8 during the fore period is 3,338 grams, corresponding to 531 grams of dry material, equivalent to 5.45 and 0.87 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the preservative period the average daily quantity of moist food consumed by No. 8 is 3,408 grams, corresponding to 575 grams of dry material, equivalent to 5.62 and 0.95 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the after period the quantity of moist food consumed daily by No. 8 is 2,966 grams, corresponding to 587 grams of dry material, equivalent to 4.96 and 0.98 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. The average weight of No. 8 during the fore period is 61.20, during the preservative period 60.62, and during the after period 59.84 kilograms. The data here show also a progressive decrease in weight which was continued through the after period, although both in the preservative period and in the after period the quantity of dry material consumed is greater than in the fore period. This continued depressing action of the preservative on the metabolic processes as a whole, shown in decreased weight, is quite as marked in the case of No. 8, if not more so, as in The average quantity of moist food consumed daily by No. 8 during weight, is quite as marked in the case of No. 8, if not more so, as in that of No. 7, for although the actual decrease in weight is slightly less, the amount of dry food taken by No. 8 was appreciably greater, namely, for No. 8 an average daily increase of 56 grams, as compared with an increase of only 7 grams for No. 7.

with an increase of only 7 grams for No. 7.

The average quantity of moist food consumed daily by No. 9 is 2,833 grams, corresponding to 634 grams of dry material, equivalent to 4.55 and 1.02 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the preservative period the average quantity of moist food consumed daily by No. 9 is 2,867 grams, corresponding to 624 grams of dry material, equivalent to 4.61 and 1 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. The average daily quantity of moist food consumed by No. 9 during the after period is 2,579 grams, corresponding to 623 grams of dry material, equivalent to 4.15 and 1 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. The average weight of No. 9 during the fore period is 62.25, during the preservative period 62.22, and during the after period 62.11 kilograms. These data show no marked change in the weight of the body during the entire progress of the observation, though the tendency is toward a decrease.

The average daily quantity of moist food consumed by No. 10 is 2,710 grams, corresponding to 660 grams of dry material, equivalent to 4.76 and 1.16 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. No. 10 consumed daily during the preservative period 3,029 grams of moist food, corresponding to 676 grams of dry material, equivalent to 5.28 and 1.18 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the after period No. 10 was ill during the second subperiod and the data for the first subperiod are therefore taken as the average for the makely of the property of the second subperiod and the data for the first subperiod are therefore taken as the average for the makely of the property of the second subperiod and the data for the first subperiod are therefore taken as the average for the makely of the property of the second subperiod and the data for the first subperiod are therefore taken as the average for the makely of the second subperiod and the data for the first subperiod are therefore taken as the average for the makely of the second sub

data for the first subperiod are therefore taken as the average for the whole after period. These data show that No. 10 in the after period

consumed daily 2,897 grams of moist food, corresponding to 659 grams of dry material, equivalent to 5.09 and 1.16 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. The average weight of No. 10 during the fore period is 56.91, during the preservative period 57.33, and during the after period 56.90 kilograms. These data show a considerable increase in weight during the administration of the preservative and a slight loss during the after period, doubtless due to the illness occurring at that time.

The quantity of moist food consumed daily by No. 11 during the fore period is 3,013 kilograms, corresponding to 621 kilograms of dry material, and equivalent to 4.61 and 0.95 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the preservative period No. 11 consumed daily 2,997 grams of moist food, corresponding to 622 grams of dry material, equivalent to 4.64 and 0.96 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the after period No. 11 consumed daily 3,074 grams of moist food, corresponding to 615 grams of dry material, and equivalent to 4.84 and 0.97 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. The average weight of No. 11 during the fore period is 65.36, during the preservative period 64.59, and during the after period 63.56 kilograms. These data show a decided tendency toward a decrease in the body weight, although the amount of food remained practically the same in the fore and preservative periods; this tendency continued during the after period, and is not explained by the slight decrease in the weight of dry food consumed in that period, namely, 6 grams per day.

The average daily quantity of moist food consumed by No. 12 during the fore period is 2,806 grams, corresponding to 660 grams of the dry material, and equivalent to 4.03 and 0.95 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the preservative period No. 12 consumed daily 2,788 grams of moist food, corresponding to 653 grams of dry material, and equivalent to 3.98 and 0.93 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. During the after period No. 12 consumed daily 2,628 grams of moist food, corresponding to 640 grams of dry material, and equivalent to 3.76 and 0.92 per cent, respectively, of the weight of the body. The average weight of No. 12 during the fore period is 69.70, during the preservative period 70.03, and during the after period 69.87 kilograms. These data show a slight increase of weight during the preservative period, which increase was somewhat diminished during the after period, leaving the average weight for that period 170 grams greater than the average for the fore period. It is also to be noted that in this case the amount of dry food decreased an average of 7 grams a day in the preservative period, and 13 grams additional in the after period, presenting a very slight tendency in the opposite direction to that manifested in the majority of cases, namely, an increase in dry food and a decrease in weight. This might indicate

that the condition of No. 12 was such that the salicylic acid administered had a medicinal value, and shows the fallacy of depending on individual results in such a study. These figures, whatever their explanation, receive full weight in the summary for nine men given in Table V. The data for the three men excluded, Nos. 3, 9, and 10, while given in detail, are not included in the averages of the summary for the reason that illness on the part of No. 3 rendered the data in his case not strictly comparable, and certain marked irregularities in the balances for Nos. 9 and 10 could only be explained on the basis that they had violated the rules of observation and so invalidated the data.

The data for the nine men, averaged by periods, are as follows:

Body weight for the fore period, 62.71 kilograms; moist food consumed, 2,601 grams; dry food, 555 grams; mean percentage of body weight represented by the moist food, 4.15; by the dry food, 0.88.

For the entire preservative period the average weight of the nine men is 62.27 kilograms; the amount of moist food consumed daily, 2,661 grams; the amount of dry food, 564 grams; the average percentage of the body weight represented by the moist food is 4.27, and by the dry food, 0.91.

In the after period the average daily weight for the nine men is 61.61 kilograms; the amount of moist food, 2,579 grams; the amount of dry food, 568 grams; the average percentage of the weight of the body represented by the moist food is 4.19, and by the dry food, 0.92.

This summary shows that the average body weight declined consistently throughout the experiment, the average total loss of weight being 1.1 kilograms. The quantity of dry food consumed, however, gradually increased, rising from 555 grams for the fore period, to 564 in the preservative period, and to 568 in the after period, an average daily increase of 9 grams during the preservative period and 4 grams additional during the after period. These data show a distinct tendency as a whole on the part of the preservative to diminish the weight of the body notwithstanding an increase in dry food consumed.

The graphic presentations of the variations in body weight as discussed above and given in the tables are to be found in figs. 1 and 2.

Table IV.—Amount of moist and dry food consumed, expressed as percentage of body weight, Series VI.

		N	lo. 1.			No. 2.					
Period.	Body weight.	Weight	of food.	Average daily ratio of food weight to body weight.		Body weight.	Weight	of food.	Average daily ratio of food weight to body weight		
		Dry.	Moist.	Dry.	Moist.		Dry.	Moist.	Dry.	Moist.	
Fore period.											
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Kilos. 267. 18 53. 44	Grams. 2,394 479	Grams. 12, 335 2, 467	P. ct. 0.90	P. ct. 4.62	Kilos. 342.16 68.43	Grams, 2,999 600	Grams. 13, 346 2, 669	P. ct. 0.88	P. ct. 3. 90	
Total Average	266, 58 53, 32	2, 275 455	11,930 2,386	.85	4, 48	$   \begin{array}{r}     341.05 \\     68.21   \end{array} $	3, 040 608	$13,348 \\ 2,670$	.89	3. 91	
Entire fore period: Total	533, 76 53, 38	4,669 467	24, 265 2, 427	.87	4.55	683, 21 68, 32	6, 039 604	26, 694 2, 669	.88	3. 91	
Preservative period.											
First subperiod: TotalAverage Second subperiod:	266, 26 53, 25	2,360 472	12, 258 2, 452	.89	4.60	340, 05 68, 01	2, 925 585	14, 552 2, 910	.86	4. 28	
Total	265, 77 53, 15	2, 338 468	12, 385 2, 477	.88	4.66	339.18 67.84	2, 937 587	14,656 2,931	.87	4, 32	
Total	265, 25 53, 05	2,340 468	11, 934 2, 387	.88	4, 50	339, 02 67, 80	2, 996 599	14, 553 2, 911		4.29	
Total	265.31 53.06	2, 305 461	12, 273 2, 455	.87	4.63	338. 23 67. 65	3,009 602	14, 391 2, 878	.89	4. 25	
Total	263. 88 52. 78	2, 568 514	11, 830 2, 366	. 97	4.48	337. 69 67. 54	3, 100 620	14,814 2,963	.92	4.39	
Total	263. 10 52. 62	2, °15 463	11, 943 2, 389	.88	4.54	335, 75 67, 15	2, 963 593	14, 264 2, 853	.88	4. 25	
Entire preservative period: Total Average	1, 589. 57 52. 99	14, 226 474	72, 623 2, 421	.89	4. 57	2, 029. 92 67. 66	17, 930 598	87, 230 2, 908	.88	4.30	
After period.					===			2,000			
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	262. 08 52. 42	2, 325 465	11, 895 2, 379	. 89	4.54	335. 12 67. 02	3, 021 604	14, 069 2, 814	. 90	4, 20	
TotalAverage	261.57 52.31	2, 435 487	$11,558 \\ 2,312$	. 93	4.42	333, 95 66, 79	3, 094 619	14,692 2,938	. 93	4.40	
Entire after period: Total Average	523, 65 52, 37	4, 760 476	23, 453 2, 345	.91	4.48	669. 07 66. 91	6, 115 612	28, 761 2, 876	.91	4.30	

Table IV.—Amount of moist and dry food consumed, expressed as percentage of body weight, Series VI—Continued.

			or day.	,						
		N	To. 3.				1	No. 4.		
Period.	Body weight.	Weight	of food.	daily of weig	erage y ratio food ght to weight.	Body weight.	Weight of food.		daily of weig	erage v ratio food ght to weight.
		Dry.	Moist.	Dry.	Moist.		Dry.	Moist.	Dry.	Moist.
Fore period.										
First subperiod: Total Average	Kilos.	Grams.	Grams.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Kilos. 303, 91 60, 78	Grams. 2,680 536	Grams. 11,270 2,254	P. ct. 0.88	P. ct. 3. 71
Second subperiod: Total Average	252.11 50,42	2,651 530	13,050 2,610	1,05	5,18	303.35 60.67	2,671 534	11, 835 2, 367	.88	3. 90
Entire fore period: TotalAverage						607. 26 60. 73	5, 351 535	23, 105 2, 311	. 88	3. 80
Preservative period.										
First subperiod: TotalAverage	253, 67 50, 73	2,826 565	13, 281 2, 656	1.11	5.24	302.67 60.53	2, 751 550	11,885 2,377	. 91	3. 93
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	252, 62 50, 52	2,872 574	12, 298 2, 460	1.14	4.87	302. 96 60. 59	2, 736 547	11, 921 2, 384	. 90	3, 93
Total	254.79 50.96	2,890 578	12,696 2,539	1.13	4.98	303, 12 60, 62	2,788 558	11,864 2,373	. 92	3, 91
Total	255.69 51.14	3,065 613	12,725 2,545	1.20	4.98	304. 27 60. 85	2, 765 553	11,689 2,338	. 91	3, 84
Average Sixth subperiod:	256. 54 51. 31	3, 137 627	13, 207 2, 641	1.22	5. 15	304.06 60.81	2,862 572	12, 057 2, 411	. 94	3.97
Total Average						302. 88 60. 58	2,781 556	11, 912 2, 382	92	3. 93
Entire preservative period: Total	a1, 273, 31 50, 93	14,790 592	64, 207 2, 568	1.16	5.04	1,819.96 60.67	16,683 556	71, 328 2, 378	. 92	3. 92
After period.										
First subperiod: TotalAverage Second subperiod:	257. 86 51. 57	3, 048 610	12, 473 2, 495	1.18	4.84	302, 10 60, 42	2,766 553	12, 001 2, 400	. 92	3, 97
Total	258. 77 51. 75	3, 163 633	12, 769 2, 554	1.22	4.93	302.17 60.43	2, 922 584	12,074 2,415	. 97	4.00
Entire after period: Total	516.63 51.66	6, 211 621	25, 242 2, 524	1.20	4.89	604. 27 60. 43	5,688 569	24, 075 2, 408	. 94	3. 98

a No. 3 had only five preservative subperiods.

Table IV.—Amount of moist and dry food consumed, expressed as percentage of body weight, Series VI—Continued.

		2	. 5.			No. 6.					
Period.	Body weight.	Weight	of food.	daily of weig	erage ratio food ght to weight.	Body weight.	Weight of food.		Average daily ratio of food weight to body weight		
		Dry.	Moist.	Dry.	Moist.		Dry.	Moist.	Dry.	Moist.	
Fore period.											
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	Kilos. 298, 15 59, 63	Grams. 2, 824 565	Grams. 11, 689 2, 338	P. ct. 0, 95	P. ct. 3, 92	Kilos. 290, 32 58, 06	Grams. 2, 631 526	Grams. 11,885 2,377	P. ct. 0. 91	P. ct. 4.09	
TotalAverage	299. 45 59. 89	2,758 552	$11,885 \\ 2,377$	. 92	3.97	290, 28 58, 06	2, 736 547	11,000 2,200	. 94	3. 79	
Entire fore period: TotalAverage	597. 60 59. 76	5,582 558	23, 574 2, 357	4.93	3. 94	580, 60 58, 06	5, 367 537	22, 885 2, 289	. 92	3.94	
Preservative period.											
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	299. 45 59. 89	2, 867 573	11,872 2,374	. 96	3.96	288. 73 57. 75	2,602 520	11, 412 2, 282	. 90	3, 95	
Total	300. 33 60. 07	2,753 551	11,798 2,360	92	3. 93	288, 19 57, 64	2,721 544	11, 693 2, 339	. 94	4.06	
Total	298. 56 59. 71	2, 787 557	11, 596 2, 319	. 93	3,88	283, 91 56, 78	2,745 549	11,965 2,393	. 97	4.21	
Total	298. 84 59. 77	2, 804 561	11,538 2,308	. 94	3.86	284. 22 56. 84	2,778 556	11,343 2,269		3, 99	
Total	296, 77 59, 35	2,862 572	11,822 2,364	. 96	3.98	281.77 56.35	2,874 575	$12,185 \\ 2,437$	1.02	4.32	
Total	297. 33 59. 47	2,814 563	$^{11,756}_{2,351}$	. 95	3.95	281, 28 56, 26	2,960 592	12, 571 2, 514	1.05	4. 47	
Entire preservative period: Total Average.	1,791.28 59.71	16, 887 563	70, 382 2, 346	. 94	3.93	1,708.10 56,94	16, 680 556	71, 169 2, 372	.98	4.17	
After period.				_							
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	296, 82 59, 86	2, 791 558	11,904 2,381	. 94	4. 01	280. 10 56. 02	2, 761 552	11,673 2,335	. 99	4, 17	
Total	296. 43 59. 29	2,850 570	11 911 2,382	. 96	4, 02	278. 56 55. 71	2,848 570	11, 077 2, 215	1.02	3. 98	
Entire after period. TotalAverage	593, 25 59, 33	5, 641 564	23, 815 2, 382	. 95	4. 01	558, 66 55, 87	5,609 561	22, 750 2, 275	1.00	4.07	

Table IV.—Amount of moist and dry food consumed, expressed as percentage of body weight, Series VI—Continued.

		2	No. 7.				1	No. 8.			
_ Period.	Body weight.	rht.		daily of weig	erage 7 ratio food ght to weight.	Body weight.	Weight of food.		Average daily ratio of food weight to body weight		
		Dry.	Moist.	Dry.	Moist.		Dry.	Moist.	Dry.	Moist.	
Fore period.											
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Kilos. 341. 27 68. 25	Grams. 2,317 463	Grams. 11, 644 2, 329	P. ct. 0. 68	P. ct. 3.41	Kilos. 307.10 61,42	Grams. 2,667 533	Grams. 17, 169 3, 434	P. ct. 0.87	P. ct. 5, 59	
Total	337.86 67.57	2,490 498	$10,386 \\ 2,077$	.74	3.07	304. 88 60. 98	2,644 529	16, 214 3, 243	. 87	5, 32	
Entire fore period: TotalAverage	679. 13 67. 91	4, 807 481	22, 030 2, 203	.71	3. 24	611. 98 61. 20	5, 311 531	33, 383 3, 338	. 87	5, 45	
Preservative period.											
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	337. 53 67. 51	2,376 475	11,771 2,354	.70	3.49	304. 55 60. 91	2, 847 569	18,140 3,628	. 93	5, 96	
Total	337. 88 67. 58	2,402 480	11, 335 2, 267	.71	3.35	304. 34 60. 87	2,777 555	17, 766 3, 553	.91	5.84	
Total	337. 82 67. 56	2,396 479	12,093 2,419	.71	3.58	303.06 60.61	2,760 552	16, 646 3, 329	. 91	5.49	
Total	336.68 67.34	2,431 486	11, 839 2, 368		3.52	302. 15 60. 43	2,827 565	17, 357 3, 471	. 94	5. 74	
Total	335, 85 67, 17	2, 434 487	11,517 2,303	. 72	3. 43	302.08 60.42	3,008	17,177 3,435	1.00	5. 69	
Total	332. 62 66. 52	2, 435 487	11, 429 2, 286	.73	3.44	302. 33 60. 47	3, 040 608	15,162 3,032	1.01	5.02	
Entire preservative period Total Average.	2, 018. 38 67. 28	14, 474 482	69, 984 2, 333	. 72	3.47	1, 818. 51 60. 62	17,259 575	102, 248 3, 408	. 95	5, 62	
After period.			======								
First subperiod: Total Average	332, 20 66, 44	2,395 479	11, 026 2, 205	. 72	3.32	300. 12 60. 02	2,807 561	15, 347 3, 069	. 94	5. 11	
Second subperiod: TotalAverage	331.14 66.23	2,488 498	11,581 2,316	. 75	3.50	298. 26 59. 65	3,058 612	14, 313 2, 863	1.03	4.80	
Entire after period. Total Average	663.34 66.33	4,883 488	22, 607 2, 261	.74	3.41	598. 38 59. 84	5, 865 587	29, 660 2, 966	. 98	4. 96	

Table IV.—Amount of moist and dry food consumed, expressed as percentage of body weight, Series VI—Continued.

		N	o. 9.				N	o. 10.			
Period.	Body weight.	Weight	of food.	Average daily ratio of food weight to body weight.		Body weight.	Weight of food.		daily of weig	erage ratio food ght to weight.	
		Dry.	Moist.	Dry.	Moist.		Dry.	Moist.	Dry.	Moist.	
Fore period.											
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	Kilos. 311. 25 62. 25	Grams. 3,157 631	Grams. 13, 035 2, 607	P. ct. 1.01	P. ct. 4.19	Kilos. 285, 63 57, 13	Grams. 3, 286 657	Grams. 13,510 2,702	P. ct. 1.15	P. ct. 4.73	
Total	311. 20 62. 24	3, 178 636	15, 299 3, 060	1.02	4.92	283. 47 56. 69	3, 310 662	$13,586 \\ 2,717$	1.17	4.79	
Entire fore period: Total Average	622, 45 62, 25	6,335 634	28,334 2,833	1.02	4, 55	569.10 56.91	6, 596 660	27, 096 2, 710		4.76	
Preservative period.											
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	310.98 62.20	$3,117 \\ 623$	15, 963 3, 193	1.00	5.13	287. 26 57. 45	3,417 683	16,629 3,326	1.19	5.79	
Total	310. 73 62. 15	3, 130 626	15,383 3,077	1.01	4.95	287.60 57.52	3, 392 678	15, 939 3, 188	1.18	5.54	
Total	309. 90 61. 98	3,129 626	14, 015 2, 803	1.01	4. 52	287. 06 57. 41	3.300 660	15, 424 3, 085	1.15	5, 37	
Total	309. 86 61. 97	3,146 629	13, 552 2, 710	1.02	4.37	286. 65 57. 33	3,337 667	13, 827 2, 765	1.16	4.82	
Total	313. 45 62. 69	3, 141 628	$13,850 \\ 2,770$	1.00	4.42	285. 96 57. 19	3, 468 694	14, 967 2, 993	1.21	5. 23	
Total	311.71 62.34	3, 062 612	13, 246 2, 649	. 98	4. 25	285, 40 57, 08	3, 371 674	14, 077 2, 815	1.18	4.93	
Entire preservative period: Total		18,725 624	86, 009 2, 867	1.00	4.61	1,719.93 57.33	20, 285 676	90, 863 3, 029	1.18	5.28	
After period.											
First subperiod: TotalAverage Second subperiod:	310. 27 62. 05	3, 113 623	12,852 2,570	1.00	4.14	284.50 56.90	3, 293 659	14, 484 2, 897	1.16	5.09	
Total	310. 87 62. 17	3,119 624	12,937 2,587	1.00	4.16	a (284, 50) (56, 90)	(3, 293) (659)	(14, 484) (2, 897)			
Entire after period: Total Average	621.14 62.11	6, <b>2</b> 32 623	25, 789 2, 579	1.00	4.15	a (569, 00) (56, 90)	(6, 586) (659)	(28, 968) (2, 897)	(1.16)	(5.09)	

a Data observed for first subperiod only, owing to illness of subject during second subperiod.

Table IV.—Amount of moist and dry food consumed, expressed as percentage of body weight, Series VI—Continued.

		N	o. 11.				N	o. 12.			
Period.	Body weight.	Weight	of food.	daily of weig	erage ratio food ght to weight.	Body weight.	Weight of food.		Average daily ratio of food weight to body weight		
		Dry.	Moist.	Dry.	Moist.		Dry.	Moist.	Dry.	Moist.	
Fore period.					1						
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Kilos. 328. 24 65. 65	Grams, 3, 120 624	Grams. 15, 481 3, 096	P. ct. 0.95	P. ct. 4.72	Kilos. 348, 18 69, 64	Grams. 3, 247 649	Grams, 13, 352 2, 670	P. ct. 0.93	P. ct. 3.83	
Total	325. 34 65, 07	3,093 619	$14,651 \\ 2,930$	. 95	4.50	348. 78 69. 76	3,356 671	$14,709 \\ 2,942$	. 96	4. 22	
Entire fore period: Total	653, 58 65, 36	6,213 621	30, 132 3, 013	. 95	4.61	696. 96 69. 70	6, 603 660	28, 061 2, 806	. 95	4.03	
Preservative period.											
First subperiod: TotalAverage Second subperiod:	325, 14 65, 03	3, <u>192</u> 638	14, 490 2, 898	. 98	4.46	350. 66 70. 13	3, 274 655	14, 331 2, 866	. 93	4.09	
Total	325. 11 65. 02	3,087 617	15, 369 3, 074	. 95	4.73	349. 30 69. 86	3, 252 650	13, 435 2, 687	. 93	3, 85	
Total	323. 56 64. 71	3,088 618	15,008 3,002	. 95	4.64	350, 10 70, 02	3, 237 647	13, 982 2, 796	.92	3, 99	
Total	322.77 64.55	3,089 618	14,870 2,974	. 96	4.61	349.36 69.87	3, 273 655	14, 677 2, 935	.94	4. 20	
Total	321.78 64.36	3, 143 629	14, 476 2, 895	. 98	4.50	350. 70 70. 14	3, 326 665	13,800 2,760	. 95	3. 93	
Total	319. 19 63. 84	3,070 614	$15,711 \\ 3,142$	. 96	4.92	350. 77 70. 15	3,230 646	13, 421 2, 684	. 92	3.83	
Entire preservative period: Total Average	1, 937. 55 64. 59	18, 669 622	89, 924 2, 997	.96	4. 64	2, 100. 89 70. 03	19,592 653	83, 646 2, 788	. 93	3, 98	
After period.											
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	318, 44 63, 69	3, 039 608	15,566 3,113	. 95	4.89	349.35 69.87	3,188 638	12, 672 2, 534	. 91	3.63	
Total	317. 20 63. 44	3, 111 622	15, 173 3, 035	. 98	4.78	349.35 69.87	3, 208 642	13,612 2,722	. 92	3.90	
Entire after period: Total	635, 64 63, 56	6, 150 615	30, 739 3, 074	. 97	4. 84	698.70 69.87	6, 396 640	26, 284 2, 628	.92	3.76	

Table V.—Summary for nine men, by periods, showing average daily ratio of food weight to body weight, Series VI.

[Averages are per man per day.]

Period.	Body weight.	Weight	of food.	Average daily ratio of food weight to body weight.		
		Dry.	Moist.	Dry.	Moist.	
Fore period.						
First subperiod: Total Average	$E_{2,826,51}^{Kilograms}$ $E_{62,81}^{62,81}$	Grams, 24, 879 553	Grams. 118, 171 2, 626	Per cent, 0.88	Per cent. 4.18	
Second subperiod: Total Average	2,817.57 62.61	25, 063 557	115, 958 2, 577	. 89	4. 12	
Entire fore period: Total	5, 644. 08 62. 71	49, 942 555	234, 129 2, 601	.88	4.15	
Preservative period.						
First subperiod: Total Average	2, 815. 04 62. 56	25, 194 560	120, 711 2, 682	. 89	4. 29	
Second subperiod: Total Average. Third subperiod:	2, 813, 06 62, 51	25,003 556	120, 358 2, 675	89	4.28	
Total	2, 804. 40 62. 32	25, 137 559	119, 641 2, 659	. 90	4. 27	
Total	2, 801. 83 62. 27	25, 281 562	119, 977 2, 666	. 90	4, 28	
Total	2, 794. 58 62. 10	26, 177 582	119, 678 2, 660	. 94	4. 28	
Total	2,785,25 61.89	25, 608 569	118, 169 2, 626	. 92	4. 24	
Entire preservative period: Total Average	16, 814. 16 62. 27	152, 400 564	718, 534 2, 661	.91	4.27	
After period.						
First subperiod: Total Average	2, 776. 33 61. 70	25, 093 558	116, 153 2, 581	.90	4.18	
Second subperiod: Total Average	$2,768.63 \\ 61.53$	26, 014 578	115, 991 2, 578	. 94	4. 19	
Entire after period: Total Average	5, 544. 96 61. 61	51, 107 568	232, 144 2, 579	. 92	4. 19	

### MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF THE BLOOD.

The blood was examined at stated intervals for corpuscles and hemoglobin, according to the methods described in the borax report. Two independent estimates were made by Messrs. B. J. Howard and C. P. Knight, and the average taken as the correct expression for the count, with the results shown in Table VI.

In the case of No. 1 there was a diminution in the number of red corpuscles and an increase in the number of white corpuscles during the administration of the preservative. After the withdrawal of the preservative the red corpuscles again increased in number and the

white corpuscles decreased. There was a slight loss in color also during the administration of the preservative, which was partially regained in the after period.

In the case of No. 2 both the red and the white corpuscles increased during the administration of the preservative and both diminished during the after period. The color of the blood was also less intense

during both the preservative period and the after period.

The data for No. 3 have no comparative value and are somewhat fragmentary, owing to the illness of the subject. Considered individually the figures show an increase in the number of red corpuscles during the preservative period and a slight decrease in the after period. The number of white corpuscles also increased during the preservative period and decreased in the after period. The color of the blood was less intense in the preservative period and partially recovered in the after period.

In the case of No. 4 there was a marked diminution both in the number of the red and the white corpuscles and in the intensity of the color during the administration of the preservative. There was a recovery in the number of both the red and the white corpuscles in the after period, but the color continued to fade.

In the case of No. 5 no comparison can be made with one of the tests, as it was lost. The remaining test shows a slight diminution in the number of red corpuscles and a very great diminution in the number of white corpuscles and also a very slight fading of the color. In the after period the red corpuscles diminished again very considerably in number. The white corpuscles increased but the color faded still more.

No. 6 showed a marked increase in the number of red corpuscles during the administration of the preservative, a slight loss in white corpuscles, and a slight increase in the intensity of the color. During the after period the number of red corpuscles very greatly diminished, the number of white corpuscles slightly increased, and the color diminished in intensity.

In the case of No. 7 the number of red corpuscles very markedly decreased during the administration of the preservative, the number of white corpuscles increased, and the color faded very perceptibly. During the after period the number of red corpuscles was again greatly diminished, the number of white corpuscles slightly diminished, and the color slightly increased, not reaching, however, that of the fore period.

In the case of No. 8 the number of red corpuscles increased during the administration of the preservative and the number of white corpuscles was almost doubled. The color of the blood was slightly decreased. There was a diminution of the red corpuscles during the after period, a very marked diminution of the white corpuscles, and a slight fading of the blood.

While Nos. 9 and 10 are excluded from the summary for the reasons already stated, the individual data may be considered. In the case of No. 9 the red corpuscles decreased and the white corpuscles increased in the preservative period, while both increased in the after period. The color of the blood slightly increased in the preservative period, but diminished very decidedly in the after period.

In the case of No. 10 the red corpuscles decreased, the white corpuscles increased, and the color increased in the preservative period. In the after period the red corpuscles again decreased, but very slightly, the white corpuscles continued to increase, and the color of the blood faded.

No. 11 showed an increase in the number of red corpuscles during the administration of the preservative, an increase in the white corpuscles, and a very slight increase in the intensity of the color of the blood. There was a decrease in the number of red corpuscles in the after period, a slight increase in the number of white corpuscles, and a very slight increase in the intensity of color.

No. 12 showed a considerable increase in the number of red corpuscles, a decrease in the number of white corpuscles, and a marked increase in the intensity of color during the administration of the preservative. During the after period the number of red corpuscles diminished, the number of white corpuscles increased, and the intensity of color was notably diminished.

The summary of the number of corpuscles and the percentage of hemoglobin in the blood for the nine men, compared throughout the series, shows that the average number of red corpuscles for the fore period is 5,690,000; for the preservative period, 5,900,938; for the after period, 5,450,444. The number of white corpuscles in the fore period is 10,609, in the preservative period, 10,714, and in the after period, 9,836. The intensity of color, measured by the hemoglobin, diminished regularly from the fore to the after period, being represented by 106.1 in the fore period, 104.7 in the preservative period, and 103.3 in the after period. There is an apparent tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the number of the red and the white corpuscles in the blood and at the same time to slightly diminish the intensity of the color. During the after period the number of both the red and the white corpuscles decreases and at the same time there is still another slight decrease in the intensity of the color.

Table VI.—Averages, by periods, of corpuscles and hemoglobin in the blood, Series VI.

			No. 1.		No. 2.			
Period,	Date.	Red corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	White corpus- eles per eubicmil- limeter.	Hemo-globin.	Red corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	White corpus- cles per cubic mil- limeter.	Hemo-globin,	
Fore period: Estimate A Estimate B	1903. }Oet. 26-29	6,295,000 5,835,000	8, 593 9, 620	109. 2 108. 4	5, 745, 000 5, 380, 000	12,796 · 11,768	108. 6 108. 6	
Mean	J	6,065,000	9, 107	108.8	5, 562, 500	12, 281	108.6	
Preservative period: Estimate A Estimate B	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	\$\\ 5,475,000 \\ 5,545,000 \\ \]	9, 196 11, 768	104. 9 105. 4	6,825,000 6,160,000	14, 127 16, 625	104. 7 105. 1	
Mean	J	5,510,000	10, 482	105. 2	6, 492, 500	15, 376	104.9	
After period: Estimate A Estimate B	Dec. 5-7	6,660,000 6,350,000	6, 426 8, 499	105.6 107.7	5, 320, 000 5, 035, 000	6, 039 6, 538	98. 5 97. 1	
Mean	]	6, 505, 000	7, 463	106.7	5, 177, 500	6, 289	97.8	
			No. 3.			No. 4.		
Period.	Date.	Red corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	White corpus- cles per cubic mil- limeter.	Hemo-globin.	Red corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	White corpus- cles per cubic mil- limeter.	Hemo- globin.	
Fore period: Estimate A Estimate B	1903. Oet. 26–29	5,385,000 4,705,000	8, 966 9, 340	98.0	5, 820, 000 5, 232, 000	11, 955 8, 686	106. 7 106. 4	
Mean	)	5,045,000	9,153		5, 526, 000	10,321	106.6	
Preservative period: Estimate A Estimate B	Nov.23-27	5,833,333	9, 086 10, 087	94. 2 93. 7	5,105,000 5,095,000	5,511 8,032	103. 9 102. 5	
Mean	J		9,587	94.0	5, 100, 000	6,772	103. 2	
After period: Estimate A Estimate B	Dec. 5-7	5,660,000 5,760,000	5,706 8,312	97. 0 95. 3	5, 288, 000 5, 495, 000	10, 834 12, 702	100. 6 101. 9	
Mean	J	5,710,000	7,009	96. 2	5, 391, 500	11,768	101.3	
			No. 5.			No. 6.		
Period.	Date.	Red corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	White corpus- cles per cubicmil- limeter.	Hemo- globin.	Red corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	White corpus- cles per cubic mil- limcter.	Hemo-globin.	
Fore period: Estimate A Estimate B	1903. Oct. 26-29	6,010,000 6,328,000	8, 966 8, 173	104. 6 106. 9	5, 500, 000 5, 725, 000	13, 263 12, 702	107. 7 107. 3	
Mean		6, 169, 000	. 8,570	105.8	5,612,500	12,983	107.5	
Preservative period: Estimate A Estimate B	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	6,110,000 Lost.	6, 445 6, 912	103.5 105.9	6,790,000 6,400,000	10, 637 13, 917	108. 9 108. 1	
Mean			6,679	104.7	6, 595, 000	12, 277	108, 5	
After period: Estimate A		5, 255, 000 5, 250, 000	8, 199 10, 834	102. 7 102. 4	5, 370, 000 5, 230, 000	12, 243 15, 318	103. 4 107. 0	
Estimate B	Dec. 5-7	{						

Table VI.—Averages, by periods, of corpuscles and hemoglobin in the blood, Series VI—Continued.

			No. 7.		No. 8.			
Period.	Date.	Red corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	White corpus- cles per cubic mil- limeter.	Hemo- globin.	Red corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	White corpus- cles per cubic mil- limeter.	Hemo- globin.	
Fore period : Estimate A Estimate B	1903. Oct. 26-29	6, 675, 000 5, 950, 000	9, 900 9, 900	102. 4 102. 0	4, 880, 000 4, 930, 000	8, 032 9, 340	101. 9 101. 4	
Mean	)	6,312,500	9,900	102.3	4, 905, 000	8,686	101.7	
Preservative period: Estimate A Estimate B	Nov.23-27	5, 285, 000 5, 030, 000	13, 628 12, 235	94. 7 94. 7	5, 580, 000 5, 425, 000	13,795 16,158	101. 0 99. 8	
Mean	J	5, 157, 500	12,932	94.7	5, 502, 500	14,977	100. 4	
After period: Estimate A Estimate B	Dec. 5-7	{ 4,725,000 5,055,000	10, 249 12, 702	99. 7 99. 8	4, 850, 000 4, 870, 000	6,538 7,098	99. 8 98. 8	
Mean	)	4,890,000	11,476	99.8	4,860,000	6,818	99. 3	
			No. 9.			No. 10.		
Period.	Date.	Red corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	White corpus- cles per cubic mil- limeter.	Hemo- globin.	Red corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	White corpus- cles per cubic mil- limeter.	Hemo- globin.	
Fore period: Estimate A Estimate B	1903. Oct. 26-29	5,375,000 5,030,000	5, 604 7, 192	99. 3 106. 5	5,885,000 6,000,000	6,071 5,884	110. 9 100. 4	
Mean	J	5, 202, 500	6,398	102. 9	5, 942, 500	5, 978	105.7	
Preservative period: Estimate A Estimate B	Nov.23-27	4,070,000 4,185,000	7,590 9,714	102.3 104.7	5, 875, 000 5, 705, 000	8,532 9,807	111.3 110.6	
Mean	,	4, 127, 500	8,652	103. 5	5, 790, 000	9, 170	111.0	
After period: Estimate A Estimate B	Dec. 5-7	4, 420, 000 4, 670, 000	8, 310 10, 274	92. 9 91. 4	5, 780, 000 5, 655, 000	9, 363 13, 076	108. 1 108. 0	
Mean	)	4,545,000	9, 292	92, 2	5,717,500	11,220	108.1	
			No. 11.			No. 12.		
Period.	Date.	Red corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	White corpus- cles per cubic mil- limeter.	Hemo- globin.	Red corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	White corpus- cles per cubic mil- limeter.	Hemo-globin.	
Fore period: Estimate A Estimate B	1903. Oct. 26-29	5, 970, 000 5, 485, 000	7,192 6,818	108. 6 108. 3	5, 376, 000 5, 285, 000	7, 425 8, 686	105. 1 105. 2	
Mean		5,727,500	7,005	108.5	5, 330, 500	8,056	105. 2	
Preservative period: Estimate A Estimate B	Nov.23-27	6,725,000 6,495,000	6, 593 11, 582	110. 1 107. 0	6, 465, 000 6, 015, 000	7, 645 8, 032	113.7 110.5	
Mean	J	6,610,000	9,088	108. 6	6, 240, 000	7,839	112.1	
After period: Estimate A Estimate B	Dec. 5-7	5,610,000 5,945,000	8, 476 12, 796	110. 1 107. 4	5, 945, 000 5, 855, 000	10, 249 11, 301	107.7 108.1	
Mean	J	5,777,500	10,636	108.8	5, 900, 000	10, 775	107. 9	

Table VI.—Average, by periods, of corpuscles and hemoglobin in the blood, Series VI—Continued.

SUMMARY FOR NINE MEN (NOS. 3, 9, AND 10 EXCLUDED).

Period.	Red corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	White corpus- cles per cubic mil- limeter-	Hemo-globin.
Fore period. Preservative period After period.	5, 690, 000	10, 609	106. 1
	5, 900, 938	10, 714	104. 7
	5, 450, 444	9, 836	103. 3

### WEIGHT AND WATER CONTENT OF THE FECES.

In Table VII are given the data respecting the weight and water content of the feces for the individuals by periods, together with a summary of the data for the nine men compared throughout the series.

In the case of No. 1 the average content of water in the feces in the preservative period is markedly less than in the fore period, and there is a still further diminution in the after period. No. 2 also shows a diminution in the percentage of water in the feces in the preservative period, but this is restored in the after period to almost the same content as at the beginning. The weight of the dry feces is less both in the preservative period and in the after period than in the fore period, while in the case of No. 1 the weight of the dry feces is slightly less in the preservative period and greater in the after period. The percentage of water in the feces of No. 3 is greater in the preservative period than in either of the other periods. The actual weight of the dry feces is also greater. No. 4 shows a diminution in the percentage of water in the feces and a slight decrease in weight in the preservative period, and almost the same rate of diminution is continued in the after period. In No. 5 a like condition obtains as in the case of No. 4, but to a somewhat greater degree. In No. 6 there is also a slight diminution in the percentage of water, attended with a slight decrease in the dry weight, and these conditions continue in an increased degree in the after period. In No. 7 there is a marked decrease in the percentage of water in the feces in the preservative period, while in the after period there is a partial restoration to the condition of the fore period. There is a marked diminution in the weight of the dry feces in the preservative period, and the dry weight is greater in the after period than in the fore period. No. 8 also shows a diminution in the percentage of water in the feces in the preservative period, but an increase in the dry weight. In the after period the percentage of water is higher than in the fore period, and the dry weight is greater than in the preservative period and the fore period. In No. 9 there is also an increase in the percentage of water in the feces, and a marked increase in the weight in the preservative period.

The percentage of water in the after period is slightly greater than in the preservative period but the weight is slightly less, but it is still greater than in the fore period. In No. 10 there is almost no difference in the percentage of water in the preservative period, but there is a marked decrease in the weight of the dry feces. In the after period there is a slight decrease in the percentage of water and a marked increase in the weight of the dry feces. No. 11 shows a marked increase in the percentage of water in the feces in the preservative period and a slight decrease in the weight of the dry feces. In the after period there is a smaller percentage of water in the feces than in the preservative period, and also a marked decrease in the weight of the dry feces. In No. 12 the percentage of water in the feces in the preservative period is slightly increased, but the dry weight of the feces very markedly diminishes. There is a decided decrease in the percentage of moisture in the after period, but a slight increase in the weight of the dry feces.

The summary for the nine men who can be compared throughout the series shows that the average daily weight of moist feces during the fore period is 89 grams and of the dry feces 22 grams, and the percentage of water therein 75.61. For the preservative period the average weight of the moist feces is 75 grams, the average weight of the dry feces 20 grams, and the percentage of moisture 73.83. These data show that the administration of the preservative has a distinct tendency to diminish both the percentage of water in the feces and also the quantity of dry feces excreted.

For the after period the average weight of the moist feces is 79 grams, the average weight of the dry feces 20 grams, and the percentage of moisture 74.12. The effect of the preservative therefore is to diminish the total quantity of the feces both wet and dry, the average amount of dry feces being 2 grams less during the preservative period than in the fore period. In the after period the weight of dry feces remains the same but there is an increase of 4 grams in the weight of moist feces, which is only 10 grams less than in the fore period. In general there appears to be a distinct influence of the preservative to diminish the weight of the solid matter excreted in the feces and also a tendency to decrease the quantity of water therein. While the latter effect is not marked, it is evident that salicylic acid in the quantities administered does not produce any tendency to diarrhea but rather the opposite effect.

Table VII.—Weight and water content of feces, by periods, Series VI.

		No. 1.			No. 2.		No. 3.			
Period.	Feees moist.	Water in feces.	Feces dry.	Feees moist.	Water infeces.	Feces dry.	Feees moist.	Water infeces.	Feees dry.	
Fore period.										
First subperiod: Total	Grams. 236 47	Per ct. 66. 97	Grams. 78 16	Grams. 453 91	Per ct. 71.74	Grams. 128 26		Per ct.	Grams.	
Second subperiod: Total Average	172 34	63.97	62 12	492 98	71.15	142 28	294 59	73, 50	78 16	
Entire fore period: Total	408 41	65. 69	140 14	945 95	71.43	270 27				
Preservative period.										
First subperiod: Total Average	172 34	63, 87	62 12	359 72	70. 17	107 21	327 65	80.76	63 13	
Second subperiod: Total Average	193 39	70.95	56 11	400 80	68, 97	124 25	593 119	77.57	133 27	
Third subperiod: Total Average	172 34	63.36	63 13	419 84	68.74	131 26	212 42	71.74	60 12	
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	184 37	64. 20	66 13	464 93	70.25	138 28	399 80	69.96	120 24	
Fifth subperiod; Total Average Sixth subperiod:	192 38	62.02	73 15	237 47	67.98	76 15	267 53	75.62	65 13	
Total Average	126 25	53, 06	59 12	433 87	69. 52	132 26				
Entire preservative period; Total Average	1,039 35	63. 52	379 13	2, 312 77	69.38	708 24	а 1, 798 72	75, 47	441 18	
After period.										
First subperiod: Total	287 57	61.62	110 22	345 69	72.74	94 19		Lost.	Lost.	
Total	230 46	63.49	84 17	399 80	69.68	121 24	314 63	74. 20	81 16	
Entire after period: Total	517 52	62.48	194 19	744 74	71.10	215 22				

a No. 3 had only five preservative subperiods.

 ${\tt Table\ VII.-Weight\ and\ water\ content\ of\ feees.\ by\ periods,\ Series\ VI-Continued.}$ 

		Zo. 4.			No. 5.		No. ĉ.			
Period.		Water infeces.			Water infeces.			Water infeces.	Feces dry.	
$Fore\ period$ .										
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 841 68	Per et. 72.69	Granis. 96 19	Grams. 599 120	Per et.	Grams. 132 25	Grams. 555 111	Per ct. 75, 55	Grams. 119 24	
Second subperiod: Total Average	36T T3	70.55	108 20	524 105	78.98	121 24	752 150	81.26	141 25	
Entire fore period: Total Average	708 71	71.61	201 20	1.128 112	77.47	258 25	1.307 131	80.11	260 26	
Preservative period.					-					
First subperiod: Total Average	260 52	67.70	\$4 17	571 114	77.96	126 25	498 100	77.49	112	
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	94	65.87	102 20	64 529	72.98	89 18	546 109	76.19	130 26	
Total Average Fourth subperiod:	311 62	68, 58	99 20	444 89	74.56	113 28	701 140	79, 60	143 29	
Total Average Fifth subperiod:	289 58	70. 58	\$5 17	3(6 d1	78.13	82 16	601 120	80, 58	117	
Total Average Sixth subperiod:	854	69.51	23	338	72.74	107	644	79.50	182 26	
Total	357 71	,72.54	94 20	408	71. 90	115 23	416 39	72.84	121 24	
Entire preservative period: Total Average	1. 928 64	69.68	584 19	2,451 \$2	74.21	632 21	8. 486 115	78.08	755 25	
After period.										
First subperiod: Total Average	254	66,62	75 16	354 71	71.44	101 20	625 115	76, 79	145 29	
Second subperiod! Total Average	15 <u>1</u> 71	70.02	100 21	252 56	71.38	75 16	414 53	77.05	95 19	
Entire after period: Total Average	588 59	68.71	184 15	636 64	71, 56	179 15	1.039 104	76.90	240 24	

Table VII.—Weight and water content of feces, by periods, Series VI—Continued.

		No. 7.			No. 8.			No. 9.		
Period.	Feces moist.	Water infeces.	Feces dry.	Feces moist.	Water infeces.	Feces dry.	Feces moist.	Water infeces.	Feces dry.	
Fore period.										
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 624 125	Per ct. 85. 42	Grams. 91 18	Grams. 315 63	Per ct. 76.82	Grams. 73 15	$\begin{array}{c} Grams. \\ 208 \\ 42 \end{array}$	Per ct. 71.14	Grams. 60 12	
Second subperiod: Total	212 42	75.95	51 10	415 83	77.34	94 19	277 55	65. 74	95 19	
Entire fore period: Total Average	836 84	83.01	142 14	730 73	77. 12	167 17	485 49	68.04	155 16	
Preservative period.										
First subperiod: Total Average	259 52	76.03	62 12	478 96	77.40	108 22	556 111	71.39	159 32	
Second subperiod: Total	205 41	76.60	48 10	466 93	75.53	114 23	427 85	75, 20	106 21	
Third subperiod: Total Average Fourth subperiod:	254 51	74.82	64 13	235 47	68.93	73 15	380 76	71.56	108 22	
Total	214 43	78.49	46 9	511 102	77.71	114 23	275 55	71.66	78 16	
Total	271 54	75. 26	67 13	204 41	70.64	60 12	522 104	73.37	139 28	
Total	119 24	72, 22	33 7	425 85	78, 37	92 18	364 73	68, 98	113 23	
Entire preservative period: Total Average	1,322 44	75.79	320 11	2,319 77	75.81	561 19	2, 524 84	72.15	703 23	
After period.					1					
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	264 53	73.48	70 14	446 89	76. 21	106 21	153 31	69.95	46 9	
Total Average	556 111	82. 36	98 20	630 126	83.66	103 21	509 102	73.87	133 27	
Entire after period: Total Average	820 82	79.51	168 17	1,076 108	80.58	209 21	662 66	72. 96	179 18	

Table VII.—Weight and water content of feces, by periods, Series VI—Continued.

[Averages are per day.]

					- se				
		No. 10.			No. 11.			No. 12.	
Period.	Feces moist.	Water infeces.	Feces dry.	Feces moist.	Water infeces.	Feces dry.	Feces moist.	Water infeces.	Feces dry.
Fore period.								,	
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	$\begin{array}{c} Grams. \\ 500 \\ 100 \end{array}$	Per ct. 75, 00	Grams, 125 25	Grams, 450 90	Per ct. 72.90	Grams. 122 24	Grams. 585 117	Per ct. 74.88	Grams. 147 29
Total	$\frac{312}{62}$	72, 43	86 17	494 99	73.87	129 26	434 87	71, 22	125 25
Entire fore period: Total Average	812 81	74.01	211 21	944	73.41	251 25	1, 019 102	73.31	272 27
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	496 99	75. 61	121 24	489 98	76.08	117 23	328 66	73.44	87 17
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	$\frac{408}{82}$	74, 29	105 21	505 101	75.65	123 25	341 68	74.18	88 18
Total	410 82	72.65	112 22	529 106	76, 56	124 25	576 115	75.35	. 142 . 28
Total	380 76	76.33	90 18	457 9 <b>1</b>	74, 81	_ 115 23	357 71	76.22	85 17
Total	. 308 62	74, 66	78 16	473 95	77.17	108 22	492 98	73.97	128 26
Total	125 25	70.40	37	465 93	73. 98	121 24	337 67	71. 20	97 19
Entire preservative period: Total Average	2, 127 71	74.47	543 18	2, 918 97	75.74	708 24	2, 431 81	74.21	627 21
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	457 91	73, 30	122 24	466 93	76.37	110 22	416 83	72.58	114 23
Second subperiod: Total Average	$a(457) \\ (91)$		(122) (24)	389 78	72.48	107 21	403 81	71.21	116 23
Entire after period: Total Average	a(914) (91)		(244) (24)	855 86	74.62	217 22	819 82	71.92	230 23

a Data observed for subperiod only, owing to illness of subject during second period.

Table VII.—Weight and water content of feces, by periods, Series VI—Continued.

## [Averages are per day.]

#### SUMMARY FOR NINE MEN.

Period.	Feces moist.	Water infeces.	Feces dry.	Period.		Water infeces.	Feces dry.
Fore period.  First subperiod: Total	92 3,862 86	Per ct. 76. 36	Grams. 983 22 973 22	Preservative period—Continued.  Fifth subperiod: Total Average. Sixth subperiod: Total Average	73 3,116	73.62	Grams. 868 19 868 19
Total		75.61	1,956	Entire preservative period.  Total	20, 151 75	73. 83	5,274 20
Total	3, 415 76 3, 307 78 3, 641	74. 67 73. 57 73. 88	865 19 874 19 951	First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod: Total Average	3, 437 76 3, 657 81	73. 00 75. 17	928 21 908 20
Average	3,382 75	74. 93	21 848 19	Entire after period: Total Average	7,094 79	74.12	1,836 20

#### THE URINE.

The importance of a study of the urine in connection with the ascertainment of any effects produced by the administration of salicylic acid and other preservatives is evident without comment. In the following tables are given the results of the observations obtained on the urine. The influence of any added preservative upon the volume of the urine and the amount of solids therein is quite significant, and these points were carefully studied. These studies were conducted by F. C. Weber.

## VOLUME, SPECIFIC GRAVITY, AND TOTAL SOLIDS.

The data given in Table VIII relating to the total solids in the urine are calculated from the specific gravity, in harmony with the method used in the borax experiment, by the factor 0.245.<sup>a</sup>

#### INDIVIDUAL DATA.

## No. 1.

The volume of the urine is decreased during the preservative period and still further decreased in the after period. The specific gravity is increased in the preservative period and still further increased, by a very slight amount, in the after period. The increase in specific gravity is greater in proportion than the decrease in volume, since the weight of the total solids excreted is greater in the preservative period and still further increased, by a slight amount, in the after period.

No. 2.

In this case the volume of the urine is increased and the specific gravity diminished in the preservative period. In the after period the volume of the urine is considerably diminished below the fore period, and its specific gravity is increased above that of the fore period and also of the preservative period. The weight of the total solids excreted is greater in the preservative period than in the fore period, and this weight is still further increased in the after period.

No. 3.

The data for No. 3 are somewhat fragmentary and show little change in the volume of the urine during the three periods. The specific gravity is slightly less in the preservative period, while in the after period it rises a very little above that of the fore period. The quantity of total solids is decreased during the preservative period, while in the after period the quantity is the same as in the fore period.

No. 4.

In this case there is a slight increase in the volume of the urine in the preservative period and a still further slight increase in the after period. The specific gravity is high through all the periods, being slightly greater in the preservative and again slightly increased in the after period. The total quantity of solids excreted is greater in the preservative period and continues to increase in the after period.

No. 5.

There is a slight increase in the total volume of the urine in the preservative period and a greater increase in the after period. The specific gravity is slightly higher in the preservative period and slightly lower in the after period than in the fore period. The total quantity of solid matter excreted in the urine is greater in the preservative period and still somewhat greater in the after period.

No. 6.

There is a notable increase in the volume of the urine in the preservative period, but this increase is only partially maintained in the after period. The specific gravity of the urine is high and almost the same in the fore and preservative periods and slightly higher in the after period. The quantity of total solids excreted is notably greater in the preservative period, with a slight loss in weight in the after period.

No. 7.

There is a notable increase in the volume of the urine in the preservative period in this case, while in the after period the volume is only slightly greater than in the fore period. The specific gravity of the urine in the after period, while slightly greater than in the preservative period, is still far below that of the fore period. The total weight of solids excreted is, in this case, less in the preservative period than in the fore period and still less in the after period. No. 7 in this respect differs from five of the six cases already cited.

# No. 8.

In the case of No. 8 there is a slight decrease in the volume of the urine in the preservative period and a very notable decrease in the after period. The volume of the urine is very great in the case of No. 8 and the specific gravity correspondingly low, being slightly greater in the preservative period and notably greater in the after period than in the fore period. The quantity of solids excreted in the urine is slightly greater in the preservative period and still further increased in the after period.

#### No. 9.

The volume of urine in this case is greater in the preservative period and slightly greater in the after period than in the preservative period. The specific gravity is slightly higher in the preservative period, and in the after period it is almost the same as in the preservative period. The total weight of solids excreted is greater in the preservative period and almost the same in the after period as the preservative period.

## No. 10.

There is a notable increase in the volume of the urine in this case in the preservative period, and the volume in the after period is almost identical with that of the preservative period. The specific gravity is less in the preservative period and still further diminished to a slight extent in the after period. The weight of the solids excreted is greater in the preservative period and almost the same in the after as in the preservative period.

#### No. 11.

The volume of the urine in the case of No. 11 is less in the preservative period and is almost the same in the after as in the preservative period. The specific gravity of the urine in the preservative period is increased and in the after period is only slightly less than in the preservative period. The total solids excreted are high and are slightly less in the preservative period and still further diminished in the after period.

#### No. 12.

The volume of the urine in this case is notably diminished in the preservative period and increased over the preservative period in the after period, but not to the volume of the fore period. The specific

gravity is notably higher in the preservative period, and in the after period it is still higher than in the fore period. The weight of the solids excreted is slightly greater in the preservative period and still further increased in the after period.

### SUMMARY FOR NINE MEN.

The average effects produced upon the nine men who completed the observations show that the volume of the urine in the preservative period is almost the same as that of the fore period, being only 7 cubic centimeters greater. In the after period the volume is slightly less than in the fore period, being diminished by 47 cubic centimeters. The average specific gravity of the urine in the preservative period is slightly higher than in the fore period and in the after period is again slightly increased as compared with the preservative period. The quantity of solids excreted is increased in the preservative period and still further increased by half a gram a day in the after period.

The general effect therefore upon the urine is that no notable change is produced in the volume of the urine due to the administration of the preservative. There is, however, a distinct increase in the specific gravity of the urine under the administration of the preservative, due to a decided increase in the weight of the solids excreted. This effect is continued to a certain extent in the after period, during which even a larger quantity of solids is excreted than during the preservative period.

It is just to conclude from the above data that the administration of the salicylic acid increases the katabolic activities of the organs, resulting in an increased excretion of solid matters in the urine.

Table VIII.—Urine determinations—Volume, specific gravity, and total solids—Series VI. [Averages are per day.]

		No. 1.			No. 2.			No. 3.	
Period.	Volume.	Specific gravity at 25°/25° C.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Vol- ume.	Specific gravity at 25°/25° C.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Vol- ume.	Specific gravity at 25°/25° C.	Total solids (factor 0.245).
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	cc. 6,830 1,366	1.0161	Grams. 269. 4 53. 9	cc. a 5, 663 1, 133	1.0254	Grams. 352. 4 70. 5	ee.		Grams.
Total	6, 685 1, 337	1.0187	306.3 61.3	6, 485 1, 297	1.0192	$305.1 \\ 61.0$	4,820 964	1.0213	$251.5 \\ 50.3$
Entire fore period: Total Average	13, 515 1, 352	1.0174	575. 7 57. 6	12,148 1,215	1.0223	657. 5 65. 8			
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second supported:	5, 840 1, 168	1.0210	300. 5 60. 1	6,080 1,216	1.0207	308. 4 61. 7	4, 485 897	1.0123	135. 2 27. 4
Second subperiod: TotalAverageThird subperiod:	6,745 1,349	1.0190	314.0 62.8	7,170 1,434	1.0188	330. 3 66. 1	b 4, 888 978	1.0213	a 255. 0 51. 0
Total	b 5, 715 1, 143	1.0220	a 307. 9 61. 6	5, 960 1, 192	1.0231	337.3 67.5	4, 970 994	1.0214	$260.6 \\ 52.1$
Total	5, 930 1, 186	1.0216	313.8 62.8	5,645 1,129	1.0240	331.9 66.4	5, 420 1, 084	1.0197	261.6 52.3
Total	$6,050 \\ 1,210$	1.0210	311.3 62.7	7,330 1,466	1.0204	366. 4 73. 3	5,130 1,026	1.0206	258. 9 51. 8
Total	5,940 1,188	1.0219	318. 7 63. 7	7,065 1,413	1.0195	337. 6 67. 5			
Entire preservative period: Total Average	36, 220 1, 207	1.0211	1, 866. 2 62. 2	39, 250 1, 308	1.0211	2,011.9 67.3	c24, 893 996	1.0190	1, 171.3 46.8
After period.									
First subperiod: Total	5, 820 1, 164	1,0222	316. 5 63. 3	5, 630 1, 126	1.0248	342.1 68.4	5,020 1,004	1.0204	250. 9 50. 2
Total	5,660 1,132	1.0227	314.8 63.0	5,720 1,144	1. 0249	348.91 69.8	4,410 882	1.0233	251.9 50.4
Entire after period: Total Average	11, 480 1, 148	1.0225	631.3	11, 350 1, 135	1.0249	691.0 69.1	9, 430 943	1.0219	502. 8 50. 3

a Average added in order to complete record. b Four-day composites; average added in each case in order to complete five-day period. c No. 3 only had five preservative subperiods.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Table VIII.-Urine determinations-Volume, specific gravity, and total solids-Series \\ VI--Continued. \end{tabular}$ 

		No. 4.			No. 5.			No. 6.	
Period.	Vol- ume.	Specific gravity at 25°/25° C.		Volume.	Specific gravity at 25°/25° C.		Volume.	Specific gravity at 25°/25° C.	
$Fore\ period.$									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	cc. 4, 995 999	1.0257	Grams. 314. 5 62. 9	cc. 4,620 924	1.0261	Grams. 295. 4 59. 1	cc. 3,635 727	1.0272	Grams. 242. 2 48. 4
Total	4, 835 967	1.0263	311. 6 62. 3	5, 665 1, 133	1.0199	276. 2 55. 3	3,850 770	1.0267	251. 9 50. 4
Entire fore period: Total Average	9, 830 983	1.0260	626. 1 62. 6	10, 285 1, 029	1.0230	571.6 57.2	7, 485 749	1.0269	494.1 49.4
$Preservative\ period.$									
First subperiod; Total Average Second subperiod;	4, 480 896	1.0291	319. 4 53. 9	.4,720 944	1.0257	297. 2 59. 4	4, 070 814	1. 0273	272, 2 54, 4
Total	4, 715 943	1.0286	330. 4 66. 1	5, 785 1, 157	1.0206	292.0 58.4	4, 485 897	1.0250	274. 7 54. 9
Total	4, 960 992	1.0273	331. 7 66. 3	5, 410 1, 082	1.0231	306. 2 61. 2	a 4, 100 820	1.0275	276. 3 55. 3
Total	5, 415 1, 083	1.0261	346.2 69.3	5, 900 1, 180	1.0222	$\begin{array}{c} 320.9 \\ 64.2 \end{array}$	a 4, 588 918	1.0273	b 306. 8 61. 4
Total	5, 470 1, 094	1.0246	329.7 65.9	5, 765 1, 153	1.0227	320. 6 64. 1	4, 545 909	1.0273	304. 0 60. 8
Total Average	5, 965 1, 193	1.0243	355. 2 71. 0	5, 170 1, 034	1.0250	316. 7 63. 3	4,480 896	1.0263	288. 7 57. 7
Entire preservative period: Total Average	31,005 1,034	1.0266	2, 012. 6 67. 1	32,750 1,092	1.0232	1,853.6 61.8	26, 268 876	1.0268	1,722.7 57.4
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	5, 445 1, 089	1.0257	342. 8 68. 6	a 6, 063 1, 213	1.0210	311. 9 62. 4	4, 135 827	1.0274	277. 6 55. 5
Total	5, 180 1, 036	1.0280	355.3 71.1	5,095 1,019	1.0248	309.6 61.9	4, 150 830	1.0277	281. 6 56. 3
Entire after period: Total Average	10,625 1,063	1.0269	698.1 69.8	11, 158 1, 116	1.0229	621. 5 62. 2	8, 285 829	1. 0276	559. 2 55. 9

 $a\,{\rm Four\text{-}day}$  composites; average added in each case in order to complete five-day period.  $^b\,{\rm Average}$  added in order to complete record.

 $\begin{array}{llll} \textbf{Table VIII.--} \textit{Urine determinations--Volume, specific gravity, and total solids--Series} \\ \textit{VI---} \textbf{Continued.} \end{array}$ 

		No. 7.			No. 8.		No. 9.			
Period.	Volume.	Specific gravity at 25°/25° C.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Volume.	Specific gravity at 25°/25° C.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Volume.	Specific gravity at 25°/25° C.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	
Fore period.										
First subperiod: Total Average	cc. 5, 180 1, 036	1. 0228	Grams. 289. 4 57. 9	cc. 8,090 1,618	1,0128	Grams. 253. 7 50. 7	cc. 5, 515 1, 103	1.0244	Grams, 329. 7 65. 9	
Second subperiod: Total Average	4,000 800	1.0295	289. 1 57. 8	10,925 2,185	1.0105	$281.0 \\ 56.2$	5,720 1,144	1.0238	333.5 66.7	
Entire fore period: Total Average	9, 180 918	1.0262	578. 5 57. 9	19, 015 1, 902	1.0117	534.7 53.5	11, 235 1, 124	1.0241	663. 2 66. 3	
Preservative period.	1									
First subperiod: Total	4, 430 886	1. 0224	243.1 48.6	9,360 1,870	1.0113	258, 8 51, 8	5, 760 1, 152	1.0264	372. 6 74. 5	
Total	5,340 1,068	1.0210	274. 7 54. 9	9,500 1,900	1.0119	277. 0 .55. 4	5, 580 1, 116	1,0244	333.6 66.7	
Total	4,960 992	1.0202	$245.5 \\ 49.1$	9,800 1,960	1.0113	$271.3 \\ 54.3$	5, 420 1, 084	1.0257	341.2 68.2	
Total	5,560 1,112	1,0195	$265.7 \\ 53.1$	a 8, 800 1, 760	1.0126	271.6 54.3	5,570 1,114	1.0268	$365.7 \\ 73.1$	
Total	4, 820 964	1.0223	263. 4 52. 7	10,810 2,162	1.0114	301. 9 60. 4	5,275 $1,055$	1.0259	334.8 66.96	
Total	6, 495 1, 299	1.0199	316.7 63.3	8, 210 1, 642	1. 0146	293. 7 58. 7	6,775 1,355	1,0231	383.5 76.7	
Entire preservative period: Total Average	31,605 1,053	1.0209	1, 609. 1 53. 6		1. 0123	1, 674. 3 55. 8	34, 380 1, 146	1.0254	2, 131. 4 71. 0	
After period.										
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	4, 835 967	1.0205	242. 8 48. 6	9, 720 1, 944	1.0131	312. 0 62. 4	5, 160 1, 032	1.0268	338, 8 67, 8	
Total	4, 745 949	1.0216	$251.1 \\ 50.2$	$6,350 \\ 1,270$	1.0186	289. 4 57. 9	a 6, 394 1, 279	1.0243	$380.6 \\ 76.1$	
Entire after period: Total Average	9, 580 958	1.0211	493. 9 49. 4	16,070 1,607	1.0159	601, 4 60, 1	11,554 1,155	1.0256	719. 4 71. 9	

 $<sup>\</sup>alpha$  Four-day composites; average added in each case in order to complete five-day record.

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 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Table VIII.-Urine determinations-Volume, specific gravity, and total solids-Series \\ VI-Continued. \\ \end{tabular}$ 

		No. 10.			No. 11.			No. 12.		
Period.	Vol- ume.	Specific gravity at 25°/25° C.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Volume.	Specific gravity at 25°/25° C.	Total solids (factor 0,245).	Vol- ume.	Specific gravity at 25°/25° C.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	
Fore period.										
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	cc. 4, 240 848	1.0252	Grams. 261. 8 52. 4	cc. a 6, 256 1, 251	1.0234	Grams. 358. 6 71. 7	cc. 6, 180 1, 236	1.0214	Grams. 324.0 64.8	
Total	$4,640 \\ 928$	1,0240	272.8 54.6	5,890 1,178	1.0236	340.6 68.1	6, 140 1, 228	1.0204	306.9 61.4	
Entire fore period: Total Average	8,880 888	1,0246	534.6 53.5	12,146 1,215	1.0235	699. 2 69. 9	12, 320 1, 232	1.0209	630. 9 63. <b>1</b>	
Preservative period.										
First subperiod: Total Average	4, 910 982	1, 0217	261. 0 52. 2	5, 800 1, 160	1.0263	373.8 74.8	4,770 954	1.0242	282.8 56.6	
Second subperiod: Total Average	5, 830 1, 166	1.0202	288.5 57.7	6, 080 1, 216	1.0238	354.5 70.9	5, 170 1, 034	1.0248	314.1 62.8	
Third subperiod: Total Average	5, 955 1, 191	1. 0197	287.4 57.5	5, 235 1, 047	1.0256	328.3 65.6	5, 840 1, 168	1.0236	337.7 67.7	
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	5,330 1,066	1. 0220	287.3 57.5	5, 465 1, 093	1.0254	340.1 68.0	5,410 1,082	1.0247	327. 4 65. 5	
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	5, 105 1, 021	1.0222	277. 7 55. 6	5, 330 1, 066	1.0270	352.6 70.5	5, 545 1, 109	1.0250	339. 6 67. 9	
Sixth subperiod: Total	4,060 812	1.0276	274. 5 54. 9	5, 575 1, 115	1. 0229	312.8 62.6	5, 970 1, 194	1.0244	356. 9 71. 4	
Entire preservative period: Total Average	31, 190 1, 039	1.0222	1, 676. 4 55. 9	33, 485 1, 116	1.0252	2,062.1 68.7	32, 705 1, 090	1. 0245	1, 958. 5 .65. 3	
After period.										
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	5, 190 1, 038	1.0218	277. 2 55. 4	5,765 1,153	1.0228	322.0	5, 965 1, 193	1.0225	328.8	
Total	5,190 b 1,038	1.0218	277.2	5,630 1,126	1.0245	337.9	5,770 1,154	1.0244	344.9	
Entire after period: Total	10,380 1,038	1.0218	554. 4 55. 4	11, 395 1, 140	1.0247	659. 9 66. 0	11, 735 1, 174	1.0235	673.7 67.4	

a Four-day composite; average added in order to complete five-day record. b No. 10 out second after subperiod; average of first after subperiod used.

Table VIII.—Urine determinations—Volume, specific gravity, and total solids, Series VI—Continued.

#### [Averages are per day.] SUMMARY FOR NINE MEN.

Period.	Total volume.	Average volume per man.	Specific gravity at 25/25° C.	Total solids.a
Fore period. First subperiod: Total. Ayerage		cc. 5,717 1,143	1.0223	Grams. 2, 699. 6 60. 0
Second subperiod: TotalAverage	54, 475	6,053	1.0216	2,668.7 59.3
Entire fore period: Total Average	105, 924	11,770 1,177	1.0220	5, 368. 3 59. 7
D				
Preservative period.  First subperiod:				
Total. Average		5,504 1,101	1.0231	2, 656. 2 59. 0
Second subperiod: Total. Average		6,110 1,222	1.0215	2,761.7 $61.4$
Third subperiod: Total Average		5,776 1,155	1.0226	2,742.2
Fourth subperiod: Total Average		5,857	1.0226	2, 824. 4 62. 8
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	55, 665	6, 185	1.0224	2,889.5 64.2
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	54,870	6,097	1.0221	2,897.0 64.4
Average		1,215		04, 4
Entire preservative period: Total Average			1.0224	16,771.0 62.1
A ften required				
After period. First subperiod: Total		5,931	1.0222	2, 796. 5
Average Second subperiod: Total.	48, 300	1, 186 5, 367	1.0241	62. 1 2, 833. 5
Average	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,073		63.0
Entire after period: Total. Average		11, 298 1, 130	1.0233	5, 630. 0 62. 6

a Average figures in this column show the averages per man per day.

## PRESENCE OF ALBUMIN AND THE REACTION OF THE URINE.

The urine was also examined for albumin, and its reaction was determined from time to time during the progress of the experiment. The quantity of albumin present at each test was not estimated, the examination being confined to ascertaining its presence. In Series VI, therefore, a comparison as to the relative quantity of albumin present in the three periods can not be made, as was done in Part I in the case of boric acid. The degree of acidity was determined in terms of standard alkali.

### No. 1.

There is no albumin in the urine of No. 1 at the beginning of the fore period, but at the end there is a minute trace. There is no appearance of albumin during the preservative period. The reaction of the urine in this case is amphoteric in the fore period and was not determined in the other periods.

No. 2.

A trace of albumin occurs in the urine of No. 2 during the whole period of observation. The reaction of the urine is amphoteric in the fore period, and it becomes acid in the preservative period.

No. 3.

No albumin is found in the urine of No. 3 during any period of observation. The acidity of the urine increases during the administration of the salicylic acid.

No. 4.

The observations in the case of No. 4 are practically the same as in the case of No. 3.

No. 5.

There appears to be no definite change produced in the case of No. 5 by the action of the salicylic acid either upon the small quantity of albumin present or upon the relative acidity. The urine is strongly acid during the fore period, and also strongly acid during the preservative period.

No. 6.

The data in the case of No. 6 indicate practically the same absence of effect as those of No. 5.

No. 7.

No albumin is observed in the case of No. 7 at any time during the observation. The reaction of the urine is alternately acid and amphoteric, and the preservative appears to have had no influence in determining the condition.

No. 8.

No albumin appears in the case of the urine of No. 8 at any time. The reaction of the urine under the influence of the preservative becomes amphoteric. In this case there appears to have been a very slight influence on the part of the drug administered to diminish the acidity of the urine and to produce an amphoteric condition thereof.

No. 9.

No albumin is present in the urine at any time of the observation. The reaction of the urine is amphoteric at one time during the fore period, but acid the rest of the time.

No. 10.

No albumin is found in this case at any time. During the administration of the salicylic acid the reaction of the urine changed from amphoteric to strongly acid. The apparent effect in this case is exactly the opposite of that produced in the case of No. 8.

#### No. 11.

A very minute quantity of albumin is noticed in the urine during the administration of the salicylic acid. The reaction of the urine changed from amphoteric in the fore period to acid during the preservative period.

No. 12.

No albumin occurs in the urine during the periods of observation. The reaction of the urine is changed from amphoteric in the fore period to strongly acid in the second preservative subperiod, becoming amphoteric again in the third preservative subperiod.

In so far as these data are concerned no effect upon the presence of albumin nor upon the relative acidity can be attributed to the administration of the salicylic acid. A more detailed study of these points, leading to more definite results, is to be found under Series XI, page 726.

RATIO OF SULPHUR, SULPHATES, AND PHOSPHORIC ACID TO NITROGEN EXCRETED IN THE URINE.

In Table IX are found the data showing the ratio of sulphur, sulphates, and phosphates excreted to the nitrogen in the urine. The total weight of nitrogen excreted, the total weight of sulphur, the total weight of sulphur as  $SO_3$ , and the total weight of phosphorus as  $P_2O_5$  served as a basis for determining the ratios.

The object of this study was to ascertain whether or not the administration of salicylic acid changed in any definite way the ratio of these bodies to the total nitrogen excreted. When the ratio increases it shows that there is a loss in the quantity of the substance under consideration excreted in relation to the total nitrogen, and when the ratio decreases it shows that there is an increased quantity of that substance in relation to the total nitrogen.

INDIVIDUAL DATA.

#### No. 1.

The data show a slight decrease in the ratio of sulphur to nitrogen and of sulphuric acid to nitrogen during the administration of the preservative, while the ratio of the phosphoric acid to the nitrogen remains unchanged. In the after period there is a still further decrease in the ratio of sulphur to nitrogen, while the ratio of sulphuric acid to nitrogen is restored to its original magnitude. There is a notable increase in the ratio of the phosphoric acid to nitrogen in the after period.

No. 2.

There is a marked decrease in the magnitude of the ratio of sulphur to nitrogen and of phosphoric acid to nitrogen in the preservative period, while the ratio of sulphuric acid to nitrogen remains unchanged. In the after period there is a still further slight decrease in the ratio of the sulphur to the nitrogen, while the ratio of phosphoric acid to nitrogen rises to a greater magnitude than in the fore period. The ratio of sulphuric acid to nitrogen remains unchanged.

### No. 3.

The ratio of sulphur to nitrogen in the preservative period is the same as in the fore period. The ratio of sulphuric acid to nitrogen is the same in the preservative period as in the fore period. There is a slight decrease in the preservative period in the ratio of phosphoric acid to nitrogen. In the after period there is a notable decrease in the ratio of sulphur to nitrogen and a slight decrease in the ratio of sulphuric acid to nitrogen, and the ratio of phosphoric acid to nitrogen is higher than in the preservative period, but not so high as in the fore period. The fore period was, however, interrupted by the illness of the subject.

No. 4.

A slight increase is noted in the ratio of sulphur and sulphuric acid in the preservative period and a slight decrease in the ratio of phosphoric acid. There is a further decrease in the sulphur and sulphuricacid ratios in the after period. There is, on the other hand, an increase in the phosphoric-acid ratio in this period.

## No. 5.

A notable decrease in the sulphur ratio is found in this case in the preservative period, while the ratios of sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid remain unchanged. In the after period there is a still further slight decrease in the sulphur ratio, no change in the sulphuric-acid ratio, and a notable increase in the phosphoric-acid ratio.

#### No. 6.

A slight decrease of the sulphur and sulphuric-acid ratios is noticed in this case in the preservative period and a slight increase in the phosphoric-acid ratio. In the after period there is a notable decrease in the sulphur ratio, a still further slight decrease in the sulphuricacid ratio, and a slight increase in the phosphoric-acid ratio.

#### No. 7.

A notable decrease in the sulphur ratio is indicated in this case in the preservative period, a slight decrease in the sulphuric-acid ratio, and a heavy increase in the phosphoric-acid ratio. In the after period the sulphur ratio is restored in part to its original magnitude and the sulphuric-acid ratio exactly to its original magnitude. There is a very notable increase in the magnitude of the phosphoric-acid ratio. No. 8.

There is noticed here for the first time a decided increase in the sulphur ratio in the preservative period, while the sulphuric-acid and phosphoric-acid ratios remain unchanged. In the after period there is a slight falling off in the sulphur ratio as compared with the preservative period, no change in the sulphuric-acid ratio, and a notable increase in the phosphoric-acid ratio.

No. 9.

There is a slight diminution in the magnitude of the sulphur and sulphuric-acid ratios in this case and a notable loss in the phosphoric-acid ratio during the preservative period. In the after period the sulphur ratio is increased beyond its original magnitude, the sulphuric-acid ratio is restored to the figure for the fore period, and there is an increase in the magnitude of the phosphoric-acid ratio over the preservative period, but it does not quite reach the magnitude of the fore period.

No. 10.

There is no change in the sulphur and sulphuric-acid ratios in the preservative period in this case and a slight diminution in the magnitude of the phosphoric-acid ratio. In the after period there is a slight loss in the magnitude of the sulphur and sulphuric-acid ratios and a notable increase in the phosphoric-acid ratio.

No. 11.

The ratios of sulphur and sulphuric acid are smaller in this case in the preservative period and that of phosphoric acid larger. In the after period there is a still further diminution in the magnitude of the sulphur ratio over the preservative period, no change in that of the sulphuric acid, and a still further slight increase of ratio of the phosphoric acid.

No. 12.

We have here the third instance of an increase in the magnitude of the sulphur ratio in the preservative period, accompanied with a slight decrease in that of the sulphuric-acid ratio and the phosphoric-acid ratio. In the after period the sulphur ratio is slightly diminished as compared with that of the preservative period, the sulphuric-acid ratio remains unchanged, and there is a notable increase in the magnitude of the phosphoric-acid ratio.

SUMMARY FOR NINE MEN.

Combining into one expression the nine ratios which are complete and comparable, it is seen that there is a notable diminution in the ratio of sulphur and a slight diminution in the ratio of sulphuric acid to nitrogen in the preservative period. The ratio of phosphoric acid to nitrogen remains unchanged. The tendency to reduce the magnitude of the ratio of sulphur to nitrogen is maintained in the after period, whereas there is no further diminution of the magnitude of the ratio of sulphuric acid in that period. The ratio of the phosphoric acid, however, is very markedly increased in the after period. A general review of these data indicates that the administration of the salicylic acid tended to increase the relative excretion of sulphur to nitrogen, and that this tendency was continued in quite a marked degree in the after period. There is scarcely any effect produced by the salicylic acid upon the relative quantities of sulphuric acid and nitrogen excreted. There seems to be a marked tendency on the part of the preservative to produce a condition which diminishes the relative amount of phosphoric acid to nitrogen excreted, but this full effect is not shown until the after period.

In general, it may be said that the disturbing influence upon the relative quantities of these bodies excreted as compared with nitrogen is not very great, but that there is a marked tendency to disturb in a measurable degree the relative metabolic changes which the sulphur undergoes in relation to nitrogen as determined by the constitution of the urine.

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Table IX.-} \textit{Urine determinations--Ratio of sulphur, sulphates, and phosphates to nitrogen--Series VI.} \\ \end{array}$ 

No. 1.

		Quar	ntity.			Ratio.	
Period.	Nitrogen.	Sulphur.	SO <sub>3</sub> .	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	S:N.	SO <sub>3</sub> : N.	$P_2O_5:N.$
Fore period.							
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 59.83 11.97	Grams, 4,002 .800	Grams. 8, 674 1, 735	Grams. 10.723 2.145	1:15.0	1:6.9	1:5,6
Second subperiod; Total	67. 99 13. 60	4. 252 . 850	9.800 1.960	10. 963 2. 193	1:16.0	1:6.9	1:6.2
Entire fore period: Total Average	127. 82 12. 78	8. 254 . 825	18.474 1.847	21.686 2.169	1:15.5	1:6.9	1:5.9
$Preservative\ period.$							
First subperiod: Total Average	66. 40 13. 28	4, 415 . 883	9.800 1.960	11. 271 2. 254	1:15.0	1:6.8	1:5.9
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	69.68 13.94	4. 654 . 931	10.239 2.048	12.343 2.469	1:15.0	1:6.8	1:5.6
Total	a 68. 95 13. 79	4. 376 . 875	9. 974 1. 995	11.596 2.319	1:15,8	1:6,9	1:5,9
Total	68.55 13.71	4. 720 . 944	10.342 2.068	12.216 2.443	1:14.5	1:6.6	1:5.6
Total	71.33 14.27	4.429 .886	10.539 2.108	11, 737 2, 347	1:16.1	1:6.8	1:6.1
Total	74. 07 14. 81	4. 621 . 924	10.502 2.100	11.345 2.269	1:16.0	1:7.1	1:6.5
Entire preservative period: Total	418. 98 13. 97	27. 215 . 907	61.396 2.047	70.508 2.350	1:15.4	1:6.8	
$\it After\ period.$							
First subperiod: Total Average	69. 61 13. 92	4.580 .916	10.150 2.030	10. 418 2. 084	1:15.2	1:6.9	1:6.7
Second subperiod: Total Average	70.86 14.17	4.771 .954	10.279 2.056	10. 924 2. 185	1:14.9	1:6.9	1:6.5
Entire after period: Total		9.351 .935	20. 429 2. 043	21.342 2.134	1:15.0	1:6.9	1:6.6

<sup>&</sup>quot; One day's average added in order to complete record.

 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm Table~IX.-} \textit{Urine determinations--Ratio~of~sulphur, sulphates, and~phosphates~to~nitrogen--Series~VI---Continued.} \end{array}$ 

No. 2.

Devise 3		Quar	ntity.			Ratio.	
Period.	Nitrogen.	Sulphur.	$SO_3$ .	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	S : N.	SO3: N.	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> : N.
Fore period.			-				
First subperiod: Total	Grams. 85.34	Grams. 5.448	Grams. 12.016	Grams, 16, 025	1:15.7	1:7.1	1:5.
Average Second subperiod: Total	17. 07 72. 37	1. 090 4. 643	2. 403 10. 454	3. 205 14. 267	1:15.6	1:6.9	1:5.
Average	14.47	. 929	2.091	2.853			
Entire fore period: TotalAverage	157. 71 15. 77	10.091 1.009	22. 470 2. 247	30, 292 3, 029	1:15.6	1:7.0	1:5,
Preservative period.							
First subperiod: Total	71, 87 14, 37	4. 621 . 924	9. 971 1. 994	14. 714 2. 943	1:15.6	1:7.2	1:4.
Average	72. 49 14. 50	4, 517	10.181	16.061	1:16.0	1:7.1	1:4.
Average Third subperiod: Total	77, 12	5. 108	2. 036 10. 835	3. 212 15. 734	1:15.1	1:7.1	1:4.
Average Fourth subperiod: Total	15. 42 71. 30	1. 022 4. 516	2. 167 10. 940	3. 147 14. 903	1:15.8	1:6.5	1:4.
Average	14. 26 82. 10	. 903 5. 212	2, 188 11, 596	2, 981 15, 979	1:15.8	1:7.1	1:5.
Average Sixth subperiod: Total	16. 42 76. 80	1.042 5.574	2. 319 11. 092	3. 196 14. 271	1:13.8	1:6,9	1:5.
Average	15.36	1.115	2.218	2.854			
Entire preservative period: Total Average	451.68 15.06	29. 548 . 985	64. 615 2. 154	91, 662 3, 055	1:15.3	1:7.0	1:4.
After period.	-						
First subperiod: Total Average	77. 92 15, 58	5, 123 1, 025	11. 170 2. 234	14. 075 2. 815	1:15.2	1:7.0	1:5.
Second subperiod: Total	79. 97 15. 99	5. 268 1. 054	11. 360 2. 272	14. 986 2. 997	1:15.2	1:7.0	1:5.
Average	15. 99	1.004	2.212	2.991			
Total	157.89 15.79	10.391 1.039	$22.530 \\ 2.253$	29. 061 2. 906	1:15.2	1:7.0	1:5.4

Table IX.—Urine determinations—Ratio of sulphur, sulphates, and phosphates to nitrogen—Series VI—Continued.

No. 3.

		Quar	ntity.			Ratio.	
Period.	Nitrogen.	Sulphur.	SO <sub>3</sub> .	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	S: N.	SO <sub>3</sub> : N.	$P_2O_5:N.$
Fore period.				•.			
First subperiod:	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.			1
Average	}					l	
Total	63. 19 12. 64	4. 126 . 825	9. 091 1. 818	10. 700 2. 140	1:15.3	1:7.0	1:5.9
Entire fore period: Total Average	63. 19 12. 64	4. 126 . 825	9.091 1.818	10.700 2.140	1:15,3	1:7.0	1:5.9
$Preservative\ period.$							
First subperiod: Total Average	56. 15 11. 23	3. 664 . 733	7. 965 1. 593	10.899 2.180	1:15.3	1:7.0	1:5.2
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	a 57. 33 11. 47	3.665 .733	8, 260 1, 652	10.410 2.082	1:15.7	1:6.9	1:5.5
Total	54. 57 10. 91	3.588 ,718	7.773 1.555	10.487 2.097	1:15.2	1:7.0	1:5.2
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	57. 67 11. 53	3.740 .748	8. 141 1. 628	9, 919 1, 984	1:15.4	1:7.1	- 1:5.8
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	55. 51 11. 10	3.699 .740	7.777 1.555	9. 234 1. 847	1:15.0	1:7.1	1:6.0
First, second, third, fourth, and fifth subperiods: Total	b 281, 23	18, 356	39, 916	50, 949	1:15.3	1;7,0	1:5,5
Average	11.25	.734	1.597	2.038		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
After period.							
First subperiod: Total Average	53. 56 10. 71	3.619 .724	7. 480 1. 496	9.036 1.807	1:14.8	1:7.2	1:5.9
Second subperiod: - Total	55. 08 11. 02	4. 013 . 803	8.388 1.678	9. 967 1. 993	1:13.7	1:6.6	1:5.5
Entire after period: Total	108. 64 10. 86	7. 632 . 763	15. 868 1. 587	19.003 1.900	1:14.2	1:6.8	1:5.7

a One day's average added in order to complete record. b No. 3 had only five preservative subperiods.

Table IX.—Urine determinations—Ratio of sulphur, sulphates, and phosphates to nitrogen—Series VI—Continued.

### No. 4.

nort 1		Qua	ntity.			Ratio.	
Period.	Nitrogen.	Sulphur.	SO <sub>3</sub> .	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	S:N.	SO <sub>3</sub> : N.	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> : N.
Fore period.							
First subperiod:	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.			
Total		4. 905	10.719	12.787	1:15, 0	1:6.9	1:5.
Average		. 981	2.144	2,557	1.10.0	1.0.0	1.0.
Second subperiod:							
Total		4. 574 . 915	10.724 $2.145$	14.505 $2.901$	1:15.7	1:6.7	1:5.
Average	. 14. 59	. 913	2.140	2.901			
Entire fore period:							
Total		9.479	21.443	27.292	1:15.4	1:6.8	1:5.
Average	. 14.57	. 948	2.144	2.729			
Preservative period.							
First subperiod:							
Total	70.07	4.444	10.268	13,843	1:15.8	1:6.8	1:5.
Average	. 14.01	. 889	2.054	2,769			
Second subperiod:	74. 59	4,724	10,675	15, 277	1:15, 8	1:7.0	1.4
Total		. 945	2, 135	3, 055	1:15. 8	1:7.0	1:4.
Third subperiod:	11.02	. 540	2.100	0.000			
Total		4.548	10.267	13.640	1:15.1	1:6.7	1:5,
Average	. 13.70	. 910	2,053	2.728			
Fourth subperiod: Total	72.07	4, 559	10, 224	14, 891	1:15, 8	1:7.0	1:4.
Average		. 912	2,045	2.978	1.10.0	1.7.0	1.4.
Fifth subperiod:							
Total		4, 299	9.726	13, 402	1:15, 4	1:6.8	1:4.
Average	13, 22	. 860	1, 945	2.680			
Sixth subperiod: Total	71.94	4, 766	10, 391	13, 839	1:15, 1	1:6.9	1:5
Average		. 953	2, 078	2.768	1.10.1	1.0.0	1.0.
<u> </u>							
Entire preservative period:	400.05	07.040	01 551	04.001	1.15 5	1.0.0	1.5
Total		27.340 .911	61. 551 2. 052	84. 891 2. 830	1:15.5	1:6.9	1:5.
Average	. 14,11		2,002	2.000			
After period.							
First subperiod:		1				- Ma	
Total		4.737	10.618	12.959	1:15, 2	1:6.8	1:5
Average	. 14.41	. 947	2. 124	2, 592			
Second subperiod: Total	. 74, 44	. 4,848	10, 888	14, 038	1:15, 4	1:6, 8	1:5
Average	14. 44	. 970	$\frac{10.888}{2.178}$	2, 808	1.15. 4	1.0.8	6:1
11.01480				2.000			
Entire after period:	1						
Total		9.585	21.506 2.151	26. 997	1:15.3	1:6.8	1:5.
Average	. 14.65	. 958	2. 101	2.700			

Table 1X.—Urine determinations—Ratio of sulphur, sulphates, and phosphates to nitrogen—Series VI—Continued.

No. 5.

		Qua	ntity.			Ratio.	
Period.	Nitrogen.	Sulphur.	SO <sub>3</sub> .	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	S:N.	SO <sub>3</sub> : N.	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> : N.
Fore period.							
First subperiod: Total	Grams. 69. 53	Grams. 4, 565	Grams, 9. 933	Grams. 12.890	1:15, 2	1:7.0	1:5. 4
Average Second subperiod: Total Average	61.86	3.711 .742	1. 987 8. 588 1. 718	2.578 11.896 2.379	1:16.7	1:7. 2	1:5, 2
Entire fore period:	131, 39	8, 276	18, 521	24. 786	1:15.9	1:7.1	1:5. 3
Average  Preservative period.	13.14	. 828	1,852	2,479			
First subperiod; Total Average		4.342 ,868	9. 733 1. 947	12, 791 2, 558	1:15, 8	1:7.0	1:5.4
Second subperiod: Total Average	69, 02	4. 495 . 899	9.545 1.909	13.595 2.719	1:15.4	1:7.2	1:5, 1
Third subperiod: Total Ayerage	67. 90 13. 58	4, 566 . 913	9. 760 1. 952	13. 579 2. 716	1:14.9	1:7.0	1:5.0
Fourth subperiod: Total Average Fifth subperiod:	69, 38 13, 88	4. 632 . 926	9, 841 1, 968	13, 216 2, 643	1:15.0	1:7.1	1:5. 2
Total		4. 670 . 934	10.216 2.043	13. 087 2. 617	1:15.6	1:7.1	1:5.6
Total	68, 66 13, 73	4,534	9. 430 1. 886	12.408 2.482	-1:15,1	1:7.3	1:5.5
Entire preservative period: Total Average		27. 239 . 908	58, 525 1, 951	78, 676 2, 623	1:15.3	1:7.1	1:5, 3
After period.							
First subperiod: Total Average.	13.86	4.516 .903	9.373 1.875	11.883 2.377	1:15.3	1:7.4	1:5.8
Second subperiod: Total Average	70, 67 14, 13	4.677 .935	10. 241 2. 048	12.738 2.448	1:15.1	1:6. 9	1:5.5
Entire after period: Total Average		9, 193 . 919	· 19.614 1.961	24, 621 2, 462	1:15, 2	1:7.1	1:5, 7

a One day's average added in order to complete record.

 $\begin{array}{lll} {\rm Table~IX.-} \textit{Urine~determinations--Ratio~of~sulphur, sulphates, and~phosphates~to~nitrogen--Series~VI--Continued.} \end{array}$ 

# No. 6.

Period.		Quar	ntity.			Ratio.	
renou.	Nitrogen.	Sulphur.	SO <sub>3</sub> .	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	S:N.	SO <sub>3</sub> : N.	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> : N.
Fore period.							
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 59.40 11.88	Grams. 4,038 ,808	Grams. 9.080 1.816	Grams. 9.814 1.963	1:14.7	1:6, 5	1:6.
Second subperiod: Total		3. 796 . 759	8. <b>5</b> 55 1. 711	10.010 2.002	1:15.2	1:6.7	1:5.
Entire fore period: Total Average		7.834 .783	17.635 1.764	19.824 1.982	1:14.9	1:6.6	1:5.
Preservative period.							
First subperiod: Total Average		4. 090 . 818	9. 621 1. 924	11.315 2.263	1:16.1	1:6.9	1:5.
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:		4.521 .904	9. 966 1. 993	12,020 2,404	1:15, 1	1:6.9	1:5.
Third subperiod; Total Average Fourth subperiod:		4.748 .950	10.660 2.132	$11.275 \\ 2.255$	1:14.9	1:6.6	1:6.
Total		5,065 1,613	11. 5 <b>2</b> 4 2. 305	11. 928 2. 386	1:14.5	1:6.4	1:6.
Total		4.800 .960	10.899 2.180	11. 044 2. 209	1:15.5	1:6.8	1:6.
Total Average		4.390 .878	9. 757 1. 951	9, 990 1, 998	1:12.2	1:5. 5	1:5.
Entire preservative period: Total Average		27. 614 . 920	62. 427 2. 081	67. 572 2. 252	1:14.7	1:6.5	1:6.
After period.							
First subperiod: Total Average		4.346 .869	9. 444 1. 889	9.180 1.836	1:15. 2	1:7.0	1:7.
Second subperiod: Total		4.611 .922	9,968 1,999	10.707 2.141	1:11.9	1:5, 5	1:5.
Entire after period: Total Average		8. 957 . 896	19. 412 1. 941	19. 887 1. 989	1:13.5	1:6.2	1:6.

a One day's average added in order to complete record.

Table IX.—Urine determinations—Ratio of sulphur, sulphates, and phosphates to nitrogen—Series VI—Continued.

No. 7.

		Quan	tity.			Ratio.	
Period.	Nitrogen.	Sulphur.	SO <sub>3</sub> .	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	S:N.	SO <sub>3</sub> : N.	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> : N.
Fore period.							
First subperiod: Total	Grams. 56. 57 11. 31	Grams. 3.756 .751	Grams. 7. 956 1. 591	Grams. 8.547 1.709	1:15.1	1:7.1	1:6.6
Second subperiod: Total	63.00	4.280	9. 288 1. 858	8. 480 1. 696	1:14.7	1:6.8	1:7.4
Average  Entire fore period:	12.60	. 856	1.808	1.090			
Total	119.57 -11.96	8.036 .804	17. 244 1. 724	17.027 1.703	1:14.9	1:6.9	1:7.0
Preservative period.							
First subperiod: TotalAverage	50.72 10.14	3.513 .703	7. 425 1. 485	7.354 1.471	1:14.4	1:6.8	1:6.9
Second subperiod: Total Average	56. 98 11. 40	4. 085 . 817	8.715 1.743	7. 903 1. 581	1:13.9	1:6.5	1:7.2
Third subperiod: Total Average	51.24 10.25	3.368 .674	7.341 1.468	6.597 1.319	1:15,2	1:7.0	1:7.8
Fourth subperiod: Total	49.15 9.83	3.564 .713	7.539 1.508	6,450 1,290	1:13.8	1:6.5	1:7.6
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	52.92 10.58	3.870 .774	8.184 1.637	6. 989 1. 398	1:13.7	1:6.5	1:7.6
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	64.17 12.83	6. 424 1. 285	9.054 1.811	8.379 1.676	1:10.0	1:7.1	
Entire preservative period: Total		24.824 .827	48, 258 1, 608	43. 672 1. 456	1:13.1	1:6.7	1:7.4
After period.							
First subperiod: Total Average		3.650 .730	7. 697 1. 539	5.802 1.160	1:14.5	1:6.9	1:9.1
Second subperiod: Total Average	56. 09 11. 22	3.891 .778	8.180 1.636	6, 596 1, 319	1:14.4	1:6.9	1:8.5
Entire after period: Total Average		7. 541 . 754	15. 877 1. 588	12.398 1.240	1:14.4	1:6.9	1:8.8

 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm Table~IX.-} Urine~determinations{--Ratio~of~sulphur,~sulphates,~and~phosphates~to~nitrogen{--Series~VI{--}} Continued.} \end{array}$ 

No. 8.

Destad		Quar	ntity.			Ratio.	
Period.	Nitrogen.	Sulphur.	SO <sub>3</sub> .	$P_2O_5$	S:N.	SO3: N.	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> : N.
Fore period.							
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 52. 91 10. 58	Grams, 3, 689 , 738	Grams. 7,653 1,531	Grams. 8, 818 1, 764	1:14.3	1:6.9	1:6.0
Second subperiod: Total Average	55. 50 11. 10	3. 988 . 798	8. 019 1. 604	8.740 1.748	1:13.9	1:6.9	1:6.4
Entire fore period:		1100					
Total Average	108. 41 10. 84	7.677 .768	$15.672 \\ 1.567$	17, 558 1, 756	1:14.1	1:6.9	1:6.2
Preservative period.							
First subperiod:	52, 73	3, 441	7, 611	8, 882	1:15.3	1:6.9	1:5.9
AverageSecond subperiod:	10. 55	. 688	1.522	1.776			
Total	54. 44 10. 89	3.610 .722	7.885 1.577	9,500 1,900	1:15.1	1:6.9	1:5.7
Third subperiod: Total	51, 74 10, 35	3. 675 . 735	7. 252 1. 450	8, 820 1, 764	1:14.1	1:7.1	1:5.9
Average Fourth subperiod: Total	a 50, 16	3, 731	7, 744	8, 888	1:13.4	1:6.5	1:5, 6
Average Fifth subperiod:	10.03	. 746	1.549	1.778			
Total	57.62 11.52	3, 827 , 765	7. 891 1. 578	8. 432 1. 686	1:15,1	1:7.3	1:6,8
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	55, 75 11, 15	3. 949 . 790	8, 473 1, 695	7, 783 1, 557	1:14.1	1:6.6	1:7.2
Entire preservative period: Total Average	322, 44 10, 75	22, 223 , 741	46, 856 1, 562	52.305 1.744	1:14.5	1:6.9	1:6.2
After period.							
First subperiod: Total Average	60.36 12.07	4. 209 . 842	8. 534 1. 707	7.387 1.477	1:14.3	1:7.1	1:8.2
Second subperiod: Total Average	59.18 11.84	4. 166 . 833	8, 788 1, 758	7.938 1.588	1:14.2	1:6.7	1:7.5
Entire after period: Total	119. 54 11. 95	8.375 ,838	17. 322 1. 732	15, 325 1, 533	1:14.3	1:6.9	1:7.8

a One day's average added in order to complete record.

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{Table IX.-} \textit{Urine determinations--} \textit{Ratio of sulphur, sulphates, and phosphates to nitrogen--} \textit{Series VI--} \textit{Continued.} \end{array}$ 

No. 9.

		Quai	ntity.		1	Ratio.	
Period.	Nitrogen,		SO <sub>3</sub> .	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	S: N.	SO <sub>3</sub> ; N,	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> : N.
	- Titlogeni	- Carparati	203.			2031211	1205.111
Fore period.							
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 70, 26 14, 05	Grams, 4,671 ,934	Grams. 11, 663 2, 333	Grams, 11, 857 2, 371	1:15.0	1:6.0	1:5, 9
Second subperiod: Total Average		4, 547 , 909	11. 354 2. 271	10. 410 2. 082	1:14.8	1:5.9	1:6.5
Entire fore period: Total Average	137.41 13.74	9, 218 . 922	23. 017 2. 302	22. 267 2. 227	1:14.9	1:6.0	1:6.2
Preservative period.							
First subperiod: Total Average	72. 12 14. 42	4.948 .990	12.355 2.471	11.750 2.350	1:14.6	1:5.8	1:6.1
Second subperiod: Total Average	66, 12 13, 22	4. 570 . 914	11. 411 2. 282	11, 997 2, 399	1:14.5	1:5.8	1:5.5
Third subperiod: Total Average	69. 10 13. 82	4. 780 . 956	11. 936 2. 387	12, 249 2, 450	1:14.5	1:5.8	1:5.6
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	67. 84 13. 57	4.567 .913	11. 404 2. 281	13, 981 2, 796	1:14.9	1:5.9	1:4.9
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	63. 35 12. 67	4.072 .814	10.168 2.034	10.919 2.184	1:15,6	1:6,2	1:5.8
Sixth subperiod: TotalAverage	73.44 14.69	4.864 .973	12.145 2.429	12.805 2.561	1:15.1	1:6.0	1:5.7
Entire preservative period: Total Average	411. 97 13. 73	27. 801 . 927	69. 419 2. 314	73. 701 2. 457	1:14.8	1:5.9	1; 5, 6
After period.							
First subperiod: Total Average	64. 45 12. 89	4.345 .869	10. 849 2. 170	10.423 2.085	1:14.8	1:5.9	1:6.2
Second subperiod: Total		4, 578 , 916	11. 431 2. 286	12.531 2.506	1:15.3	1:6.1	1:5.6
Entire after period: Total Average	134, 65 13, 47	8, 923 , 892	22, 280 2, 228	22. 954 2. 295	1:15,1	1:6.0	1:5.9

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 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm Table~IX.-} \textit{Urine determinations--Ratio~of~sulphur,~sulphates,~and~phosphates~to~nitrogen--Series~VI--Continued.} \end{array}$ 

# No. 10.

Thereig I		Quan	Quantity.			Ratio.	
Period.	Nitrogen.	Sulphur.	SO <sub>3</sub> .	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	S:N.	SO <sub>3</sub> : N.	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> : N.
Fore period.							
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 63. 81 12. 76	Grams. 4.215 .843	Grams. 10,525 2,105	Grams. 10.727 2.145	1:15.1	1:6.1	1:5.9
Second subperiod: Total Average	62.78 12.56	4.301 .860	$10.740 \\ 2.148$	11.600 2.320	1:14.6	1:5.8	1:5.
Entire fore period: Total Average	126. 59 12. 66	8.516 .852	21. <b>2</b> 65 2. 126	22.327 2.233	1:14.9	1:6.0	1:5.
Preservative period.							
First subperiod: Total Average	61.96 .12.39	3. 997 . 799	9, 981 1, 996	10.851 2.170	1:15.5	1:6.2	1:5,7
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	71.36 14.27	4. 786 . 957	11.951 2.390	12.768 2.554	1:14.9	1:6.0	1:5, (
Third subperiod: Total Average Fourth subperiod:	67. 35 13. 47	4.073 .815	10.170 2.034	11.612 2.322	1:16.5	1:6.6	1:5,8
Total	61. 61 12. 32	4. 264 . 853	$10.647 \\ 2.129$	11.513 2.303	1:14.4	1:5.8	1:5.4
Total Average Sixth subperiod:	64. 37 12. 87	4.135 .827	10.325 2.065	10.823 2.165	1:15.6	1:6.2	1:5.9
Total	47. 99 - 9. 60	3.934 .787	9, 823 1, 965	9.744 1.949	1:12.2	1:4.9	1:4.9
Entire preservative period: Total Average	374. 64 12. 49	25. 189 . 840	62. 897 2. 097	67.311 2.244	1:14.9	1:6.0	1:5.6
After period.		,					-
First subperiod: Total Average	59.74 11.95	4. 033 . 807	10.070 2.014	9, 498 1, 900	1:14.8	1:5.9	1:6.3
Second subperiod: Total Average	Sick.	Sick.	Sick.	Sick.			
Entire after period: Total Average	59.74 11.95	4. 033 807	10. 070 2. 014	9.498 1.900	1:14.8	1:5.9	1:6.3

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{TABLE IX.-}\textit{Urine determinations--}\textit{Ratio of sulphur, sulphates, and phosphates to nitrogen--}\textit{Series VI--} \textit{Continued.} \end{array}$ 

No.11.

		Quar	ntity.			Ratio.	
Period.	Nitrogen.	Sulphur.	SO <sub>3</sub> .	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	S:N.	SO <sub>3</sub> : N.	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> : N.
Fore period.							8
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. a 80. 83 16. 17	Grams. 4.673 .935	Grams. 10.510 2.102	Grams. 14.139 2.828	1:17.3	1:7.7	1:5.7
Second subperiod: Total Average	77. 69 15. 54	. 5.325 1.065	$11.768 \\ 2.354$	14. 489 2. 898	1:14.6	1:6.6	1:5.4
Entire fore period: Total Average	158. 52 15. 85	9, 998 1, 000	22. 278 2. 228	28, 628 2, 863	1:15.9	1:7.1	1:5.5
Preservative period.							
First subperiod: Total Average	85, 49 17, 10	5. 469 1. 094	12. 714 2. 543	13, 572 2, 714	1:15.6	1:6.7	1:6.3
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	77. 64 15. 53	5.338 1.068	11.686 2.337	12.829 2.566	1:14.5	1:6.6	1:6.1
Total Average Fourth subperiod:	73.34 14.67	4.455 .891	10.679 2.136	12.616 2.523	1:16.5	1:6.9	1:5.8
Total	67.82 13.56	4.602 .920	10.198 2.040	11. 968 2. 394	1:14.7	1:6.7	1:5.7
Total	75. 63 15. 13	5.021 1.004	11. 204 2. 241	12.792 2.558	1:15.1	1:6.8	1:5.9
Total	69, 97 13, 99	4.661 .932	10. 291 2. 058	10.648 2.130	1:15.0	1:6.8	
Entire preservative period: Total	449. 89 15. 00	29. 546 . 985	66, 772 2, 226	74. 425 2. 481	1:15.2	1:6.7	
$After\ period.$							
First subperiod: Total Average		4.854 .971	9. 616 1. 923	10.377 2.075	1:14.1	1:7.1	1:6.6
Second subperiod: Total Average	67.67 13.53	4. 780 . 956	10.708 2.142	11.710 2.342	1:14.2	1:6.3	1:5.8
Entire after period: Total Average	136.16 13.62	9. 634 . 963	20, 324 2, 032	22.087 2.209	1:14.1	1:6.7	1:6.2

 $<sup>\</sup>alpha$  One day's average added in order to complete record.

 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm Table~IX.-} \textit{Urine determinations--} \textit{Ratio of sulphur, sulphates, and phosphates to nitrogen--} \textit{Series~VI--} \textit{Continued.} \end{array}$ 

# No.12.

D-1-1		Quar	ntity.			Ratio.	
Period.	Nitrogen.	Sulphur.	SO <sub>3</sub> .	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	S:X.	SO3: N.	P2O5: N.
Fore period.							
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 76.69 15.34	Grams. 5.166 1.033	Grams. 11.482 2.296	Grams. 12.731 2.546	1:14.8	1:6.7	1:6.0
Second subperiod: Total Average		4.918 .984	10.487 2.097	12.955 2.591	1:14.6	1:6.9	1;5.
Entire fore period: Total Average		10.084 1.008	21.969 2.197	25, 686 2, 569	1:14.7	1:6.8	1:5.
Preservative period.							
First subperiod; Total Average	65.06 13.01	4. 236 . 847	9, 683 1, 937	11.591 2.318	1:15,4	1:6.7	1:5.6
Second subperiod: Total Average		5, 129 1, 026	11.364 2.273	13.235 2.647	1:14.7	1:6.6	1:5.
Third subperiod: Total Average		4. 906 . 981	10.769 2.154	14.425 2.885	1:15.2	1:6.9	1:5.9
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	70.01 14.00	4.784 .947	10.625 2.125	12.930 2.586	1:14.8	1:6.6	1:5.
Fifth subperiod: Total Average		5.173 1.035	11. 279 2. 256	12.088 2.418	1:14.4	1:6.6	1:6.9
Sixth subperiod: Total		4.973 .995	11,092 2,218	13.015 2.603	1:15.1	1:6,8	1:5.8
Entire preservative period: Total Average		29.151 .972	64. S12 2. 160	77.284 2.576	1:14.9	1:6,7	1:5.6
After period.							
First subperiod: Total Average		4.999 1.000	11.023 2.205	11.870 2.374	1:14.7	1:6.7	1:6.5
Second subperiod: Total Average		5, 164 1, 033	11,321 2,264	12.694 2.539	1:14.9	1:6.8	1:6.1
Entire after period: Total Average	150. 47 15. 05	10.163 1.016	22. 344 2. 234	24. 564 2. 456	1:14.8	1:6.7	1:6.1

Table IX.—Urine determinations—Ratio of sulphur, sulphates, and phosphates to nitrogen—Series VI—Continued.

[Averages are per man per day.]

#### Summary for nine men.

D ! . 3		Quar	itity.			Ratio.	
Period.	Nitrogen.	Sulphur.	SO <sub>3</sub> .	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	S:N.	SO <sub>3</sub> : N.	P2O5: N.
Fore period.							
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 614.88 13.66	Grams, 40, 242 , 894	Grams, 88, 023 1, 956	Grams. 106.474 2.366	1:15.3	1:7.0	1:5.8
Second subperiod: Total Average	600, 08 13, 33	39.487 .877	87.683 1.949	106.305 2.362	1:15,2	1:6.8	1:5.6
Entire fore period: Total	214. 96 13. 50	79. 729 . 886	175.706 1,952	212.779 2.364	1:15.2	1:6.9	1:5.7
Preservative period.							
First subperiod: Total Average	596. 76 13. 26	38.571 .857	86.826 1.929	105. 333 2. 341	1:15.5	1:6.9	1:5.7
Second subperiod: Total Average	618, 50 13, 74	41.073 .913	90, 256 2, 006	112.763 2.506	1:15.1	1:6.9	1:5.5
Third subperiod: Total Average	604.30 13.43	39.750 .883	87. 537 1. 945	108. 282 2. 406	1:15.2	1:6.9	1:5.6
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	591.70 13.15	40.123	88.977 1.977	107.390 2.386	1:14.7	1:6.7	1:5.5
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	627. 32 13. 94	41.301 .918	91.534 2.034	105, 550 2, 346	1:15.2	1:6.9	1:5.9
Sixth subperiod; Total Average	610.04 13.56	43.892 .975	90. 082 2. 002	101.678 2.259	1:13.9	1:6.8	1:6.0
Entire preservative period: Total Average	3, 648. 62 13. 51	244. 710 . 906	535, 212 1, 982	640. 996 2. 374	1:14.9	1:6.8	1:5.7
After period.							
First subperiod: Total Average	610.31 13.57	41. 014 . 911	87.625 1.947	93. 951 2. 088	1:14.9	1:7.0	1:6.5
Second subperiod; Total	610, 58 13, 57	42.176 .937	91. 733 2. 039	102.331 2.274	1:14.3	1:6.7	1:6.0
Entire after period: Total Average	1,220.89 13.57	83.190 .924	179.358 1.993	196. 282 2. 181	1:14.7	1:6.8	1:6.2

# CHANGES IN THE RELATIVE QUANTITIES OF SULPHUR COMPOUNDS EXCRETED IN THE URINE.

The changes which the urine may undergo in respect of its relative content of sulphur compounds are of great physiological importance.

For the purpose of determining the extent of any such changes an elaborate study was made of the total sulphur, sulphates, and other sulphur compounds excreted in the urine. To this end not only was the total sulphur determined, but also the amount occurring naturally as sulphates and that occurring as ethereal compounds of sulphur or as neutral sulphur. The data were compared with the respective quantities of sulphur administered in the food and the ratio of ethereal

to inorganic sulphates determined as well as the ratio of the sulphur in different forms to the nitrogen in the urine. The particular object in view was to determine whether or not the total quantity of sulphur in the urine was affected by the administration of the preservative and whether the kinds of sulphur, as related to each other, were changed in any definite proportions. This required the determination of the total nitrogen in the urine, the total sulphur, total sulphur as  $SO_3$ , neutral sulphur as  $SO_3$ , total sulphuric acid as  $SO_3$ , ethereal sulphates as  $SO_3$ , inorganic sulphates as  $SO_3$ , the ratio of the ethereal sulphates to the inorganic sulphates and the calculation of the percentage relations of the various kinds of sulphur to the total sulphur, namely, the percentage of neutral sulphur as  $SO_3$ , total sulphur as  $SO_3$ , and ethereal sulphates as  $SO_3$ .

The importance of the urine as an index of changes in metabolic activity is fully realized and, without minimizing the importance of the constitution of the feces or of the other excretions, it is sufficient to call attention to the greater magnitude of the urine excretions and to their greater significance in relation to the metabolized products of the food elements.

The individual and summarized data on the relation of the preformed sulphates to the ethereal sulphates and neutral sulphur are given in Table X.

INDIVIDUAL DATA.

#### No. 1.

Inasmuch as the quantities of sulphur in the food vary slightly in the different periods, it is best to base the discussion upon the percentage of the total sulphur occurring under the various forms rather than upon the ratios alone. The quantities excreted, however, and the ratios which have been determined are stated in the table, so that full information respecting the whole matter may be available. the case of No. 1 the percentage of sulphur occurring in the neutral state is diminished in the preservative period, while it is very notably increased in the after period. The percentage of total sulphur occurring as sulphates is slightly increased in the preservative period and notably diminished in the after period. The percentage of total sulphur occurring as ethereal sulphates is increased in the preservative period and somewhat diminished in the after period, but not to the minimum of the fore period. The percentage of total sulphur as inorganic sulphates is the same in the preservative period as in the fore period and is slightly diminished in the after period.

### No. 2.

In the case of No. 2 there is an increase in the percentage of neutral sulphur in the preservative period and a still further increase in the after period. This is attended with a decrease in the percentage of

total sulphates both in the preservative and after periods. There is also a decrease in the ethereal sulphur in the preservative period and this decrease is continued in the after period. The percentage of inorganic sulphates is diminished in the preservative period and still further diminished in the after period.

### No. 3.

The neutral sulphur is increased in the preservative period and very notably increased in the after period, while the percentage of total sulphates decreases in both periods. The ethereal sulphur is very low in this case and slightly higher in the preservative period than in either the fore or after period. The percentage of inorganic sulphur decreases slightly in the preservative period and very notably in the after period.

No. 4.

There is a slight increase in the neutral sulphur in the preservative period and a notable increase therein in the after period, with corresponding inverse changes in the percentage of sulphur as sulphates. The percentage of ethereal sulphates is increased in the preservative period, with a slight loss in the after period. The inorganic sulphates show a loss in the preservative period and a still further slight loss in the after period.

### No. 5.

There is a notable increase in this case of the neutral sulphur in the preservative period and a still further slight increase in the after period, with corresponding inverse changes in the total sulphur as sulphates. The percentage of ethereal sulphates is slightly diminished in the preservative period and still further diminished in the after period. The percentage of inorganic sulphates is notably diminished in the preservative period and again slightly decreased in the after period.

#### No. 6.

The percentage of neutral sulphur is slightly diminished in the preservative period, but very notably increased in the after period, with correspending inverse changes in the percentage of total sulphates present. The percentage of ethereal sulphates remains practically unchanged throughout the three periods. There is a slight increase in the percentage of inorganic sulphates in the preservative period and a notable decrease therein in the after period.

# No. 7.

This case shows an extraordinary increase in the neutral sulphur in the preservative period. This increase is nearly all lost in the after period, where the percentage is only slightly greater than the fore period. There are corresponding inverse changes in the percentage of total sulphates present. The percentage of ethereal sulphates is slightly increased in the preservative period, but falls in the after period to a lower number than in the fore period. The percentage of inorganic sulphates is somewhat low to begin with, but there is a very great loss in the preservative period which is not quite wholly restored in the after period.

No. 8.

There is a notable loss in this case in the percentage of neutral sulphur in the preservative period, and this loss is partially restored in the after period, with corresponding inverse changes in the percentage of total sulphates present. There is a slight increase in the percentage of ethereal sulphates in the preservative period, but in the after period the number falls below that of the fore period. The percentage of inorganic sulphates is very low, being slightly greater in the preservative and after periods than in the fore period.

No. 9.

There is an increase in the percentage of neutral sulphur in the preservative period, which is partially lost in the after period, with corresponding inverse changes in the percentage of total sulphates present. In the percentage of ethereal sulphates there is a loss in the preservative period, and this loss is further increased in the after period. There is but little change in the percentage of inorganic sulphur present in the three periods, a slight decrease occurring in the preservative period and an increase in the after period.

No. 10.

There is an increase in the percentage of neutral sulphur in the preservative period in this case and a corresponding decrease in the total sulphates. There is also a slight increase in the percentage of ethereal sulphates and a decrease in the percentage of inorganic sulphates. The data for the after period are incomplete.

No. 11.

There is a decrease in the percentage of neutral sulphates in this case in the preservative period and a very large increase in the after period, with corresponding inverse changes in the percentage of total sulphates present. The ethereal sulphates are remarkably low in this case and the percentage is slightly higher in the preservative period than in either of the others. There is a slight increase in the percentage of inorganic sulphates in the preservative period and a notable loss in the after period.

#### No. 12.

In this case there is a decrease in the percentage of neutral sulphur in the preservative period, while in the after period the loss is partially restored, with corresponding inverse changes in the percentage of total sulphates. There is little difference in the percentage of ethereal sulphates in the fore and preservative periods and a notable loss in the after period. The percentage of inorganic sulphates is slightly increased in the preservative period and is almost the same in the after as in the preservative period.

## SUMMARY FOR NINE MEN.

It is seen that the average quantity of sulphur exhibited in the foods is greater in the preservative period than in the fore period, and decreases in the after period (Table XVII, p. 645). This fact must be taken into consideration in the study of the table in regard to the actual weight of the different kinds of sulphur found in the urine, and also in connection with the ratio of the ethereal to the inorganic sul-This ratio, it is seen, in general is almost 1:11, being slightly less in the preservative period than in either of the others. The percentage of the total sulphur occurring as neutral sulphur is 0.7 greater in the preservative period than in the fore period, and the increase is much more marked in the after period, amounting to 1.3 per cent. There is a corresponding decrease in the percentage of total sulphates, since the neutral sulphur and the total sulphates make up the whole quantity of sulphur. The ethereal sulphates and the inorganic sulphates, expressed as SO<sub>3</sub>, together make up the total sulphates. seen that there is a slight increase in the percentage of ethereal sulphates in the preservative period, while in the after period the percentage of ethereal sulphates falls slightly below that of the fore period. There is a slight decrease in the inorganic sulphates in the preservative period, and a still further decrease of about the same magnitude occurs in the after period.

A general summary of the data shows that the administration of the salicylic acid produces a well-marked tendency to increase the percentage of neutral sulphur with a corresponding decrease of total sulphates during the administration of the preservative, and that this tendency is continued, as might well be expected, in the after period. On the other hand, the administration of the salicylic acid appears to have had no notable effect in disturbing the relative percentages of ethereal sulphates and the inorganic sulphates in the urine. It must be admitted, therefore, in the light of these data, that the principal disturbing effect of the preservative has been upon the relative proportion of neutral sulphur excreted.

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm Table} \ X. - {\it Urine \ determinations} - {\it Ratio \ of \ preformed \ sulphates \ to \ ethereal \ sulphates \ and } \\ neutral \ sulphur - {\it Series \ VI.} \end{array}$ 

No. 1.

		s SO <sub>3</sub> .	rasSO <sub>3</sub> .		ates as	nates as	ercal sul- inorganic	in	lts exp nt of to terms	otal su	ılphur
Period.	Total sulphur.	Total sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Neutral sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ratio of ethereal phates to inorgasulphates.	Neutral sul- phur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sul- phatesas SO <sub>3</sub> .
Fore period.											
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 4.002 .800	Grams. 9. 993 1. 998	Grams. 1.319 .263	Grams. 8. 674 1. 735	Grams. 0.867 .173	Grams. 7.807 1.562	1:9.0	P. ct. 13. 2	P. ct. 86.8	P. ct. 8.7	P. ct. 78.1
Total	4. 252 . 850	$10.617 \\ 2.122$	. 817 . 162	9.800 1.960	. 989 . 198	8.811 1.762	1:8, 9	7.7	92.3	9.3	83.0
Entire fore period: Total Average	8. 254 . 825	20. 610 2. 060	2. 136 . 213	18. 474 1. 847	1. 856 . 186	16.618 1.661	1:9.0	10.4	89.6	9.0	80.6
Preservative period.											
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	4. 415 . 883	11.024 2.205	1. 224 . 245	9.800 1.960	1.069 .214	8. 731 1. 746	1:8. 2	11.1	88.9	9.7	79. 2
Total	4.654 .931	11.621 2.325	1.382 .277	10.239 2.048	.992 .198	9. 247 1. 850	1:9.3	11.9	88.1	8.5	79.6
Total	4.376 .875	10.927 2.185	. 953 . 191	9.974 1.995	1.040 .208	8.934 1.787	1:8.6	8.7	91.3	9.5	81.8
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	4.720 .941	$11.786 \\ 2.357$	1.444 .289	10.342 2.068	1.091 .218	9. 251 1. 850	1:8.5	12.3	87.7	9.3	78.5
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	4.429 .886	11. 059 2. 212	.520 $.104$	10.539 2.108	1.162 .232	9.377 1.875	1:8.1	4.7	95.3	10.5	84.8
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	4.621 .924	$11.539 \\ 2.308$	1.037 .207	$10.502 \\ 2.100$	1.283 .257	9.219 1.844	1:7.2	9.0	91.0	11, 1	79. 9
Entire preservative period: Total	27. 215 . 907	67. 956 2. 266	6, 560 , 219	61.396 2.047	6.637 .221	54.759 1.825	1:8.3	9.7_	90.3	9.8	80.6
After period.											_
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	4.580 .916	11. 436 2. 287	1. 286 . 257	10. 150 2. 030	1.100 .220	9.050 1 810	1:8, 2	11.2	88.8	9.6	79.1
Total	4.771 .954	11. 913 2. 382	1.634 .326	10.279 2.056	1.081 .216	9.198 1.840	1:8.5	13.7	86.3	9.1	77. 2
Entire after period: Total	9.351 .935	23.349 2.335	2. 920 . 292	20. 429 2. 043	2. 181 . 218	18. 248 1. 825	1:8.4	12.5	87.5	9.3	78. 2

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{T}_{\textbf{ABLE}} \ \textbf{X}. - \textit{Urine determinations} - \textit{Ratio of preformed sulphates to ethereal sulphates and} \\ \textit{neutral sulphur-Series VI} - \textbf{Continued.} \end{array}$ 

No. 2.

		s SO <sub>3</sub> .	r as SO <sub>3</sub> .		ates as	ates as	ethereal sulto inorganic es.	per	lts ex cent o ar in te	f total	f SO <sub>3</sub> .
Period.	Total sulphur.	Total sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Neutral sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub>	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ratio of ethereal phates to inorg sulphates.	Neutral sul- phur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphatesas SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .
Fore period.											
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 5, 448 1, 090	Grams, 13, 604 2, 721	Grams. 1.588 .318	Grams. 12.016 2.403	Grams. 1.235 .247	Grams. 10. 781 2, 156	1:8.7	P. ct. 11. 7	P. ct. 88. 3	P. ct. 9.1	P. ct. 79. 2
Total	4. 643 . 929	11.594 2.320	1.140 .229	10.454 2.091	1. 154 . 231	9.300 1.860	1:8.1	9.8	90.2	10.0	80. 2
Entire fore period: Total Average	10.091	25. 198 2. 520	2.728 .273	22. 470 2. 247	2, 389 , 239	20. 081 2. 008	1:8.4	10.8	89. 2	9.5	79.7
Preservative period.											
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	4.621	11.539 2.307	1.568 .313	9. 971 1. 994	1. 143 . 229	8, 828 1, 765	1:7.7	13.6	86.4	9.9	76.5
Total	4.517	11. 279 2. 255	1.098 .219	10.181 2.036	1. 018 . 204	9. 163 1. 832	1:9.0	9.7	90.3	9.0	81. 2
Total	5.108 1.022	$\begin{array}{c} 12.755 \\ 2.552 \end{array}$	1.920 .385	10.835 2.167	1.120 .224	9.715 1.943	1:8.7	15.1	84. 9	8.8	76. 2
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	4.516	11. 276 2. 255	. 336 . 067	10. 940 2. 188	1.061 .212	9. 879 1. 976	1:9.3	3.0	97.0	9.4	87.6
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	5. 212 1. 042	13.014 2.602	1.418 .283	11.596 2.319	1.180 .236	10. 416 2. 083	1:8.8	10.9	89.1	9.1	80.0
Sixth subperiod: Total	5.574 1.115	13. 918 2. 784	2.826	11. 092 2. 218	1. 130 . 226	9. 962 1. 992	1:8.8	20. 2	79.8	8.1	71.6
Entire preservative period:											
Total		73, 781 2, 460	9.166 .306	64. 615 2. 154	6.652	57. 963 1. 932	1:8.7	12.4	87.6	9.0	78.6
After period.											
First subperiod: Total Average	5. 123 1. 025	12.792 2.559	1.622 .325	11.170 2.234	1.109 .222	10.061 2.012	1:9.1	12.7	87.3	8.7	78.7
Second subperiod: Total Average	5, 268 1, 054	13, 154 2, 632	1.794 .360	$11.360 \\ 2.272$	1. 155 . 231	10. 205 2. 041	1:8.8	13.6	86.4	8.8	77.6
Entire after period Total	. 10.391	25. 946 2. 594	3. 416 . 341	22. 530 2. 253	2. 264 . 226	20. 266 2. 027	1:9.0	13. 2	86.8	8.7	78.1

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm Table} \ \, {\rm X.--} Urine \ determinations--Ratio \ of \ preformed \ sulphates \ to \ ethereal \ sulphates \ and \\ neutral \ sulphur--Series \ VI--- {\rm Continued.} \end{array}$ 

No. 3.

	-	s SO <sub>3</sub> .	r as SO <sub>3</sub> .		ates as	ates as	nercal sul- inorganic	cen	t of t	ressed otal su of SO <sub>3</sub> .	
Period.	Total sulphur,	Total sulphur as	Neutral sulphur as $\mathrm{SO}_3$	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates $SO_3$ .	Inorganic sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ratio of ethereal phates to inorgasulphates.	Neutral sul- phur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sul- phates as SO <sub>3</sub> .
Fore period.											
First subperiod:	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.		P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Total	}			E	Broken b	y illness					
Second subperiod: Total Average	4. 126 . 825	10.303 2.060	1. 212 . 242	9.091 1.818	0.670 .134	8.421 1.684	1:12.6	11.8	88, 2	6, 5	81.7
Entire fore period: Total Average	4. 126 . 825	10.303 2.060	1.212 .242	9.091 1.818	0.670 .134	8. 421 1. 684	1:12.6	11.8	88.2	6.5	81.7
Preservative period.											_
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	3.664 .733	9. 149 1. 830	1. 184 . 237	7.965 1.593	. 520 . 104	7. 4 <b>4</b> 5 1. 489	1:14.3	12.9	87.1	5.7	81.4
Total	3.665 .733	9.151 1.830	. 891 . 178	8,260 1,652	. 591 . 118	7.669 1.534	1:13.0	9.7	90.3	6.5	83.8
Third subperiod: Total Average Fourth subperiod:	3.588 .718	8. 959 1. 793	1.186 .237	7. 773 1. 555	. 676 . 135	7.097 1.419	1:10.5	13.2	86.8	7.5	79.2
Total	3.740 .748	9.339 1.868	1,198 ,240	8, 141 1, 628	.656 .131	7.485 1.497	1:11.4	12.8	87.2	7.0	80.1
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	3.699 .740	9, 236 1, 848	1. 459 . 293	7.777 1.555	. 723 . 145	7.054 1.411	1: 9.8	15.8	84.2	7.8	76.4
First, second, third, fourth, and fifth subperiods: a Total	18. 356 . 734	45, 834 1, 833	5. 918 . 237	39. 916 1. 597	3.166 .127	36.750 1.470	1:11.6	12.9	87.1	6. 9	80.2
After period.											
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	3. 619 . 724	9. 037 1. 807	1. 557 . 311	7.480 1.496	.532	6. 948 1. 390	1:13.1	17.2	82.8	5.9	76.9
Total	4.013 .803	10.020 2.005	1.632 .327	8.388 1.678	. 679 . 136	7. 709 1. 542	1:11.4	16.3	83.7	6.8	76.9
Entire after period: Total Average	7. 632 . 763	19.057 1.906	3. 189 . 319	15. 868 1. 587	1. 211 . 121	14. 657 1. 466	1:12.1	16.7	83.3	6.4	76.9

a No. 3 had only five preservative subperiods.

No. 4.

-		s SO <sub>3</sub> .	r as SO <sub>3</sub> .		ates as	ates as	ethereal sulto inorganic es.	een	ts exp t of to erms o	otal su	in per llphur
Period.	Total sulphur.	Total sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Neutral sulphur as $\mathrm{SO}_3$	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates $\epsilon_{SO_3}$ .	Inorganic sulphates as $SO_3$ .	Ratio of ethereal sulphates to inorganic sulphates.	Neutral sul- phur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .
Fore period.											
First subperiod: Total	Grams. 4. 905 . 981	Grams. 12, 248 2, 450	Grams. 1,529 .306	Grams. 10.719 2.144	Grams. 0.694 .139	Grams. 10.025 2.005	1:14.4	P. ct. 12. 5	P. et. 87. 5	P. et. 5.6	P. ct. 81. 9
Second subperiod: Total Average	4.574 .915	$11.421 \\ 2.285$	. 697 . 140	10.724 2.145	. 803 . 161	9. 921 1. 984	1:12.4	6.1	93.9	7.0	86.9
Entire fore period: Total Average	9. 479 . 948	23.669 2.367	2. 226 . 223	21. 443 2. 144	1. 497 . 150	19. 946 1. 994	1:13.3	9.4	90.6	6.3	84.3
Preservative period.											
Total	4.444 .889	11.097 2.220	. 829 . 166	10.268 2.054	. 905 . 181	9.363 1.873	1:10.3	7.5	92.5	8.2	84.4
Total	4, 724 , 945	$11.796 \\ 2.360$	1. 121 . 225	$10.675 \\ 2.135$	. 783 . 157	9.892 1.978	1:12.6	9.5	90.5	6.6	83.9
Third subperiod: Total Average	4.548 .910	$11.356 \\ 2.272$	1.089 .219	10. 267 2. 053	.789 .158	9,478 1,895	1:12.0	9.6	90.4	6.9	83.5
Fourth subperiod: TotalAverage	4.559 .912	$11.384 \\ 2.277$	1.160 ,232	10. 224 2. 045	.758 .152	9, 466 1, 893	1:12.5	10.2	89.8	6.7	83.2
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	4.299 .860	$10.735 \\ 2.147$	1.009 .202	9.726 1.945	.717 .143	9.009 1.802	1:12.6	9.4	90.6	6.7	83, 9
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	4.766 .953	$11.901 \\ 2.380$	1.510 .302	10.391 2.078	. 865 . 173	9.526 1.905	1:11.0	12.7	87.3	7.3	80.0
Entire preservative period:											
Total	27.340	68. 269 2. 276	6.718 .224	61.551 2.052	4.817 .161	56, 734 1, 891	1:11.8	9.8	90, 2	7.1	83.1
After period.											
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	4.737 .947	11.828 2.365	1. 210 . 242	10.618 2.124	. 800 . 160	9.818 1.964	1:12.3	10.2	89.8	6.8	83.0
Total	4.848 .970	12.105 2.421	1. 217 . 243	10.888 2.178	. 850 . 170	10.038 2.008	1:11.8	10.1	89. 9	7.0	82.9
Entire after period: Total Average	9.585 .958	23. 934 2. 393	2.428 .243	21.506 2.151	1.650 .165	19.856 1.986	1:12.0	10.1	89.9	6.9	83.0

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm Table} \ \, {\rm X.--} Urine \ determinations--Ratio \ of \ preformed \ sulphates \ to \ ethereal \ sulphates \ and \\ neutral \ sulphur--- Series \ VI--- Continued. \end{array}$ 

No. 5.

-		s SO <sub>3</sub> .	as SO <sub>3</sub> .		ates as	ates as	sal sul- organie	Resu cer in	nt of to	oressed otal su of SO <sub>3</sub> .	uphur
Period.	Total sulphur.	Total sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Neutral sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates s	Inorganic sulphates as $SO_3$ .	Ratio of ethereal sulphates to inorganic sulphates.	Neutral sulphur as SO <sup>3</sup> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganie sul- phates as SO <sub>3</sub> .
Fore period.											
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 4.565 .913	Grams. 11.399 2.280	Grams. 1.466 .293	Grams. 9. 933 1. 987	Grams. 0.721 .144	Grams. 9. 212 1. 842	1:12.8	P. ct. 12. 9	P. ct. 87. 1	P. ct. 6.3	P. ct. 80. 8
Second subperiod: Total Average	3.711 .742	9.266 1.853	. 678 . 136	8.588 1.718	.719 .144	7.869 1.574	1:10.9	7.3	92.7	9.8	84.9
Entire fore period: Total Average	8, 276 , 828	20. 665 2. 066	2.144 .214	18.521 1:852	1.440 .144	17. 081 1. 708	1:11.9	10.4	89. 6	7.0	82, 6
Preservative period.						·					
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	4.342 .868	10.842 2.168	1.109 .222	9. 733 1. 947	. 760 . 152	8. 973 1. 795	1:11.8	10. 2	89.8	7.0	82.8
Total	4.495 .899	11. 224 2. 245	1.679 .336	9, 545 1, 909	. 712 . 142	8. 833 1. 767	1:12.4	15, 0	85.0	6.3	78.7
Total	4.566 .913	11.401 2.280	1.641 .328	9.760 1.952	. 779 . 156	8. 981 1. 796	1:11.5	14.4	85.6	6.8	78.8
Total	4.632 .926	11.566 2.313	1.725 .345	9.841 1.968	. 796 . 159	9.045 1.809	1:11.4	14.9	85.1	6.9	78.2
Total	4.670 .934	11.661 2.332	1.445 .289	10. 216 2. 043	. 773 . 155	9.443 1.888	1:12.2	12.4	87.6	6.6	81.0
Total	4.534	11.321 2.264	1.891 .378	9. 430 1. 886	. 853	8.577 1.715	1:10.1	16.7	83.3	7.5	75.8
Entire preservative period: Total	27. 239 . 908	68. 015 2. 267	9.490 .316	58. 525 1. 951	4. 673 . 156	53. 852 1. 795	1:11.5	14.0	86.0	6.9	79.2
After period.							-				
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	4.516 .903	11. 276 2. 255	1.903 .381	9.373 1.875	.751 .150	8, 622 1, 724	1:11.5	16.9	83.1	6.7	76.5
Total Average	4. 677 . 935	11. 678 2. 336	1.437 .287	10. 241 2. 048	.764 .153	9.477 1.895	1:12.4	12.3	87.7	6.5	81.2
Entire after period: - Total	9.193 .919	22. 954 2. 295	3.340 .334	19.614 1.961	1.515 .152	18.099 1.810	1:11.9	14.6	85.4	6.6	78.8

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Table X.--} \textit{Urine determinations--} \textit{Ratio of preformed sulphates to ethereal sulphates and} \\ \textit{neutral sulphur--} \textit{Series VI--} \textit{Continued.} \end{array}$ 

No. 6.

			s SO <sub>3</sub> .	as SO <sub>3</sub> .		ates as	nates as	eal sul- organic	cer		otal su	in per ulphur
	Period.	Total sulphur.	Total sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Neutral sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ratio of ethereal sulphates to inorganic sulphates.	Neutral sul- phur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sul- phates as SO <sub>3</sub> .
	Fore period.											
	t subperiod: Total	Grams. 4.038 .808	Grams, 10.083 2.018	Grams, 1,003 ,202	Grams. 9.080 1.816	Grams. 0.622 .124	Grams. 8, 458 1, 692	1:13,6	P. ct. 9. 9	P. ct. 90. 1	P. ct. 6. 2	P. ct. 83. 9
	ond subperiod: Total	3. 796 . 759	9.479 1.895	. 924 . 184	8, 555 1, 711	. 585 . 117	7. 970 1. 594	1:13.6	9.7	90.3	6.2	84.1
	ire fore period: Total	7. 834 . 783	19.561 1.955	1.926 .191	17. 635 1. 764	1. 207 . 121	16. 428 1. 643	1:13.6	9.8	90.2	6. 2	84.0
Pre	escrvative period.											
	st subperiod: Total	4.090 .818	10. 213 2. 043	. 592 . 119	9.621 1.924	. 720 . 144	8. 910 1. 780	1:12.4	5.8	94. 2	7.0	87.2
	ond subperiod: Total Average rd subperiod:	4.521 .904	11. 289 2. 257	1.323 .264	9.966 1.993	.709 .142	9. 257 1. 851	1: 13. 1	11.7	88.3	6.3	82.0
	Total	4.748 .950	$11.856 \\ 2.371$	1. 196 . 239	10.660 2.132	. 698 . 140	9, 962 1, 992	1:14.3	10.0	90.0	5.9	84.0
	Total	5.065 1.013	12.647 2.529	1. 123 . 225	11.524 2.305	. 688	10.836 2.167	1:15.8	8.9	91.1	5.4	85.7
	Total	4.800 .960	11.986 2.397	1, 087 , 217	10, 899 2, 180	.700 .140	10.199 2.040	1:14.6	9.1	90.9	5.8	85.1
	Total	4.390 .878	10.962 2.192	1. 205 . 241	9, 757 1, 951	. 735 . 147	9. 022 1. 804	1:12.3	11.0	89.0	6.7	82.3
Ent	ire preservative eriod: Total	27. 614	68. 953	6. 526	62, 427	4. 250	58.177	1:13.7	9.5	90.5	6.2	84. 4
	After period.	. 920	2.298	. 218	2.081	.142	1.939					
Firs	st subperiod: Total Average	4.346 .869	10.852 2.170	1. 408 . 281	9. 444 1. 889	.695	8.749 1.750	1:12.6	13.0	87.0	6.4	80.6
Sec	ond subperiod: Total Average	4.611	11. 514 2. 302	1. 546 . 308	9. 968 1. 994	.718	9. 250 1. 850	1:12.9	13.4	86.6	6. 2	80.3
Ent	ire after period: Total	8, 957 . 896	22, 366 2, 237	2. 954 . 296	19. 412 1. 941	1. 413 . 141	17. 999 1. 800	1:12.7	13, 2	86.8	6.3	80.5

 $\begin{array}{ll} {\rm Table} \ \, {\rm X.--} \textit{Urine determinations--} \textit{Ratio of preformed sulphates to ethereal sulphates and} \\ \textit{neutral sulphur--} \textit{Series VI--} {\rm Continued.} \end{array}$ 

No. 7.

		IS SO3.	r as SO <sub>3</sub> .		ates as	nates as	eal sul- organic	cer		otal su	in per ulphur
Period.	Total sulphur.	Total sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Neutral sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sulphates as $SO_3$ .	Ratio of ethereal sulphates to inorganic sulphates,	$\begin{array}{cc} \text{Neutral} & \text{sul-} \\ \text{phur as SO}_3. \end{array}$	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sul- phates as SO <sub>3</sub> .
Fore period.											
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 3. 756 . 751	Grams. 9.379 1.875	Grams. 1. 425 . 284	Grams. 7. 956 1. 591	Grams, 0.596 .119	Grams, 7, 360 1, 472	1:12.3	P. ct. 15. 2	P. ct. 84. 8	P. ct. 6. 4	P. ct. 78. 5
Second subperiod: Total Average	4, 280 856	10.687 2.137	1.399 .279	9.288 1.858	.800 .160	8,488 1,698	1:10.6	13.1	86. 9	7.5	79.4
Entire fore period: Total Average	8.036 .804	20.066 2.008	2.822 .284	17. 244 1. 724	1.396 .140	15.848 1.584	1:11.4	14.1	85. 9	6.9	79.0
$Preservative\ period.$											
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	3. 513 . 703	8.772 1.755	1.347 .270	7.425 1.485	. 780 . 156	6.645 1.329	1: 8.5	15.4	84.6	8.9	75, 8
Total Average	4.085 .817	$10.200 \\ 2.040$	1.485 .297	8. 715 1. 743	. 742 . 148	7. 973 1. 595	1:10.7	14.6	85.4	7.3	78. 2
Third subperiod: Total Average	3.368 .674	8.410 1.683	1.069 .215	7.341 1.468	.709	6, 632 1, 326	1: 9.4	12.7	87.3	8.4	78.9
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	3.564 .713	8,899 1,780	1.360 .272	7. 539 1. 508	. 656 . 131	6.883 1.377	1:10.5	15.3	84.7	7.4	77.3
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	3. 870 . 774	9.663 1.933	1.479 .296	8.184 1.637	. 747 . 149	7.437 1.488	1:10.0	15.3	84.7	7.7	77.0
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	a 6. 424 1. 285	16.041 3.209	6. 987 1. 398	9. 054 1. 811	. 766 . 153	8. 288 1. 658	1:10.8	43. 6	56. 4	4.8	51.7
Entire preservative period: Total	24. 824	61.986	13. 728	48, 258	4. 400	43, 858	1:10.0	22.1	77.9	7.1	70.8
Average  After period.	. 827	2.065	. 457	1.608	. 147	1.461					
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	3.650 .730	9.114 1.823	1.417 .284	7.697 1.539	.600 .120	7.097 1.419	1:11.8	15. 5	84.5	6.6	77.9
Total	3.891 .778	9.716 1.943	1.536 .307	8.180 1.636	. 584 . 117	$7.596 \\ 1.519$	1:13.0	15.8	84, 2	6.0	78.2
Entire after period: Total	7.541 .754	18.830 1.883	2. 953 . 295	15. 877 1. 588	1.184 .118	14.693 1.470	1:12.4	15.7	84.3	6.3	78.0

a Unaccountably high.

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Table} \ \ X. - \textit{Urine determinations} - \textit{Ratio of preformed sulphates to ethereal sulphates and} \\ \textit{neutral sulphur-Series VI} - \textbf{Continued.} \end{array}$ 

No. 8.

		ts SO <sub>3</sub> .	r as SO <sub>3</sub> .		sulphates as $50_3$ .	hates as	ethereal sul- to inorganic es.	in	lts exp nt of t terms of	oressed otal su of SO <sub>3</sub> .	in per ilphur
Period.	Total sulphur.	Total sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Neutral sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulpl $SO_3$ .	Inorganic sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ratio of ethereal sulphates to inorganic sulphates.	Neutral sul- phur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sul- phates as SO <sub>3</sub> .
Fore period.			·								
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 3. 689 . 738	Grams. 9. 211 1. 843	Grams, 1.558 .312	Grams. 7. 653 1. 531	Grams, 0.938 .188	Grams. 6.715 1.343	1:1.2	P. ct. 16. 9	P. ct. 83. 1	P. ct. 10. 2	P. ct. 72. 9
Second subperiod: Total Average	3, 988 . 798	9, 958 1, 993	1. 939 . 389	8.019 1.604	. 940 . 188	7.079 1.416	1:7.5	19.5	80.5	9. 4	71.0
Entire fore period: Total	7. 677 . 768	19.169 1.918	.3.497 .351	15, 672 1, 567	1.878 .188	13. 794 1. 379	1:7.3	18.2	81.8	9.8	72.0
Preservative period.											
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	3.441 .688	8. 592 1. 718	. 981	7.611 1.522	. 907	6.704 1.341	1:7.4	11.5	88.5	10.6	78.0
Total	3.610 .722	9,014 1,803	1.129 .226	7.885 1.577	. 922 . 184	6, 963 1, 393	1:7.6	12, 6	87.4	10.2	77.2
Total	3.675 .735	9.176 1.835	1. 924 . 385	7, 252 1, 450	. 892 . 178	6,360 1,272	1:7.1	21.0	79.0	9.7	69. 3
Total	3.731 .746	9.318 1.864	1.574 .315	7.744 1.549	. 915 . 183	6.829 1.366	1:7.5	16.9	83.1	9.8	73.3
Total	3.827 .765	9.556 1.910	1.665 .332	7.891 1.578	. 940	6.951 1.390	1:7.4	17.4	82.6	9.8	72.7
Total	3. 949	9.861 1.973	1.388	8.473 1.695	. 961	7.512 1.503	1:7.8	14.1	85.9	9.7	76.2
Entire preservative period: Total Average	22.233 .741	55. 518 1. 850	8. 662 . 289	46, 856 1, 562	5. 537 . 185	41.319 1.377	1:7.5	15.6	84.4	10.0	74.4
After period.							=				
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	4.209 .842	10.510 2.102	1.976 .395	8. 534 1. 707	. 933 . 187	7.601 1.520	1:8.1	18.7	81.2	8.9	72.3
Total	4.166	10.402 2.080	1.614 .322	8.788 1.758	$.826 \\ .165$	7.962 1.593	1:9.6	15.5	84.5	7.9	76.5
Entire after period: Total Average	8.375 .838	20. 912 2. 092	3.590 .360	17.322 1.732	1.759 .176	15, 563 1, 556	1:8.8	17.2	82.8	8.4	74.4

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 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm Table} \ \, X.-Urine \ determinations-Ratio \ of \ preformed \ sulphates \ to \ ethereal \ sulphates \ and \\ neutral \ sulphur-Series \ VI--Continued. \end{array}$ 

No. 9.

		N. N. O. S.	rus SO <sub>3</sub> .		ntes us	intes as	at suf- organic	cen	it of to	ressed otal su of SO <sub>5</sub> .	lphur
Period.	Total sulpionr.	Total sulphur as $\mathrm{SO}_3$	Neutral sudphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Effected sulphates SO <sub>2</sub> .	Inorganic sulphates as 803.	Ratio of etherent suf- plutes to, inorganic sulpludes.	Neutral sul- phur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Elherent sul- phates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic suf- plates as SO <sub>3</sub> .
Fore period.											
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 4.671 .934	Grams. 11. 663 2. 333	Grams. 0.939 .188	Grams, 10.721 2.144	Grams.			P. et. 8.1		P. ct.	
Second subperiod: Total Average	4, 547 , 909	11.354 2.271	. \$18 . 164	10. 586 2. 107	1.001 .200	9, 585 1, 907	1: 9.5	7.2	92.8	5. 5	84.0
Entire fore period: Total	9. 218 . 922	23. 017 2. 302	1.757 .176	21. 257 2. 126	1.001 .200	9, 535 1, 907	1: 9.5	7.6	92.4	8.8	83.6
Preservative period.											
First subperiod: Total	4.945	12. 355 2. 471	. SS1 . 176	11.474 2.295	10, 54 2, 11	10. 420 2. 084	1: 9.9	7.1	92.9	8.5	84.4
Second subperiod: Total	4.570 .914	11. 411 2. 282	$\substack{1.255 \\ .251}$	10.156 2.031	.798 .160	9,358 1,872	1:11.7	11.0	89.0	7.0	82.0
Average Third subperiod: Total	4.780 .956	11.936 2.387	1.194 .239	$\begin{array}{c} 10.742 \\ 2.148 \end{array}$	. \$40 . 168	9.902 1.980	1:11. 8	10.0	90.0	7.0	83.0
Average Fourth subperiod . Total Average	4.567 .913	11, 404 2, 281	1.200 .240	10. 204 2. 041	. 886 . 177	9.318 1.864	1:10.5	10.5	89.5	7.8	81.7
Fifth subperiod: Total Average Sixth subperiod:	4. 072 . 814	10.168 · 2.034	. 821 . 164	9.347 1.869	. \$18 . 164	8. 529 1. 706	1:10.4	8.1	91.9	8.0	83.9
Total	4.864	12.145 2.419	1.251 .250	10.894 2.179	. 949 190	9. 945 1. 989	1:10.5	10.3	89.7	7. 8	\$1.9
Entire preservative period: Total	27. 801	69.419	6.602	62.817	5.345		1:10.8	9.5	90.5	7.7	82.8
Average  After period.	. 927	2.314	. 220	2.094	. 178	1.916					
First subperiod: Total	4. 845 . 869	10. \$49 2. 170	. 911 . 182	9.938 1.988	. 789 . 158	9.149 1.880	1:11.6	8.4	91.6	7.3	84.3
Total	4.578 .916	11.431 2.286	. 971	10.460 2.090	. 840 . 168	9.620 1.924	1:11. 5	8.5	91.5	7.3	84.2
Entire after period: Total Average	8, 923 , 892	22. 280 2. 228	1. 882 .188	20.398 2.040	1.629 .163	18.769 1.877	1:11.5	8.4	91.6	7.3	84.3

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{T}_{\textbf{ABLE}} \ \textbf{X}. - \textit{Urine determinations} - \textit{Ratio of preformed sulphates to ethereal sulphates and} \\ \textit{neutral sulphur-Series} \ \textit{VI}-- \textbf{Continued}. \end{array}$ 

No. 10.

-		s SO <sub>3</sub> .	as SO <sub>3</sub> .		ates as	ates as	nereal sul- inorganic	cen	tsexp t of to ermso	otal šv	
Period.	Total sulphur.	Total sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Neutral sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total 80 <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates a SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sulphates as $SO_3$ .	Ratio of ethereal phates to inorgasulphates.	Neutral sul- phur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sul- phates as SO <sub>3</sub> ,
Fore period.											
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 4.215 .843	Grams. 10, 525 2, 105	Grams. 0.977 .195	Grams. 9,548 1,910	Grams. 0.712 .142	Grams. 8, 836 1, 767	1:12.4	P. ct. 9.3	P. ct. 90. 7	P. ct. 6.8	P. ct. 83.9
Second subperiod: Total Average	4.301 .860	10.740 2.148	1.562 .312	9, 178 1, 836	. 835 . 167	8.343 1.669	1:10.0	14.5	85.5	7.8	77.7
Entire fore period: Total	8.516 .852	21. 265 2. 126	2.539 .254	18. 726 1. 873	1.547 .155	17.179 1.718	1:11.1	11.9	88.1	7.3	80.8
Preservative period.											
First subperiod: Total Average	3, 997 . 799	9. 981 1. 996	1.015 .203	8. 966 1. 793	.869 .174	8, 097 1, 619	1: 9.3	10.2	89.8	8.7	81.1
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	4.786 .957	11. 951 2. 390	1.935 .387	10.016 2.003	.828	9. 188 1. 838	1:11.1	16.2	83.8	6.9	76. 9
Total	4.073 .815	10.170 2.034	. 690 . 138	9.480 1.896	.917	8.563 1.713	1: 9.3	6.8	93. 2	9.0	84.2
Average Fifth subperiod:	4.264 .853	10.647 2.129	2. 236 . 447	8.411 1.682	. 821 . 164	7.590 1.518	1: 9.2	21.0	79.0	7.7	71.3
Total	4. 135 . 827	10.325 2.065	1.422 .284	8, 903 1, 781	. 853 . 171	8.050 1.610	1: 9.4	13.8	86.2	8.3	77.9
Total	3. 934 . 787	9. 823 1. 965	1.411 .282	8. 412 1. 682	.751 .150	7.661 1.532	1:10.2	14.4	85.6	7.6	78.0
Entire preservative period: Total	25. 189 . 840	62, 897 2, 097	8.709 .290	54.188 1.806	5. 039 . 168	49.149 1.638	1: 9.8	13.8	86.2	8.0	78.2
After period.		٠.									
First subperiod: a Total Average	4. 033 . 807	10, 070 2, 014	1.330 .266	8. 740 1. 748	.747	7. 993 1. 599	1:10.7	13. 2	86.8	7.4	79.4

a Sick in second subperiod.

# No. 11.

		s SO <sub>3</sub> .	rasSO <sub>3</sub> .		ates as	ates as	ereal sul- inorganie	cen		ressed otal su of SO <sub>3</sub> .	
Period.	Total sulphur.	Total sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Neutral sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates s	Inorganie sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ratio of ethereal phates to inorgasulphates.	Neutral sul- phur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sul- phates as SO <sub>3</sub> .
Fore period.							ļ.				
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 4.673 .935	Grams. 11, 668 2, 334	Grams. 1, 158 , 232	Grams. 10.510 2.102	Grams. 0.563 .113	Grams. 9. 947 1. 989	1:17.7	P. ct. 9. 9	P. ct. 90. 1	P. ct. 4. 8	P. ct. 85, 3
Second subperiod: Total Average	5.325 1.065	13. 297 2. 659	1.529 .305	$11.768 \\ 2.354$	.583	11. 185 2. 237	1:19.2	11.5	88, 5	4.4	84.1
Entire fore period: Total Average	9. 998 1. 000	24. 965 2. 497	2.687 .269	22. 278 2. 228	1.146 .115	21. 132 2. 113	1:18.4	10.8	89.2	4 6	84.6
Preservative period.											
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	5. 469 1. 094	13, 656 2, 732	. 942 . 189	12.714 2.543	. 673 . 135	12. 041 2. 408	1:17.9	6.9	93.1	4.9	88, 2
Total	5, 338 1, 068	13. 329 2. 667	1.643 .330	11.686 2.337	. 517 . 103	11. 169 2. 234	1.21.6	12.3	87.7	3. 9	83. 8
Total	4. 455 . 891	11. 124 2. 225	. 445 . 089	10.679 2.136	. 628 . 126	10.051 2.010	1:16.0	4.0	96.0	5.6	90.4
Total	4.602 .920	11. 491 2. 297	1. 293 . 257	10.198 2.040	. 563	9, 635 1, 927	1:17.1	11.3	88.7	4.9	83.8
Total	5.021 1.004	12.537 2.507	1.333 .266	11. 204 2. 241	. 597	10, 607 2, 122	1:17.8	10.6	89, 4	4.8	84. 6
Total Average	4.661	11. 639 2. 327	1. 348 . 269	10. 291 2. 058	. 613	9. 678 1. 935	1:15.8	11.6	88.4	5.3	83, 2
Entire preservative period: Total	29.546 .985	73. 776 2. 460	7. 004 . 234	66, 772 2, 226	3.591 .120	63. 181 2. 106	1:17.6	9.4	90.6	4.9	85, 6°
After period.									-		
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	4.854 .971	12.120 2.425	2. 504 . 502	9. 616 1. 923	. 519	9. 097 1. 819	1:17.5	20.7	79.3	4.3	75.1
Total	4. 780 . 956	11. 936 2. 387	1. 228 . 245	10. 708 2. 142	. 524	10. 184 2. 037	1:19.4	10.3	89.7	4.4	85.3
· Entire after period. Total	9, 634 , 963	24, 056 2, 405	3. 732 . 373	20.324 2.032	1.043 .104	19. 281 1. 928	1:18.5	15. 5	84.5	4.3	80.2

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{TABLE} \ \ \textbf{X.-Urine} \ \ determinations-Ratio \ of \ preformed \ sulphates \ to \ ethereal \ sulphates \ and \\ neutral \ sulphur-Series \ \ VI--Continued. \end{array}$ 

No. 12.

			°°		as	as	sul-	Resu	ltsexp	ressed	asper
Period.	Total sulphur.	Total sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Neutral sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ratio of ethereal sulphates to inorganic sulphates.	eent of total sulphur in terms of SO <sub>3</sub> .			
								Neutral sul- phur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sul- phates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sul- phates as SO <sub>3</sub> .
Fore period.											
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 5.166 1.033	Grams. 12. 900 2. 579	Grams. 1.418 .283	Grams, 11, 482 2, 296	Grams, 0. 927 . 185	Grams. 10.555 2.111	1:11.4	P. ct. 11.0	P. ct. 89. 0	P. ct. 7.2	P. ct. 81.8
Seeond subperiod: Total Average	4.918 .984	$12,280 \\ 2,457$	1.793 .360	10.487 2.097	. 976 . 195	9.511 1.902	1: 9.7	14.6	85.4	7.9	77. 5
Entire fore period: Total Average	10. 084 1. 008	25, 180 2, 517	3. 211 . 320	21. 969 2. 197	1. 903 . 190	20. 066 2. 007	1:10.5	12. 8	87.2	7.6	79.7
Preservative period.											
First subperiod: Total Average Seeond subperiod:	4. 236 . 847	10.577 2.115	.894	9. 683 1. 937	. 844	8, 839 1, 768	1:10.5	8.5	91.5	7.9	83.6
Total	5 129 1.026	12.807 2.562	1.443 .289	11.364 2.273	. 879 . 176	10. 485 2. 097	1:11.9	11.3	88.7	6.8	81.9
Total	4. 906 • 981	12. 250 2, 450	1.481 .296	10.769 2.154	. 952 . 190	9.817 1.964	1:10.3	12.1	87. 9	7.8	80.1
Total	4.734	11.821 2.365	1.496 .240	10.625 2.125	. 887 . 177	9.738 1.948	1:11.0	10. 1	89.9	7. 5	82.4
Total	5,173 1 <b>0</b> 35	12.917 2.584	1.638 .328	11.279 2.256	. 948 . 190	10, 331 2, 066	1:10.9	12.7	87.3	7.3	80.0
Total	4. 973 . 995	12. 418 2. 485	1.326 .267	11 092 2 218	1.081 ,216	10.011 2.002	1: 9.3	10.7	89.3	8, 7	80.6
Entire preservative period; Total	29. 151 . 972	72. 790 2. 427	7. 978 . 267	64.812 2.160	5. 591 . 186	59, 221 1, 974	1:10.6	11. 0	89. 0	7. 7	81, 4
After period.											
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	4.999 1.000	12.483 2.497	1.460 .292	11.023 2.205	. 907 . 181	10.116 2.024	1:11.2	11.7	88.3	7.3	81.0
Total	5.164 1.033	12.895 2.579	1.574 .315	11, 321 2, 264	.871	10.450 2.090	1:12.0	12.2	87.8	6.8	81.0
Entire after period: TotalAverage	10.163 1.016	25.377 2.537	3. 033 . 303	22. 344 2. 234	1.778 .178	20.566 2.056	1:11.6	12.0	88.0	7.0	81.0

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm Table} \ \, X.-Urine \ determinations-Ratio \ of \ preformed \ sulphates \ to \ ethereal \ sulphates \ and } \\ neutral \ sulphur-Series \ VI--Continued. \end{array}$ 

[Averages are per man per day.] Summary for nine men.

		Total sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .  Neutral sulphur as SO <sub>3</sub> .  Total SO <sub>3</sub> .  Ethereal sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	as SO <sub>3</sub> .		ates as	ates as	ereal sul- inorganic	Results expressed in per cent of total sulphur in terms of $SO_3$ .			
Period.	Total sulphur.		Ethereal sulpha SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sulphates as $80_3$ .	Ratio of ethereal phates to inorga sulphates.	Neutral sul- phur as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Total SO <sub>3</sub> .	Ethereal sulphates as SO <sub>3</sub> .	Inorganic sul- phates as SO <sub>3</sub> .		
$Fore\ period.$											
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams, 40, 242 , 894	Grams. 100. 485 2. 233	Grams. 12.462 .277	Grams. 88, 023 1, 956	Grams. 7.163 .159	Grams. 80, 860 1, 797	1:11.3	P. ct. 12.4	P. ct. 87, 6	P. ct. 7.1	P. ct. 80. 5
Total	39.487 .878	$98.598 \\ 2.191$	10. 915 . 243	87. 683 1. 949	7.549 .168	80, 134 1, 781	1:10.6	11.1	88, 9	7.7	81.3
Entire fore period: Total Average	79.729 .887	199. 083 2. 212	23. 377 . 260	175, 706 1, 952	14.712 .163	160. 994 1. 789	1:10.9	11.7	88.3	7.4	80.9
Preservative period.											•
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	38, 571 , 857	96, 311 2, 140	9. 485 . 211	86. 826 1. 929	7. 801 . 173	79.025 1.756	1:10.1	9.8	90.2	8.1	82.1
Total	41. 073 . 913	$102.560 \\ 2.279$	12.304 .273	90.256 2.006	7. 274 . 162	482, 982 1, 844	1:11.4	12.0	88.0	7.1	80.9
Total	39.750 .883	99.256 2.206	11.719 .260	87, 537 1, 945	7.607 .169	79. 930 1. 776	1:10.5	11.8	88.2	77	80.5
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	40, 123 , 892	100.187 $2.226$	11. 210 . 249	88.977 1.977	7.415 .165	81.562 1.812	1:11.0	11.2	88.8	7.4	81.4
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	41.301 .918	103. 128 2. 292	11. 594 . 258	91.534 2.034	7.764 .173	83, 7 <del>7</del> 0 1, 862	1:10.8	11.2	88.8	7.5	81.2
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	43, 892 . 975	109.599 2.436	19.517 .434	90, 082 2, 002	8. 287 . 184	81, 795 1, 818	1: 9.9	17.8	82.2	7.6	74.6
Entire preservative period:											
Total	244.710 .906	611.041 2.263	75. 829 . 281	535, 212 1, 982	46.148 .171	489.064 1.811	1:10.6	12.4	87.6	7.6	80.0
After period.											
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	41. 014 . 911	102. 413 2. 276	14.788 .329	87. 625 1. 947	7.414 .165	80, 211 1, 782	1:10.8	14.4	85,6	7.2	78.3
Total	42.176 .937	$105.314 \\ 2.340$	13.581 .302	91.733 2.039	7.373 .164	84.360 1.875	1:11.4	12.9	87.1	7.0	80.1
Entire after period: Total Average	83. 190 . 924	207. 727 2. 308	28. 369 . 315	179, 358 1, 993	14.787 .164	164, 571 1, 829	1:11.1	13.7	86.3	7.1	79.2

#### MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

In giving the results of the microscopical examination of the urine (Table XI) the numerals are used to express approximately the frequency with which the various bodies named occur and have the following significance: None, 0; very few, 1; few, 2; fairly numerous, 3; numerous, 4; extremely numerous, 5.

The dates given in the table represent the days on which the examinations were made, only one sample having been taken for each indi-

vidual during the time specified. Each sample represented the urine collected during the twenty-four hours preceding its examination. The difficulty in keeping the sample and the time necessary for its examination made this method of procedure necessary.

## DISCUSSION OF OBSERVATIONS.

Uric acid crystals and urates.—No crystals of uric acid were found during the observations, with the exception of one instance during the preservative period in the case of No. 9, when very few are recorded. Urates were also absent throughout the tests.

Crystals of calcium oxalate.—These crystals were found in all cases. In the case of No. 1 they were numerous in one instance in the after period; in the case of No. 2 they were numerous in two instances, once during the preservative period and once during the after period, and in the case of No. 11 they were found to be numerous once during the preservative period. The relative occurrence of these crystals during the three periods (determined by dividing the total for each period by the number of observations and multiplying by 100) indicates a marked tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the calcium oxalate crystals in the urine, and this tendency is continued to a more marked degree in the after period, the figures being 41.7 for the fore period, 85.4 for the preservative period, and 91.3 for the after period.

Crystalline phosphates.—No crystalline phosphates were present in the cases of Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and in three other cases, namely, Nos. 3, 4, and 12, only a very few were present in one or two instances. Nos. 1, 2, and 11 showed the largest numbers present, and they occurred principally in the preservative period, being numerous in one instance in the case of No. 1, extremely numerous in the case of No. 2, and fairly numerous in the case of No. 11. The figures giving the relative occurrence show a very slight increase during the preservative period, and a marked decrease in the after period, the figures for the three periods being 50, 52.1, and 39.1, respectively.

Amorphous phosphates.—No amorphous phosphates were found in the cases of Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12. The report for No. 1 shows that they were numerous in the fore period and at the first three examinations of the preservative period, were not present at all in the last observation of that period and the first one of the after period, but were extremely numerous at the last examination. Nos. 2 and 3 have no amorphous phosphates present in the fore and after periods, and only a very few at one observation of the preservative period. The report for No. 4 shows that they were fairly numerous in the fore period and were not again present. In the case of No. 10 they were numerous in the fore period and at the first observation in the preservative period, and did not appear again. In the case of No. 11 they did not occur until the after period, when the two observations

showed them to be numerous and extremely numerous. The figures for the relative occurrence by periods would indicate a considerable reduction of these bodies during the preservative period, with an increase in the after period; but it must be remembered that these figures are used as representative in a general way of the mass expression of a condition and are not mathematically exact. In this case the individual variations do not seem to bear out the conclusion suggested by the average—certainly not to the extent indicated.

Epithelium cells.—These bodies were present in all cases, a few being present in the majority of observations, and occurring uniformly throughout the fore period except in the case of No. 12, where very few were indicated. During the preservative period the record for No. 2 shows numerous cells present in one observation, and in the other three examinations they were fairly numerous; in the case of No. 6 they were fairly numerons in one instance and a few were present at each of the other examinations. In the after period Nos. 2 and 6 continued to show the largest number present, one examination showing the cells to be numerous and one few in both cases. The figures on the relative occurrence in the three periods show that the number of epithelium cells present decreased during the preservative period and increased again to almost the same number as were present in the fore period after the preservative was withdrawn. The changes. however, were comparatively small, the figures reading 191.7, 183.3, and 191.3 for the fore, preservative, and after periods, respectively.

Leucocytes.—Leucocytes were present in the urine in all cases and at all observations with the exception of one in the fore period of No. 12 and the first observation of the preservative period of Nos. 2 and 10. In the large majority of cases few were reported, and they were fairly numerous only in one case, the last observation of the preservative period for No. 6. The figures for the relative occurrence show a decided tendency to increase the presence of these bodies during the preservative period, with a slight decrease in the after period.

Red blood cells.—No red blood cells were found at any time during the experiment.

Hyaline casts.—The hyaline casts are present in greater numbers than any of the other forms of casts observed. There are only three cases, however, in which more than a few are reported, namely. No. 2, one case reported fairly numerous in the after period: No. 6, one case numerous in the after period: and No. 9, one case reported numerous at the close of the preservative period. In the case of No. 3 they were not present at all at four of the examinations, and for Nos. 2, 6, 7, and 9 they are reported at each observation. The figures on the relative occurrence indicate a decided increase of these casts during the preservative period and a slight continued increase during the after period.

Finely granular casts.—The finely granular casts were present to a much less extent than the hyaline casts, and the figures for relative occurrence, namely, 83.3, 56.3, and 39.1, indicate a continued decrease throughout the experiment. In the case of No. 3 they were not found at all, and in the case of No. 11 only once, when a very few are reported; for Nos. 7 and 10 very few were reported twice, and for Nos. 4, 8, and 12 three times. In only one instance, during the fore period of No. 1, were more than a few casts reported.

Coarsely granular casts.—These casts occur to a still less extent than the finely granular, as indicated by the figures for relative occurrence: Fore period, 41.7; preservative period, 35.4, and after period, 39.1. These figures show a slight tendency for the casts to decrease during the preservative period and increase in the after period. The individual figures show that these bodies did not occur at all in the case of Nos. 5, 10, 11, and 12, and were present to the greatest extent in the cases of Nos. 1. 2, and 9.

Epithelial casts.—Epithelial casts were reported in only one instance, very few being observed in the case of No. 8 in the preservative period. Other forms of casts were reported also in one instance, namely, a report of very few in the case of No. 8 during the preservative period.

Mucous cylindroids.—These bodies were found for all individuals and at every observation taken. They were present to the greatest extent in the case of No. 6, being numerous throughout the preservative period and extremely numerous in the after period; only a few are reported in the fore period. Only in the cases of Nos. 5 and 7 are they reported as numerous, a few or a very few being reported in the other cases. The average figures given indicate a decided increase of these bodies in the preservative period and a slight decrease in the after period.

Mucous strands.—The presence of mucous strands was marked in all cases and in the cases of Nos. 6 and 7 they are recorded as being numerous or extremely numerous at every examination. The averages show the prevalence of this condition, being 183.3 for the fore period, 220.8 for the preservative period, and 243.5 for the after period, the increase in the after period being greater than in the preservative period.

### GENERAL CONCLUSION.

A general view of the microscopical examination of the urine shows many instances in which the specific effects observed can be attributed to the exhibition of the preservative.

The fact that the data as expressed by the figures represent only approximations must be remembered in reading the text on the tables, and also that the variations are evidently great from day to day and only a comparatively small number of observations were made. It is

not possible therefore on the basis of the data submitted to infer more than that there is apparently a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the number of these microscopic bodies appearing in the urine, about in the proportion indicated by the general summary, which shows a relative abundance of 68.3 for the fore period, 78.3 for the preservative period, and 79.4 for the after period.

Table XI.—Microscopical examination of the urine, Series VI.

[None, 0; very few, 1; few, 2; fairly numerous, 3; numerous, 4; extremely numerous, 5.]

URIC-ACID CRYSTALS,

27	Fore period.		Preservat	After period.				
No.	Oet. 21-22.	Oct. 29-31.	Nov. 5-9.	Nov. 12-14.	Nov. 19-21.	Nov. 28- Dec. 1.	Dec. 3-5.	
1 2	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	. 0	
4. 5. 6	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	
9	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0	
Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Relative occurrence	0		2	2.1		<del>0</del>		
		UR	ATES.					
1 2 3	0 0 0	. 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	. 0	. 0 0 0	
4	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	
8. 9. 10. 11. 12.	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0	
Total	0	0	0	. 0		0		
Relative occurrence	. 0	-		0				
	CALC	CIUM OXA	LATE CR	YSTALS.				
1 2 3	0 3 0	0 4 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}1\\0\\1\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}4\\2\\2\\1\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\4\\0\end{array}$	
4 5 6	0 0 0	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array}$	1 1 1	1 1 1	0 0	1 1 1	0 0	
7. 8. 9.	0 0 2 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	0 1 0 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\0\\1\\0\\1\end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	1 1 1 0	0 0 1	
1	0	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\2\\0 \end{bmatrix}$	0 0	4 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\0 \end{bmatrix}$	. 0	. 0	
Total	5	12	8	14	7	14	7	
Relative occurrence	41.7		85	91. 3				

Table XI.—Microscopical examination of the urine, Series VI—Continued.

[None, 0; very few, 1; few, 2; fairly numerous, 3; numerous, 4; extremely numerous, 5.]

CRYSTALLINE PHOSPHATES.

	Fore period.		Preservat	ive period.		After	period.			
No.	Oct. 21-22.	Oct. 29-31.	Nov. 5-9.	Nov. 12-14.	Nov. 19–21.	Nov. 28- Dec. 1.	Dec. 3-5.			
1	0 0 1 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 5 0 0 0 0 0	4 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0			
9	0 4 1 0	0 4 0 0	0 1 1 0	0 0 3 0	0 0 0 0	0 3 1 0	1 1			
Total	6	6	9	9	1	4	5			
Relative occurrence	50.0		52	2.1		39	.1			
AMORPHOUS PHOSPHATES.										
1. 2 3 4 5 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	4 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4	5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			
Total	11 91.7	8	5	7.5	. 1	4	10			
		EPITHEL	IUM CEL	LS.						
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.	2 a2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 a3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1	1 a3 2 2 1 a3 2 2 2 1 1 2 1	2 a 4 2 2 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 1 a 2 2 1	a 2 a 3 1 1 2 a 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 a 4 2 1 2 a 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2	2 a2 1 2 2 4 4 2 2 2 2			
Total	23 191. 7	20	21	33. 3	23	22	22 1. 3			
						10				

a Some in sheets.

Table XI.—Microscopical examination of the urine, Series VI—Continued.

[None, 0; very few, 1: few, 2; fairly numerous, 3; numerous, 4; extremely numerous, 5.]

LEUCOCYTES.

2-	Fore period.		Preservat	ive period.		After	period.			
No.	Oct. 21-22.	Oct. 29-31.	Nov. 5-9.	Nov. 12-14.	Nov. 19-21.	Nov. 28- Dec. 1.	Dec. 3-5.			
1 2 3 4 5 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 12 12	1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1	1 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 1 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 1	1 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1	1 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			
Total	13	17	19	24	23	19	18			
Relative occurrence	108.3	11		2.9		16				
RED BLOOD CELLS.										
1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			
		HYALI	NE ČASTS							
	,				1					
1 2 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 9 10 11 1 12	2 1 0 0 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 0 0 0	1 1 0 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 1 2 1	0 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 0 1	2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2	2 2 1 0 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 3 2 1 0 2 1 0 1 0 1	2 2 2 0 2 2 2 4 1 1 1 2			
Total	11	13	11	20	20	13	19			
Relative occurrence	91.7		13	3, 3		139	1			

a Some in sheets.

Table XI.—Microscopical examination of the urine, Series VI—Continued. [None, 0; very few, 1; few, 2; fairly numerous, 3; numerous, 4; extremely numerous, 5.]

	FI.	NELY GRA	INULAR	CASTS.			
	Fore period.		Preservat	ive period.		After	period.
No.	Oct. 21-22.	Oct. 29-31.	Nov. 5-9.	Nov. 12-14.	Nov. 19-21.	Nov. 28- Dec. 1.	Dec. 3-5.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 9. 10. 11. 11. 12.	3 1 0 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 0 1 1 2 1 1 1 0 1 1	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1	1 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Total Relative occurrence	10 83.3	11	5	6.3	5	39	). 1 5. 1
	COA	RSELY GI	RANULAR	CASTS.			
1	3 . 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1	1 2 1 1 0 2 0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 4 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11		3 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	1 2 1 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 0 4 0 0 1
٠	Total	5	6	2	8	1	3	6
Rela	ative occurrence	41.7		3	5. 4		39	). 1

		CASTS, E	PITHELIA	AL.			
1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Total	0 0	0	0 2.	1	0	0 0	0

Table XI.—Microscopical examination of the urine, Series VI—Continued.

[None, 0; very few, 1; few, 2; fairly numerous, 3; numerous, 4; extremely numerous, 5.]

OTHER FORMS OF CASTS.

No.	Fore period.		Preservat	ive period.		After period.		
No.	Oct. 21-22.	Oct. 29-31.	Nov. 5-9.	Nov. 12-14.	Nov. 19-21.	Nov. 28- Dec. 1.	Dec. 3-5.	
1	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	
2	0	ŏ	ŏ	ő	0	0	. 0	
3	0	0.	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	0	0	ő	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Ö	ő	ŏ	ő	ő	ő	0	
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Relative occurrence	0	-	2	1			<u> </u>	
2	1 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1	2 1 3 4 4 1 1	1 1 4 4 2 2 2 2	2 2 1 1 2 4 2 1 1 1 2	2 2 1 1 1 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 1 1 2 5 2 1 1 1	2 2 1 2 2 5 2 1 1	
11 12	1	1	2 2	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	2	2	
Total	17	22	24	1.7	24	22	21	
Relative occurrence	141.7		19	1.7		187	.0	
		MUCOUS	STRAND	s.				
1	1 1 1 1 4	1 3 1 1 3	. 0 1 0 2 4	1 2 0 1 2	1 1 1 1 2	· 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 3 1 2 2	

## METABOLIC PROCESSES.

 $\frac{4}{4}$ 

1

22

5542132

29

220.8

 $\frac{4}{4}$   $\frac{1}{1}$   $\frac{2}{1}$   $\frac{1}{1}$   $\frac{1}{1}$ 

22

123

183.3

Total .....

Relative occurrence.....

General summary ......

Relative occurrence.....

5512222

25

 $\frac{1}{5}422443$ 

30

5422222

31

243.5

 $\frac{274}{79.4}$ 

1 2 25

Having discussed the general chemical characteristics of the excreta in the preceding pages, we now turn to consider a special study of the metabolic processes. To this end the relative quantities of the different food elements ingested and those recovered in the excretions have been tabulated in such a way as to determine the effect, if any, of the added preservative upon the metabolic activities.

By reason of the imperfections of the data of Nos. 3, 9, and 10 it

By reason of the imperfections of the data of Nos. 3, 9, and 10 it has not been possible to consider the results obtained on these men in the general discussion. In order, however, that none of the data obtained may escape record, the analytical results have been tabulated and appear in the regular order for these three men. It is not likely in any case that, starting out with twelve men it will be possible to complete a study of this kind without the loss of some of the data. The figures for the three men which are excluded, had they been included in the general discussion, would not have changed to any appreciable extent the general results.

This general statement is made to cover all of the data recorded here for the study of the metabolic processes. The data collected relating to nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and sulphur are by far the most important as respects metabolic activities. In addition thereto, the balances and other data for fat, calories, and total solids have been appended. These are of less value, but probably will help to throw some light upon the general course of the investigation.

### NITROGEN BALANCE.

### INDIVIDUAL DATA.

The nitrogen balances are given in Table XIII (pp. 592 to 604) by periods and subperiods instead of by days, as in the case of the borax experiment. The same system having been followed as before, the repetition of the detail seemed cumbersome and unnecessary. Each subperiod covers five days, the exact dates being given in Table I (p. 481). The amount of nitrogen ingested, the amounts excreted in the feces and the urine, and the total amount excreted are expressed both in grams and in percentage, the balance being given in grams. For example, during the first subperiod of the fore period, extending over five days, the total nitrogen exhibited in the food of No. 1 is 71.56 grams, an average of 14.31 grams per day. The total nitrogen excreted in the feces covering this period is 3.76 grams, an average of 0.75 gram per day. The total nitrogen excreted in the urine during this period is 59.83 grams, an average of 11.97 grams per day. The total nitrogen excreted during the period in the feces and urine is 63.59 grams, an average of 12.72 grams per day. The total balance for the subperiod is 7.97 grams, an average of 1.59 grams per day. The total percentage of nitrogen excreted in the feces is 5.25 and in the urine 83.61, and the total percentage of nitrogen excreted in both is 88.86. The totals and averages for each period and subperiod are presented in the same way. This explanation will sufficiently illustrate the principle on which the tables are constructed.

#### No. 1.

The total nitrogen exhibited in the food of No. 1 in the fore period is 147.56 grams, an average of 14.76 grams per day. Of this nitrogen 4.66 per cent is excreted in the feces and 86.62 per cent in the urine, and the total excreted in the feces and urine is 91.28 per cent. The average daily balance during the period is +1.29 grams.

For the whole preservative period the total quantity of nitrogen exhibited in the food is 436.16 grams, an average daily quantity of 14.54 grams. Of this quantity 18.42 grams are excreted in the feces and 418.98 grams in the urine; 4.22 per cent of the total amount excreted is found in the feces and 96.06 per cent in the urine. nitrogen balance becomes a negative quantity, -0.04 gram per day. During the after period the quantity of nitrogen given in the food is 146.08 grams, or 14.61 grams per day. Of this quantity 6.31 per cent of nitrogen is excreted in the feces and 96.16 per cent in the urine. again showing a balance of -0.36 gram per day. In the case of No. 1 it is evident that the effect of the administration of the salicylic acid was to increase the metabolism of nitrogen. Not only was the quantity excreted in the feces diminished during the preservative period, but the quantity excreted in the urine was very greatly increased. During the after period the quantity of nonmetabolized nitrogen, that is, that appearing in the feces, was very largely increased, and the quantity of nitrogen in the urine was slightly increased. of No. 1, therefore, a distinct influence is manifested on the part of the preservative to increase the output of nitrogen, especially of the metabolized nitrogen.

#### No. 2.

The total quantity of nitrogen exhibited during the fore period in the case of No. 2 is 164.70 grams, an average of 16.47 grams per day; 10.29 per cent of the nitrogen appeared in the feces and 95.76 per cent in the urine. The nitrogen balance is -1 gram per day, which represents an abnormal condition due to some cause not revealed in the analytical data. During the preservative period the total quantity of nitrogen exhibited in the food is 492.85 grams, with a daily average of 16.43 grams. The percentage of nitrogen excreted in the feces is 8.92; in the urine, 91.65, and the nitrogen balance is a negative quantity of -0.09. During the after period the total quantity of nitrogen exhibited in the food is 164.84 grams, with a daily average of 16.48 grams; 8.04 per cent of nitrogen is excreted in the feces and 95.78 per cent in the urine. The nitrogen balance is again a negative quantity, equivalent to -0.64 gram per day. The data in the case of No. 2, as in the case of No. 1, show the influence of the preservative in increasing the excretion of nitrogen, if we exclude from consideration

the first fore subperiod, in which some abnormality is shown to exist, and this influence, as in the first instance, is continued during the after period.

No. 3.

Owing to illness No. 3 had only a partial fore period, and this was taken at the beginning of the preservative period for the other men, extending from October 29 to November 2, inclusive. During this period the total quantity of nitrogen exhibited in the food is 72.58 grams, with an average of 14.52 grams per day; 7.38 per cent of the nitrogen exhibited is excreted in the feces and 87.06 per cent in the urine. The daily nitrogen balance is 0.81 grams. During the preservative period, extending from November 3 to 27, inclusive, five days less than in the other cases, the total quantity of nitrogen exhibited in the food is 369.08 grams, an equivalent of 14.76 grams per day. The percentage of nitrogen excreted in the feces is 7.62 and in the urine 76.20. The excretion of nitrogen in this case is strongly inhibited and the nitrogen balance becomes very largely positive, reaching the very large amount of 2.39 grams per day. The after period in the case of No. 3 was again interrupted by illness, and covers only five days, therefore it is not comparable. It is evident that the data in the case of No. 3 are wholly useless for comparison by reason of interruption of the observations by illness both at the beginning and close of the investigations.

No. 4.

During the fore period the quantity of nitrogen exhibited in the food of No. 4 is 157.10 grams, equivalent to 15.71 grams per day. Of this quantity, 6.86 per cent is excreted in the feces and 92.76 per cent in the urine. The nitrogen balance is positive, but of very small magnitude, amounting to 0.06 gram per day. During the preservative period the total quantity of nitrogen exhibited in the food is 468.11 grams, amounting to 15.60 grams per day. Of this quantity, 6.75 per cent is excreted in the feces and 90.42 per cent in the urine. The nitrogen balance has been considerably increased in magnitude and remains positive, amounting to 0.44 gram per day. During the after period the amount of nitrogen exhibited in the food is 157.79 grams, equivalent to 15.78 grams per day. Of this quantity, 6.43 per cent is excreted in the feces and 92.83 per cent in the urine. The nitrogen balance remains positive, but is diminished in magnitude, amounting to only 0.12 gram per day. The data in this case are in general contrary to those of cases 1 and 2. The indications here are that the action of the preservative serves to inhibit to a certain extent the excretion of the nitrogen, thus increasing the magnitude of the positive balance.

No. 5.

During the fore period the quantity of nitrogen exhibited in the food of No. 5 is 158.70 grams, amounting to 15.87 grams per day. Of this quantity, 8.90 per cent is excreted in the feces and 82.79 per cent in the urine. The nitrogen balance is strongly positive, amounting to 1.32 grams per day. During the preservative period the total quantity of nitrogen exhibited in the food is 475.86 grams, amounting to 15.86 grams per day. The percentage excreted in the feces is 7.32 and in the urine 87.48. The nitrogen balance remains positive, but is diminished in magnitude. The effect of the preservative in this case is to diminish the percentage of nonmetabolized nitrogen and increase very considerably that of the metabolized. In the after period the amount of nitrogen exhibited in the food is 159.30 grams, equivalent to 15.93 grams per day. The percentage excreted in the feces is 6.35 and in the urine 87.87. The nitrogen balance is positive and its average magnitude is 0.92 gram per day. The excretion of the nitrogen in the feces is diminished and slightly increased in the urine. The balance indicates a partial return in the after period to the conditions obtaining in the fore period, but a larger percentage of the nitrogen is metabolized, thus continuing the tendency shown in the preservative period.

No. 6.

The quantity of nitrogen in the food of No. 6 in the fore period is 142.30 grams, equivalent to 14.23 grams per day, of which 10.96 per cent is excreted in the feces and 82.30 in the urine. The nitrogen balance is positive, and has an average daily magnitude of 0.96 gram. During the preservative period the total quantity of nitrogen exhibited in the food is 432.39 grams, equivalent to a daily amount of 14.41 grams; 10.73 per cent of this nitrogen is excreted in the feces, and 93.94 in the urine. The nitrogen balance is diminished and becomes a negative quantity equivalent to -0.68 gram per day. The total quantity of nitrogen exhibited in the after period is 143.96 grams, showing an average daily quantity of 14.40 grams; 10.43 per cent is excreted in the feces and 84.07 per cent in the urine. The average balance now returns to a positive quantity with an average value of 0.80 gram.

These data show a most marked effect of the preservative in increasing the excretion of metabolized nitrogen, although the nonmetabolized nitrogen in the feces decreased only very slightly. There is also shown a distinct tendency to return to normal conditions in the after period. In connection with this case it is to be observed that the subject suffered a very marked loss in weight, amounting to more than a

kilogram, both in the preservative and after period.

No. 7.

The quantity of nitrogen exhibited in the food during the fore period in the case of No. 7 is 139.42 grams, equivalent to 13.94 grams per day; 6.80 per cent is excreted in the feces and 85.76 per cent in the urine. The nitrogen balance is strongly positive, 1.03 grams per day. The quantity of nitrogen in the food during the preservative period is 405.53 grams, equivalent to 13.52 grams daily. Of this quantity, 5.02 per cent is excreted in the feces and 80.19 per cent in the urine. In this case the nitrogen balance is very large, having been increased to 2 grams per day. The total quantity of nitrogen exhibited in the food in the after period is 136.04 grams, equivalent to 13.60 grams per day; of this amount, 8 per cent is excreted in the feces and 80.04 per cent in the urine. The nitrogen balance remains strongly positive, but is decreased to 1.62 grams per day. These data are exactly contrary to those obtained in the former case (No. 6) in that they show a distinct effect of the preservative in this instance in inhibiting the excretion of the metabolized nitrogen; the nonmetabolized nitrogen excreted is also decreased, while in the case of No. 6 it remained practically constant.

No. 8.

The quantity of nitrogen exhibited in the food of the fore period in the case of No. 8 is 129.07 grams, representing a daily quantity of 12.91 grams. Of this 9.04 per cent is excreted in the feces and 83.99 per cent in the urine. The nitrogen balance is positive and has an average magnitude of +0.90 gram per day. The quantity of nitrogen in the food during the preservative period is 398.71 grams, with an average daily magnitude of 13.29 grams. Of this quantity 9.88 per cent is excreted in the feces and 80.87 per cent in the urine. The balance is strongly positive and has increased to 1.23 grams per day. These figures indicate that the preservative has decreased the excretion of metabolized nitrogen about 3 per cent and increased the excretion of nonmetabolized nitrogen 0.84 per cent.

During the after period the nitrogen administered in the food amounts to 135.19 grams, equivalent to 13.52 grams per day; 11.53 per cent of this nitrogen is excreted in the feces and 88.42 per cent ir the urine. The balance remains positive, but is very small, amounting only to 0.01 gram. It is thus seen that in the after period the excretion of the metabolized nitrogen increased greatly, almost 8 per cent, exceeding that of the fore period, and the excretion of nonmetabolized nitrogen continued to increase also.

#### Nos. 9 and 10.

The balances in these two cases of 3 and 4 grams show plainly that some radical error is present. The subjects evidently either did not collect and deliver for analysis the whole of the excreta, or ate food in addition to that weighed out at the experimental table. The data in these cases are therefore discredited, and the balances are printed merely to show the reason for their exclusion from the summaries and the conclusions.

## No. 11.

The quantity of nitrogen in the food during the fore period extending from October 19 to October 28 is 177.42 grams, equivalent to 17.74 grams per day. Of this amount 9.01 per cent is excreted in the feces and 89.35 per cent in the urine. This shows a slightly positive nitrogen balance equivalent to 0.29 gram per day.

The quantity of nitrogen in the food administered to No. 11 during the preservative period is 528.34 grams, equivalent to 17.61 grams per day. Of this quantity 8.74 per cent is excreted in the feces and 85.15 per cent in the urine. The nitrogen balance is positive for the preservative period and amounts to 1.07 grams per day. During the after period the quantity of nitrogen in the food of No. 11 is 177.67 grams, equivalent to 17.77 grams per day. Of this quantity 7.66 per cent is excreted in the feces and 76.64 per cent in the urine. The balance is positive and very high, amounting to 2.79 grams per day. The excretion of both metabolized and nonmetabolized nitrogen is decreased in the preservative period, and this decrease is still greater in the after period.

## No. 12.

The quantity of nitrogen in the food of No. 12 during the fore period is 175.18 grams, equivalent to 17.52 grams daily. Of this amount 8.25 per cent is excreted in the feces and 84.89 per cent in the urine. The nitrogen balance is positive and amounts to 1.20 grams per day. During the preservative period the quantity of nitrogen in the food of No. 12 is 514.30 grams, equivalent to 17.14 grams per day. Of this quantity 5.88 per cent is excreted in the feces and 84.53 per cent in the urine. The nitrogen balance is again positive in the preservative period and has increased to 1.64 grams per day. The quantity of nitrogen in the food of No. 12 during the after period is 170.46 grams, equivalent to 17.05 grams per day. Of this quantity 6.48 per cent is excreted in the feces and 88.27 per cent in the urine. The nitrogen balance is still positive, but has decreased to 0.90 gram per day.

The principal effect of the preservative in this case is to slightly inhibit the excretion of nitrogen. The inhibition is found almost exclusively in the nonmetabolized material, the percentage of nitrogen in the food which was excreted in the feces falling from 8.25 in the fore period to 5.88 in the preservative period and rising again to 6.48 in the after period.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUAL DATA.

Some of the noticeable variations in the individual data in regard to the excretion of nitrogen are of interest, Nos. 3, 9, and 10 being excluded as usual. The lowest percentage excreted in the feces in the fore period is found in the case of No. 1, namely, 4.66 per cent, and the highest in the case of No. 6, namely, 10.96 per cent. In regard to the quantity excreted in the urine the largest percentage is found in the case of No. 2, namely, 95.76 per cent, and the lowest in the case of No. 6, namely, 82.30 per cent. No. 2 was decidedly abnormal during the fore period, since the quantity of nitrogen excreted was greater than that ingested in the food.

During the preservative period the following notable variations in individuals from the average may be cited: The smallest percentage of nitrogen excreted in the feces is again found in the case of No. 1, namely, 4.22 per cent, and the largest, 10.73 per cent, again occurs in the case of No. 6. In the after period the smallest percentage excreted in the feces is again in the case of No. 1, namely, 6.31, and the largest, 11.53, No. 8. No. 6, however, maintained a high average, 10.43. These data show a consistent idiosyncrasy in the individuals which is practically indicated during all three of the periods. It is evident that No. 1 was able to utilize the nitrogen in the food more completely than were Nos. 6 and 8.

In regard to the percentage of nitrogen excreted in the urine, the largest quantity in the preservative period is excreted by No. 1, namely, 96.06 per cent, and the smallest quantity by No. 7, namely, 80.19 per cent. Of the total number three show an excretion of nitrogen during the preservative period in excess of the quantity exhibited in the food, namely, Nos. 1, 2, and 6.

During the after period the largest quantity of nitrogen in the urine is again excreted by No. 1, namely, 96.16 per cent, and the smallest by No. 11, namely, 76.64 per cent. This is a remarkably low number, but no source of error can be detected from a study of the detailed data and of the character of the man. In the after period only two of the men showed an excess of nitrogen excreted over that given in the food, namely, Nos. 1 and 2.

It is evident that in the case of a loss of weight a negative nitrogen balance would not be regarded as abnormal. Likewise, in the case of a gain in weight by growth or otherwise, a large positive nitrogen balance would not be regarded as abnormal. Where, however, the weight remains practically constant, any very large positive balances or negative balances require most careful study in order to determine exactly the sources which have caused the variation. The most plausible explanation of an abnormally large positive balance, the energy and food consumed remaining constant, is an increase in the anabolic

activities. The most plausible cause of a large negative balance, when the normal quantity of food is consumed and the energy is constant, is an increase of the katabolic activities of the body.

#### SUMMARY.

In all of the summaries the totals and averages for the nine subjects completing the series satisfactorily are combined in one expression for each subperiod and for the fore, preservative, and after periods as a whole. Thus in the fore period the data are totaled and averaged for all subjects for each of the two subperiods and then for the entire period. In the following discussion only the data for the entire periods will be considered, and these are here inserted in tabular form for convenience in reference:

Table XII.—Nitrogen summary, by periods, for nine men, Series VI.

Period.	Nitrogen in food.	Nitrogen in feces.	Nitrogen in urine.	Nitrogen in feces.	Nitrogen in urine.	Balance.
Fore period Preservative period After period	15. 37		Grams. 13, 50 13, 51 13, 56	8.33		Grams. 0.67 .71 .69

The average quantity of nitrogen consumed by each of the nine men daily during the fore period is 15.46 grams, of which 1.29 grams are excreted in the feces and 13.50 in the urine. Expressed as percentages, 8.33 per cent of the total nitrogen is excreted in the feces and 87.32 per cent in the urine. The average daily balance is 0.67 gram.

For the whole preservative period the average daily quantity of nitrogen ingested is 15.37 grams, of which 1.15 grams is excreted in the feces and 13.51 grams in the urine. Expressed in percentages, 7.50 per cent of the total nitrogen is excreted in the feces and 87.89 per cent in the urine. The average daily balance of the nitrogen is 0.71 gram. For the entire after period the average quantity of nitrogen exhibited in foods is 15.46 grams, of which 1.21 grams is excreted in the feces and 13.56 grams in the urine. Expressed in percentages, 7.83 per cent is found in the feces and 87.75 per cent in the urine. The average daily balance of the nitrogen is 0.69 gram.

A comparison of these data by periods shows that the average daily amount of nitrogen in the food during the preservative period is slightly less than in the fore and after periods, where they are the same. The quantity execreted in the feces is considerably diminished during the preservative period, in fact by a larger quantity than could be accounted for by the slight diminution of the amount ingested. The quantity exerted in the urine is a trifle greater than in the fore period, although the total amount in the food is less. That is, the percentage figures show a diminished quantity of nonmetabolized

nitrogen and a slightly increased quantity of metabolized nitrogen excreted. In the after period a general tendency is shown to return to the conditions of the fore period, but this return is only partial. The percentage of nonmetabolized nitrogen eliminated in the after period is greater than in the preservative period but less than in the fore period, while the amount of metabolized nitrogen excreted is less than in the preservative period but not so small as in the fore period.

The balance shows a slightly decreased total excretion of nitrogen, and this decrease is wholly in the nonmetabolized nitrogen. These data indicate that the exhibition of the preservative tended slightly to increase the digestibility and absorption of the nitrogen ingested.

Had these phenomena been accompanied by an increase in weight, the data would have all pointed in one direction, namely, to a stimulation of the metabolic processes; but, in view of the considerable loss in body weight, the question suggests itself, Can any part of the increased excretion of metabolized nitrogen be due rather to increased katabolic activity, i. e., destruction of tissue? It must be remembered, however, that the excretion of nonmetabolized nitrogen decreased under the influence of the preservative even to a greater degree than the excretion of the metabolized nitrogen increased, and the balance indicates clearly increased digestion and absorption during the preservative period, as already stated, although there appears to have been a decrease in tissue formation. Unless, therefore, the decrease in weight be ascribed to some cause beyond control—such as the advance of the winter season and effect of temperature. psychological influences resulting from restraint, fear, etc.-it would appear that in the case of nitrogen the katabolic processes were stimulated to a greater degree than the anabolic activities. It would not be expected that a marked increase in appetite, as reported in the medical notes, would, under the existing conditions, be accompanied by a loss of weight. In Series XI, page 706, a special study of the nitrogenous bodies in the urine is made which bears directly upon this point, an effort being made to discover the significance of the appearance of these bodies in the urine in various forms.

# Table XIII.—Nitrogen balances for Series VI.

[Averages are per day.]

## No. 1.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	Grams. 71.56 14.31	Grams. 3.76 .75	Grams. 59.83 11.97	Grams, 63, 59 12, 72	Per ct. 5. 25	Per ct. 83, 61	Per. ct. 88, 86	Grams. + 7.97 + 1.59	Grams.
Total	76.00 15.20	3.11 .62	67. 99 13. 60	$\begin{array}{c} 71.10 \\ 14.22 \end{array}$	4,09	89.46	93, 55	+ 4.90 + .98	0 .
Entire fore period: Total Average	147.56 14.76	6.87 .69	127. 82 12. 78	134.69 13.47	4.66	86, 62	91.28	+12.87 + 1.29	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	70. 99 14. 20	3.14 .63	66. 40 13. 28	69. 54 13. 91	4, 42	93.53	97. 96	+ 1.45 + .29	1.05 .21
Total	74.50 14.90	2, 69 . 54	69. 68 13. 94	72, 37 14, 47	3, 61	93.53	97.14	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 2.13 \\ + & .43 \end{array}$	. 2.10
Third subperiod: Total Average Fourth subperiod:	72.51 14.50	2.99 .60	a 68, 95 13, 79	71. 94 14. 39	4.12	95, 09	99. 21	+ .57 + .11	3. 70 . 74
Total	73. 00 14. 60	3.38 .68	68, 55 13, 71	71. 93 14. 39	4.63	93.90	98. 53	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1.07 \\ + \ .21 \end{array}$	6. 00 1. 20
Total	75. 46 15. 09	3.36 .67	71.33 14.27	74. 69 14. 94	4. 45	94.53	98.97	+ .78 + .15	8.00 1.60
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	69, 70 13, 94	2, 86 . 57	74. 07 14. 81	76. 93 15. 39	4.10	106. 27	110.37	$ \begin{array}{r} -7.23 \\ -1.45 \end{array} $	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	436. 16 14. 54	18.42 .61	418. 98 13. 97	437. 40 14. 58	4. 22	96.06	100.28	- 1.24 04	30.85 1.08
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	72.86 14.57	5, 24 1, 05	69. 61 13. 92	74.85 14.97	7.19	95, 54	102, 73	- 1.99 40	0
Total	73. 22 14. 64	3.98 .80	70.86 14.17	74.84 14.97	5, 44	96.78	102. 21	- 1.62 33	0
Entire after period: Total Average	146. 08 14. 61	9. 22 . 92	140.47 14.05	149. 69 14. 97	6.31	96. 16	102.47	- 3.61 36	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 2.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Bal- ance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 81.82 16.36	Grams. 7.80 1.56	Grams, a 85, 34 17, 07	Grams. 93.14 18.63	Per ct. 9.53	Per ct. 104.30	Per ct. 113.84	$Grams. \\ -11.32 \\ -2.27$	Grams. 0 0
Total	82.88 16.58	9.15 1.83	72.37 14.47	81.52 16.30	11.04	87.32	98.36	$^{+}$ 1.36 $^{+}$ 28	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	164.70 16.47	16.95 1.70	157.71 15.77	174.66 17.47	10.29	95.76	106.05	- 9.96 - 1.00	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	79. 78 15. 96	6. 98 1. 40	71.87 14.37	78. 85 15. 77	8.75	90.09	98.83	+ .93 + .19	1, 05 , 21
Total	83. 73 16. 75	7.83 1.57	72.49 14.50	80.32 16.06	9.35	86.58	95.93	+ 3.41 + .69	2. 10 . 42
Total	82.02 16.40	7.82 1.56	77.12 15.42	84. 94 16. 99	9, 53	94.03	103.56	- 2.92 59	3.70 .74
Total	82.59 16.52	8.87 1.77	71.30 14.26	80.17 16.03	10.74	86.33	97.07	+ 2.42 + .49	6.00 1.20
Total	85, 63 17, 13	4.50 .90	82.10 16.42	86. 60 17. 32	5, 26	95.88	101.13	97 19	8.00 1.60
Total	79.10 15.82	7.97 1.59	76.80 15.36	84.77 16.95	10.08	97.09	107. 17	-5.67 $-1.13$	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total Average	492. 85 16. 43	43. 97 1. 47	451, 68 15, 06	495, 65 16, 52	8.92	91, 65	100.57	- 2.80 09	30, 85 1, 03
After period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	82.39 16.48	6.05 1.21	77. 92 15. 58	83, 97 16, 79	7.34	94.57	101.92	- 1.58 31	0 0
Total	82.45 16.49	7. 21 1. 44	79, 97 15, 99	87.18 17.44	8.74	96. 99	105.74	- 4.73 95	0
Entire after period: Total Average	164.84 16.48	13. 26 1. 33	157. 89 15. 79	171.15 17.12	8,04	95. 78	103.83	- 6.31 64	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Bal- ance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.	,		le.						
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.		Per ct.		Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.
Second subperiod: Total Average	72.58 14.52	5.36 1.07	63. 19 12. 64	68. 55 13. 71	7.38	87.06	94.45	+ 4.03 + .81	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	72.58 14.52	5. 36 1. 07	63. 19 12. 64	68, 55 13, 71	7.38	87.06	94.45	+ 4.03 + .81	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	75, 20 15, 04	4.17 .83	56, 15 11, 23	60, 32 12, 06	5.55	74, 67	80.21	+14.88 + 2.98	1.05 .21
Total	71.51 14.30	8, 72 1, 74	a 57. 83 11. 47	66.05 13.21	12.19	80.17	92.36	$^{+}$ 5.46 $^{+}$ 1.09	2.10 .42
Total	73.03 14.61	3.75 .75	54. 57 10. 91	58.32 11.66	5.13	74.72	79.86	+14.71 + 2.95	4.00 .80
Total	77. 39 15. 48	7. 54 1. 51	57. 67 11. 53	65. 21 13. 04	9. 74	74.52	84. 26	+12.18 + 2.44	6, 00 1, 20
Total	71. 95 14. 39	3.93 .79	55, 51 11, 10	59. 44 11. 89	5.46	77.15	82.61	+12.51  + 2.50	8.00 1.60
Five preservative sub- periods;									
Total	b 369. 08 14. 76	28.11 1.12	281.23 11.25	309.34 12.37	7.62	76. 20	83.81	$+59.74 \\ + 2.39$	21, 15
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	73. 16 14. 63		53. 56 10. 71			73. 21			0
Total	74.40 14.88	5.30 1.06	55. 08 11. 02	60.38 12.08	7.12	74.03	81.16	$+14.02 \\ + 2.80$	0
Entire after period: Total Average									0

a Daily average added in order to complete record. b No. 3 had only five preservative subperiods.

[Averages are per day.]

## No. 4.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 78.30 15.66	Grams. 5.00 1.00	Grams. 73.78 14.76	Grams. 78.78 15.76	Per ct. 6.39	Per ct. 94.23	Per ct. 100.61	Grams4810	Grams.
Total	78. 80 15. 76	5.78 1.16	71. 94 14. 39	77. 72 15. 54	7.34	91.29	98.63	$^{+\ 1.08}_{+\ .22}$	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	157. 10 15. 71	10.78 1.08	145. 72 14. 57	156. 50 15. 65	6.86	92.76	99, 62	+ .60 + .06	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	76, 45 15, 29	4. 51 . 90	70.07 14.01	74.58 14.92	5. 90	91.65	97.55	+ 1.87 + .37	1, 05 . 21
Total	80.18 16.04	5.28 1.06	74.59 $14.92$	79.87 15.97	6, 59	93.03	99, 61	+ .31 + .07	2.10 .42
Total	78. 37 15. 67	5. 19 1. 04	$68.50 \\ 13.70$	73.69 14.74	6.62	87.41	94.03	+ 4.68 + .93	3.70 .74
Fourth subperiod: TotalAverageFifth subperiod:	77. 50 15. 50	a 4. 71 . 94	72.07 $14.41$	76. 78 15. 36	6.08	92. 99	59.08	+ .72 + .14	6.00 1.20
Total	81. 16 16. 23	6.57 1.31	66. 08 13. 22	72.65 $14.53$	8.10	81.42	89.51	$+8.51 \\ +1.70$	8.00 1.60
Total	74. 45 14. 89	a 5. 35 1. 07	71. 94 14. 39	77. 29 15. 46	7.19	96.63	103.81	- 2.84 57	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	468. 11 15. 60	31. 61 1. 05	423. 25 14. 11	454. 86 15. 16	6.75	90.42	97.17	+13.25 + .44	30.85 1.03
After period.									
First subperiod; Total Average Second subperiod;	78.89 15.78	4. 24 . 85	72. 04 14. 41	76. 28 15. 26	5.37	91. 32	96. 69	+ 2.61 + .52	-0 0
Total	78. 90 15. 78	5. 90 1. 18	74. 44 14. 89	80.34 16.07	7.48	94. 35	101.83	- 1.44 29	. 0
Entire after period: Total	157. 79 15. 78	10.14 1.01	146. 48 - 14. 65	156.62 15.66	6, 43	92.83	99. 26	+ 1.17 + .12	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 5.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.		In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)		Sali- eylic acid admin- istered.
$For e \ period.$									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams, 78, 77 15, 75	Grams. 7.41 1.48	Grams, 69. 53 13. 91	Grams. 76, 94 15, 39	Per ct. 9.41	Per ct. 88.27	Per ct. 97.68	Grams. + 1.83 + .36	Grams.
Total	79. 93 15. 99	6. 71 1. 34	61. 86 12. 37	68. 57 13. 71	8, 39	77.39	85.79	$^{+11.36}_{+2.28}$	0
Entire fore period: Total	158.70 15.87	14.12. 1.41	131.39 13.14	145, 51 14, 55	8.90	82.79	91.69	+13.19 + 1.32	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod; TotalAverageSecond subperiod;	77. 85 15. 57	7. 15 1. 43	68, 49 13, 70	75. 64 15. 13	9.18	87.98	97.16	+ 2.21 + .44	1, 05 , 21
Total	80. 83 16. 17	4. 69 . 94	69.02 13.80	73.71 14.74	5, 80	85.39	91.19	+ 7.12 + 1.43	2.10 .42
Total	80, 22 16, 04	6, 35 1, 27	67. 90 13. 58	74. 25 14. 85	7. 92	84.64	92.56	$+5.97 \\ +1.19$	3.70 .74
Total	79, 11 15, 82	4.47 .89	69. 38 13. 88	73, 85 14, 77	5, 65	87.70	93, 35	+ 5.26 + 1.05	6.00 1.20
Total	81. 99 16. 40	6, 00 1, 20	72.81 14.56	78, 81 15: 76	7, 32	88.80	96.12	+ 3.18 + .64	8.00 1.60
Total	75, 86 15, 17	6.18 1,24	68.66 13.73	74, 84 14, 97	8.15	90.51	98.66	$^{+\ 1.02}_{+\ .20}$	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period; Total	475. 86 15, 86	34. 84 1. 16	416. 26 13. 88	451. 10 15. 04	7.32	87, 48	94, 80	+24.76 + .82	30. 85 1. 03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	79. 62 15. 92	5. 91 1. 18	a 69, 30 13, 86	75. 21 15. 04	7.42	87.04	94.46	+ 4.41 + .88	0
Total	79, 68 15, 94	4.20 .84	70. 67 14. 13	74. 87 14. 97	5.27	88, 69	93. 96	+ 4.81 + .97	0
Entire after period: Total Average	159.30 15.93	10. 11 1. 01	139. 97 14. 00	150.08 15.01	6.35	87.87	94. 21	+ 9.22 + .92	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 6.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams, 70, 53 14, 11	Grams. 7. 13 1. 43	Grams. 59. 40 11. 88	Grams. 66.53 13.31	Per ct. 10.11	Per ct. 84. 22	Per ct. 94.33	Grams. + 4.00 + .80	Grams. 0 0
Total	71. 77 14. 35	8.46 1.69	57. 71 11. 54	66. 17 13. 23	11, 79	80.41	92, 20	$+5.60 \\ +1.12$	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	142.30 14.23	15: 59 1. 56	117. 11 11. 71	132.70 13.27	10.96	82.30	93. 25	+ 9.60 + .96	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	70.50 14.10	7. 02 1. 40	65, 93 13, 19	72, 95 14, 59	9. 96	93, 52	103, 48	- 2.45 49	1, 05 , 21
Total	72. 16 14. 43	7.87 1.57	68.49 13.70	76.36 15.27	10.91	94. 91	105, 82	- 4.20 84	2. 10 . 42
Third subperiod: Total	72.48 14.50	8.78 1.76	a 70. 76 14. 15	79. 54 15. 91	12.11	97.63	109.74	$ \begin{array}{r r} -7.06 \\ -1.41 \end{array} $	3.70 .74
Total	72, 72 14, 54	7.36 1.47	a 73, 26 14, 65	80. 62 16. 12	10.12	100, 74	110.86	- 7.90 - 1.58	6.00 1.20
Total	75. 74 15. 15	8. 21 1. 64	74. 36 14. 87	82. 57 16. 51	10.84	98.18	109.02	- 6.83 - 1.36	8.00 1.60
Total	68. 79 13. 76	7. 14 1. 43	.53, 40 10, 68	60. 54 12. 11	10, 38	77.63	88. 01	+ 8.25 + 1.65	8.00 1.60
Entire preservative period:									
Total	432.39 14.41	46.38 1.55	406, 20 13, 54	452, 58 15, 09	10.73	93.94	104.67	$ \begin{array}{r} -20.19 \\68 \end{array} $	28, 85 . 96
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	72.39 14.48	8.91 1.78	66. 12 13. 22	75. 03 15. 01	12.31	91.34	103, 65	$\begin{array}{c} -2.64 \\ -2.53 \end{array}$	0
Total	71.57 14.31	a 6. 11 1. 22	54. 90 10. 98	61. 01 12. 20	8.54	76.71	85. 25	+10.56 + 2.11	0
Entire after period: Total Average	143. 96 14. 40	15, 02 1, 50	121.02 12.10	136. 04 13. 60	10.43	84.07	94.50	+ 7.92 + .80	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 7.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. $(2 \div 1)$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 65, 52 13, 10	Grams. 6. 24 1. 25	Grams. 56.57 11.31	Grams. 62.81 12.56	Per ct. 9.52	Per ct. 86.34	Per ct. 95. 86	Grams. + 2.71 + .54	Grams. $0$ $0$
Total	73. 90 14. 78	3. 24 . 65	63. 00 12. 60	66. 24 13. 25	4.38	85. 25	89.63	$+7.66 \\ +1.53$	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	139, 42 13, 94	9.48 .95	119.57 11.96	129. 05 12. 91	6, 80	85.76	92.56	+10.37 + 1.03	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	65. 68 13. 14	4.04	50. 72 10. 14	54.76 10.95	6.15	77. 22	83.37	$+10,92 \\ +2.19$	1.05 .21
Total	71. 80 14. 36	3, 08 , 62	56. 98 11. 40	60.06 12.01	4.29	79.36	83, 65	$\pm 11.74 \\ + 2.35$	2.10 .42
Total	68. 01 13. 60	4. 09 . 82	51. 24 10. 25	55.33 11.07	6.01	75. 34	81. 36	$+12.68 \\ + 2.53$	3. 70 . 74
Total	67. 02 13. 40	2. 92 . 58	49.15 9.83	52.07 10.41	4. 36	73.34	77.69	$+14.95 \\ +2.99$	6.00 1.20
Total	68.55 13.71	4. 01 . 80	52, 92 10, 58	56, 93 11, 39	5, 85	77. 20	83.05	+11.62 + 2.32	8. 00 1. 60
Total	64. 47 12. 89	2.23 .45	64. <b>1</b> 7 12. 83	66. 40 13. 28	3, 46	99.53	102.99	- 1.93 39	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	405, 53 13, 52	20. 37 . 68	325. 18 10. 84	345, 55 11, 52	5. 02	80.19	85, 21	+59.98 + 2.00	30, 85 1, 03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	67.76 13.55	4. 57 . 91	52. 80 10. 56	57. 37 11. 47	6.74	77. 92	84.67	$^{+10.39}_{+\ 2.08}$	0 0
Total	68. 28 13. 66	6.32 1.26	56. 09 11. 22	62. 41 12. 48	9. 26	82.15	91.40	$+5.87 \\ +1.18$	0
Entire after period: Total	136. 04 13. 60	10.89 1.09	108. 89 10. 89	119.78 -11.98	8,00	80.04	88.05	+16. 26 + 1. 62	0 0

[Averages are per day.]

No. 8.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In ûrine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.								91	
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	Grams. 63. 80 12. 76	Grams. 4.76 .95	Grams. 52, 91 10, 58	Grams. 57. 67 11. 53	Per ct. 7.46	Per ct. 82, 93	Per ct. 90. 39	Grams. + 6.13 + 1.23	Grams.
Total	65. 27 13. 05	6. 91 1. 38	55. 50 11. 10	62.41 12.48	10.59	85.03	95.62	+ 2.86 + .57	0
Entire fore period: Total	129. 07 12. 91	11. 67 1. 17	108, 41 10, 84	120.08 12.01	9.04	83.99	93, 03	+ 8.99 + .90	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	64, 56 12, 91	7.72 1.54	52.73 10.55	60. 45 12. 09	11.96	81.68	93.63	+ 4.11 + .82	- 1.05 .21
Total	69.04 13.81	8.40 1.68	54. 44 10. 89	62.84 12.57	12. 17	78.85	91.02	$+6.20 \\ +1.24$	2.10 .42
Third subperiod: TotalAverageFourth subperiod:	65, 30 13, 06	5. 28 1. 06	51.74 10.35	57. 02 11. 40	8. 09	79.23	87.32	+ 8.28 + 1.66	3.70 .74
Total	65, 80 13, 16	7.00 1.40	a 50, 16 10, 03	57.16 11.43	10.64	76.23	86.87	$+8.64 \\ +1.73$	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average Sixth subperiod:	70.42 14.08	4.38 .88	57.62 11.52	62.00 12.40	6.22	81, 82	88.04	+ 8.42 + 1.68	8.00 1.60
Total	63. 59 12. 72	6.60 1.32	55.75 11.15	62, 35 12, 47	10.38	87, 67	98.05	+ 1.24 + .25	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period:									
Total	398. 71 13. 29	39. 38 1. 31	322, 44 10, 75	361. 82 12. 06	9.88	80.87	90.75	$+36.89 \\ +1.23$	30.85 1.03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	66.81 13.36	8. 07 1. 61	60.36 12.07	68. 43 13. 69	12.08	90.35	102.42	- 1.62 33	0
Total	68.38 13.68	7. 52 1. 50	59.18 11.84	66. 70 13. 34	11.00	86. 55	97. 54	+ 1.68 + .34	0
Entire after period: Total Average	135. 19 13. 52	15.59 1.56	119.54 11.95	135. 13 13. 51	11.53	88.42	99.96	+ .06 + .01	0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 9.

			1 0					1 -	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	s	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	lņ urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 85.69 17.14	Grams. 2.30 .46	Grams. 70. 26 14. 05	Grams. 72, 56 14, 51	Per ct. 2.68	*Per ct. 81.99	Per ct. 84.68	Grams, +13.13 + 2.63	Grams.
Total	88. 92 17. 78	4.44 .89	67. 15 13. 43	71.59 $14.32$	4. 99	75.52	80.51	+17.33 + 3.46	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	174.61 17.46	6.74 .67	137.41 13.74	144. 15 14. 42	3.86	78.70	82.56	+30.46 + 3.04	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	86.60 17.32	6.99 1.40	72, 12 14, 42	79. 11 15, 82	8.07	83. 28	91.35	+ 7.49 + 1.50	1.05 .21
Total Average	88.77 17.75	5. 01 1. 00	66. 12 13. 22	71. 13 14. 23	5. 64	74.48	80.13	$+17.64 \\ +3.52$	2.10 .42
Third subperiod: Total Average Fourth subperiod:	88.34 17.67	4.98 1.00	69. 10 13. 82	74. 08 14. 82	5.64	78.22	83.86	$+14.26 \\ + 2.85$	3.70 .74
Total	88.92 17.78	3, 90 . 78	67. 84 13. 57	71. 74 14. 35	4.39	76. 29	80.68	$^{+17.18}_{+3.43}$	6.00 1.20
Total	90.94 18.19	6.42 1.28	63. 35 12. 67	69. 77 13. 95	7.06	69.66	76, 72	$^{+21.17}_{+4.24}$	8.00 1.60
Total Average	83. 84 16. 77	5. 15 1. 03	73. 44 14. 69	78. 59 15. 72	6.14	87.60	93.74	$+5.25 \\ +1.05$	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period:									
Total	527.41 17.58	32. 45 1. 08	411. 97 13. 73	444. 42 14. 81	6.15	78.11	84.26	+82.99 + 2.77	30.85
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	89.71 17.94	2.63 .53	64. 45 12. 89	67. 08 13. 42	2.93	71.84	74.77	+22.63 + 4.52	0
Total	88.39 17.68	5.80 1.16	70. 20 14. 04	76.00 15.20	6.56	79.42	85,98	$^{+12.39}_{+\ 2.48}$	0
Entire after period: TotalAverage	178. 10 17. 81	8.43 .84	134, 65 13, 47	143.08 14.31	4.73	75.60	80.34	+35.02 + 3.50	0

[Averages are per day.]

No.10.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. $(2 \div 1)$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.				,					
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 84.71 16.94	Grams. 7.67 1.53	Grams, 63.81 12.76	Grams. 71, 48 14, 30	Per ct. 9.05	Per ct. 75. 33	Per ct. 84.38	Grams. + 13.23 + 2.64	Grams.
Second subperiod: Total	85, 96 17, 19	5.72 1.14	62.78 12.56	68.50 13.70	6.65	73.03	79.69	+ 17.46 + 3.49	0
Entire fore period: Total	170. 67 17. 07	13.39 1.34	126. 59 12. 66	139. 98 14. 00	7. 85	74.17	82.02	+ 30.69 + 3.07	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	88, 99 17, 80	7.48 1.50	61. 96 12. 39	69.44 13.89	8.41	69, 63	78.03	+ 19.55 + 3.91	1.05 .21
Total	89. 87 17. 97	6. 26 1. 25	71.36 14.27	77.62 15.52	6.97	79.40	86.37	+ 12.25  + 2.45	2.10 .42
Third subperiod: Total Average	92, 48 18, 50	6.75 1.35	67. 35 13. 47	74.10 14.82	7.30	72.83	80. 13	+ 18.38 + 3.68	3.70 .74
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	89.78 17.96	5.54 1.11	61. 61 12. 32	67. 15 13. 43	6.17	68.62	74.79	+ 22.63 + 4.53	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	95.17 19.03	4.87 .97	64.37 12.87	69. 24 13. 85	5.12	67.64	72,75	+ 25.93 + 5.18	8.00 1.60
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	91.32 18.26	2.39 .48	47. 99 9. 60	50.38 10.08	2.62	52. 55	55. 17	+ 40.94 + 8.18	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	547. 61 18. 25	33. 29 1. 11	374. 64 12. 49	407. 93 13. 60	6.08	68.41		+139.68 + 4.65	30, 85 1, 03
After period.									
First subperiod: a Total Average	91. 35 18. 27	7.65 1.53	59.74 11.95	67.39 13.48	8.37	65.40	73.77	+ 23.96 + 4.79	0 0

 $\alpha$  No second after subperiod; subject ill.

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[Averages are per day.]

## No. 11.

	1	2	3	· 4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. $(2+3)$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{In} \\ \text{feces.} \\ (2 \div 1) \end{array}$	In urine. $(3 \div 1)$	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 87.83 17.57	Grams. 7.62 1.52	Grams. a 80.83 16.17	Grams. 88.45 17.69	Per et. 8.68	Per ct. 92.03	Per ct. 100.71	Grams 0.6212	Grams.
Total	\$9.59 17.92	8.36 1.67	77. 69 15. 54	86.05 17.21	9.33	86.72	96.05	$^{+}$ 3.54 $^{+}$ .71	0
Entire fore period Total Average	177. 42 17. 74	15.98 1.60	158. 52 15. 85	174.50 17.45	9.01	89.35	98.35	÷ 2.92 ÷ .29	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	\$6.90 17.38	7. 60 1. 52	85.49 17.10	93.09_ 18.62	8.75	98,38	107.12	- 6.19 - 1.24	1.05 .21
Total Average Third subperiod:	88.90 17.78	7.96 1.59	77. 64 15. 53	85.60 17.12	8.95	87.33	96.29	+ 3.30 + .66	2, 10 , 42
Total Average Fourth subperiod:	88. 78 17. 76	8.02 1.60	73.34 14.67	81.'36 16.27	9.03	82.61	91.64	-7.42 + 1.49	3. 70 . 74
Total Average Fifth subperiod:	88.49 17.70	7.49 1.50	67.82 13.56	75.31 15.06	8.46	76.64	85.11	$^{+13.18}_{-2.64}$	6.00 1.20
Total	89.83 17.97	7.00 1.40	75.63 15.13	82.63 16.53	7.79	84.19	91.98	+ 7.20 + 1.44	8.00 1.60
Total	85.44 17.09	8.13 1.63	69.9 <del>7</del> 13.99	78.10 15.62	9. 52	81.89	91.41	+ 7.34 + 1.47	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	528.34 17.61	46. 20 1. 54	449.89 15.00	496, 09 16, 54	8.74	85.15	93, 90	+32.25 + 1.07	30.85 1.03
After period.	· .								
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	88. 69 17. 74	6.78 1.36	68.49 13.70	75. 27 15. 05	7.64	77.22	84.87	+13.42 + 2.69	0
Total	\$8.98 17.80	6. 83 1. 37	67. 67 13. 53	74.50 14.90	7.68	76.05	83.73	$^{+14.48}_{\div\ 2.90}$	0
Entire after period: Total Average	177. 67 17. 77	13. 61 1. 36	136.16 13.62	149.77 14.98	7.66	76. 64	\$4,30	+27.90 + 2.79	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 12.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feees. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- eylic acid admin- istered.
	Fore period.									
	st subperiod: Total Average	Grams, 85, 72 17, 14	Grams. 6.44 1.29	Grams. 76, 69 15, 34	Grams. 83.13 16.63	Per ct. 7.51	Per ct. 89. 47	Per ct. 96, 98	Grams. + 2.59 + .51	Grams.
sec	ond subperiod: Total Average	89.46 17.89	8. 01 1. 60	72.02 14.40	80.03 16.01	8, 95	80, 51	89.46	$+9.43 \\ +1.88$	0
Ent	tire fore period: Total Average	175. 18 17. 52	14. 45 1. 45	148.71 14.87	163.16 16.32	8, 25	84.89	93.14	$+12.02 \\ +1.20$	0
F	reservative period.									
	st subperiod: Total Average ond subperiod:	84, 87 16, 97	4.04 .81	65. 06 13. 01	69. 10 13. 82	4.76	76.66	81.42	$+15.77 \\ + 3.15$	1.05 .21
	Total	87. 42 17. 48	4.10 .82	75.17 15.03	79. 27 15. 85	4.69	85.99	90.68	+ 8.15 + 1.63	2.10 .42
	Total	85. 62 17. 12	6. 64 1. 33	74.75 14.95	81.39 16.28	7.76	87.30	95.06	+ 4.23 + .84	3.70 .74
	Total	85. 49 17. 10	4. 42	70. 01 14. 00	74. 43 14. 89	5.17	81.89	87, 06	+11.06 + 2.21	6.00 1.20
	Total	88.63 17.73	6.41 1.28	74, 47 14, 89	80. 88 16. 18	7.23	84.02	91.26	+7.75 +1.55	8,00 1.60
	Total	82. 27 16. 45	4.63	75. 28 15. 06	79. 91 15. 98	5.63	91.50	97. 13	$  \begin{array}{c} + 2.36 \\ + .47 \end{array} $	10.00 2.00
	tire preservative eriod: Total Average	514.30 17.14	30. 24 1. 01	434.74 14.49	464. 98 15. 50	5. 88	84.53	90.41	$+49.32 \\ +1.64$	30. 85 1. 03
	After period.									
	st subperiod: Total Average ond subperiod:	85.76 17.15	5. 45 1. 09	73, 67 14, 73	79.12 15.82	6.35	85, 90	92, 26	+ 6.64 + 1.33	0
200	Total	84.70 16.94	a 5. 60 1. 12	76.80 15.36	82. 40 16. 48	6.61	90.67	97.28	$^{+\ 2.30}_{+\ .46}$	0
En	tire after period: Total Average	170.46 17.05	11.05 1.11	150. 47 15. 05	161. 52 16. 15	6,48	88.27	94.76	+ 8.94 + .90	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

Table XIII.—Nitrogen balances for Series VI—Continued.

[Averages are per man per day.]

### Summary for nine men (Nos. 3, 9, and 10 excluded).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	s	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	Grams. 683, 85 15, 20	Grams. 56.16 1.25	Grams. 614.88 13.66	Grams. 671.04 14.91	Per ct. 8.21	Per ct. 89. 91	Per ct. 98, 13	Grams. + 12.81 + .29	Grams.
Total	707. 60 15. 72	59.73 1.33	600.08 13.33	659.81 14.66	8, 44	84.79	93. 10	$^{+\ 47.79}_{+\ 1.06}$	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	1, 391, 45 15, 46	115. 89 1. 29	1, 214. 96 13. 50	1,330.85 14.79	8.33	87.32	95.64	+ 60.60 + .67	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	677. 58 15. 06	52. 20 1. 16	596. 76 13. 26	648.96 14.42	7.70	88. 07	95. 78		9. 45 . 21
Total	708.56 15.74	51.90 1.15	618. 50 13. 74	670.40 14.89	7.32	87.29	94.61	+ 38.16 + .85	18, 90 , 42
Third subperiod: TotalAverageFourth subperiod:	693.31 15.41	55.16 1.23	604.30 13.43	659.46 14.66	7.96	87.16	95, 12	+ 33, 85 + .75	33. 30 . 74
Total	691.72 15.37	50.62 1.13	591.70 13.15	642, 32 14, 27	7.32	85, 54	92.86	+ 49.40 + 1.10	54.00 1.20
Total	717. 41 15. 94	50. 44 1, 12	627. 32 13. 94	677.76 15.06	7.03	87.45	94, 48	+ 39.65 + .88	72.00 1.60
Total Average	663. 67 14. 75	51.09 1.14	610.04 13.56	661, 13 14, 69	7.70	91. 92	99.62	+ 2.54 + .06	88.00 1.96
Entire preservative period:									
Total	4, 152. 25 15. 37	311. 41 1. 15	3, 648. 62 13. 51	3,960.03 14.66	7. 50	87.89	95, 39	$^{+192.22}_{+ .71}$	275, 65 1, 02
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	695. 17 15. 44	55, 22 1, 23	610.31 13.56	665, 53 14, 79	7.94	87.79	95. 74	+ 29.64 + .65	0 0 0
Total	696. 16 15. 47	53.67 1.19	6±0.58 13.57	664, 25 14, 76	7.71	87.71	95.42	$^{+\ 31.91}_{+\ .71}$	0
Entire after period: TotalAverage	1, 391, 33 15, 46	108. 89 1. 21	1, 220. 89 13. 56	1,329.78 14.77	7.83	87.75	95. 58	+ 61.55 + .69	0 0

### PHOSPHORIC ACID BALANCE.

INDIVIDUAL DATA.

No. 1.

The total quantity of phosphoric acid administered in the food of No. 1 during the fore period is 37.037 grams. The average daily quantity consumed is 3.704 grams. The quantities of phosphoric acid in the two subperiods are not greatly different, amounting to an average of 3.809 and 3.598 grams, respectively. Of the total quantity administered in the food 11.424 grams, equivalent to 1.142 grams per

day, are found in the feces, and 21.686 grams, equivalent to 2.169 grams per day, in the urine. The percentage of phosphoric acid excreted in the feces is 30.85 and in the urine 58.55. The phosphoric acid balance is positive, amounting to 0.393 gram per day.

The total quantity of phosphoric acid exhibited in the food during the preservative period is 115.833 grams, equivalent to 3.861 grams per day. The quantities in the various subperiods are quite constant, as will be seen by inspection of the table. Of the total quantity exhibited 30.921 grams are excreted in the feces, equivalent to 1.031 grams per day, and 70.508 grams in the urine, equivalent to 2.35 grams per day. Of the phosphoric acid exhibited in the food 26.69 per cent is excreted in the feces and 60.87 per cent in the urine. The phosphoric acid balance remains positive, and amounts to 0.48 gram per day. During the after period the quantity of phosphoric acid exhibited in the food is 37.551 grams, equivalent to 3.755 grams per day. Of this amount there are excreted in the feces 18.39 grams, equivalent to 1.839 grams per day," and in the urine 21.342 grams, equivalent to 2.134 grams per day. Of the total phosphoric acid in the food 48.97 per cent is excreted in the feces and 56.83 per cent in the urine. This produces a negative phosphoric acid balance for the after period, amounting to -0.218 gram per day.

The data in the case of No. 1 show a slight increase in the magnitude of the balance during the preservative period and a marked change, resulting in a negative balance, in the after period. This remarkable increase in the excretion of phosporic acid in the after period is entirely nonmetabolized phosphoric acid, the percentage excreted being almost twice as great as in the preservative period, while the quantity of metabolized phosphoric acid excreted is slightly decreased in the after period. In this instance, therefore, it appears that the withdrawal of the salicylic acid caused a very decided interruption of the digestion and absorption of the phosphoric acid in the intestinal canal.

No. 2.

The total quantity of phosphoric acid consumed by No. 2 during the fore period is 43.005 grams, equivalent to 4.30 grams per day. Of this quantity 14.101 grams appear in the feces, equivalent to 1.41 grams per day, and 30.292 grams appear in the urine, equivalent to 3.029 grams per day. The percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated in the feces is 32.79 and in the urine 70.44, causing a negative balance the magnitude of which is -0.139 gram per day. During the fore period the quantity of phosphoric acid excreted was slightly greater than that consumed.

a The weight of the dry feces is 52 grams in the after period, while in the fore period it is 41 grams and in the preservative period 35 grams. The increase in phosphoric acid excreted thus appears to be due to the increased fecal excretion.

During the preservative period the total quantity of phosphoric acid administered to No. 2 is 132.427 grams, equivalent to 4.414 grams per day. Of this amount 37.553 grams appear in the feces, equivalent to 1.252 grams per day, and 91.662 grams appear in the urine, equivalent to 3.055 grams per day. The percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated in the feces is 28.36 and in the urine 69.22. This shows a slightly positive phosphoric acid balance, the magnitude of which is 0.107 gram.

During the after period 43.577 grams of phosphoric acid were consumed by No. 2, equivalent to 4.358 grams per day. Of this quantity 12.264 grams appear in the feces, equivalent to 1.226 grams per day, and 29.061 grams in the urine, equivalent to 2.906 grams per day. The percentage of phosphoric acid excreted in the feces is 28.14 and in the urine 66.69. This indicates a positive phosphoric-acid balance of an average daily magnitude of 0.225 grams. In this case we have practically a reversal of the conditions which obtained in the case of No. 1. The excess of phosphoric acid which was excreted during the fore period disappeared and the total amount excreted decreased considerably, both in the preservative and after periods.

Considering the nonmetabolized phosphoric acid, it is seen that the amount excreted during the preservative period decreased very decidedly (4.43 per cent) and during the after period very slightly (0.22 per cent), while in the case of the metabolized phosphoric acid the reverse is true; that is, the smaller decrease took place in the preservative period (1.22 per cent) and a very decided decrease in the after period (2.53 per cent). This results, as already stated, in a marked decrease in the total quantity of phosphoric acid excreted during the preservative period, although the amount given in the food was slightly greater in the preservative period than in the fore period. In this instance the exhibition of the salicylic acid seems to exert a marked inhibitive influence upon the excretion of phosphoric acid (5.66 per cent) and this effect continues after the withdrawal of the preservative, the after period showing a decrease as compared with the preservative period of 2.74 per cent.

No. 3.

The average daily quantity of phosphoric acid in the food of No. 3 during the fore period (only five days) is 3.773 grams, of which 0.746 gram was excreted in the feces and 2.14 grams in the urine. The percentage of phosphoric acid excreted in the feces is 19.79 and in the urine 56.73. The average daily quantity of phosphoric acid in the food for the preservative period (five subperiods) is 3.827 grams, of which 0.783 gram appeared in the feces and 2.038 grams in the urine. The percentage appearing in the feces is 20.47 and in the urine 53.26. The balance is strongly positive, amounting to 1.006 grams per day in magnitude. During the after period the average daily quantity of

phosphoric acid in the food for the second subperiod is 3.834 grams, of which 0.906 gram appears in the feces and 1.993 grams in the urine, equivalent to 23.62 per cent in the feces and 51.99 per cent in the The balance is again strongly positive, amounting to 0.935 gram daily.

These large balances are explained by reason of the fact that No. 3 commenced the observations after a period of illness and constantly gained weight during the progress of the experiment. The phosphoric acid therefore was doubtless utilized to some extent in building the growing tissues. The after period was again interrupted by sickness

due to a severe cold.

## No. 4.

The quantity of phosphoric acid exhibited in the food of No. 4 during the fore period is 4.133 grams daily, of which 1.068 grams appear in the feces and 2.729 grams in the urine; 25.84 per cent of the total phosphoric acid ingested in the food appears in the feces and 66.03 per cent in the urine. The balance is positive, and its daily magnitude is 0.336 gram. During the preservative period the quantity of phosphoric acid in the food is greater, namely, 4.285 grams per day, of which 1.079 grams appeared in the feces and 2.83 grams in the urine, equivalent to 25.17 and 66.03 per cent, respectively. The balance is positive and amounts to 0.377 gram per day. In the after period No. 4 consumed in his food 4.202 grams of phosphoric acid daily, of which 1.07 grams appeared in the feces and 2.7 grams in the urine, equivalent to 25.47 and 64.25 per cent, respectively. The balance is again positive and is slightly greater than in the two previous periods, namely, 0.432 gram per day.

An inspection of these data shows that the exhibition of the preservative had scarcely any influence upon the excretions of phosphoric acid. What influence was exerted was of an inhibitory character, the quantity of phosphoric acid excreted being slightly less in the preservative period than in the fore period, which tendency became somewhat more marked during the after period.

#### No. 5.

The summary of the data for No. 5 shows that during the preservative period the quantity of phosphoric acid ingested in the food daily is 4.177 grams. Of this quantity there appeared in the feces 1.433 grams and in the urine 2.479 grams, equivalent to 34.30 and 59.34 per cent, respectively. The balance is positive, and its daily average magnitude is 0.266 gram. During the preservative period the quantity of phosphoric acid consumed in the food is slightly greater than in the fore period, averaging 4.326 grams daily. Of this quantity 1.216 grams appear in the feces and 2.623 grams in the urine, equivalent to 28.11 and 60.63 per cent, respectively. The balance is positive and of an average daily magnitude of 0.488 gram. During the after period No. 5 consumed in his food 4.225 grams of phosphoric acid, of which 1.156 grams appear in the feces and 2.462 grams in the urine, equivalent to 27.35 and 58.28 per cent, respectively. The balance is positive and has attained during the after period an average daily magnitude of 0.607.

A comparison of the average data by periods shows the effect of the preservative in increasing the digestion and the absorption of phosphoric acid from the intestinal canal and in producing a very slight additional excretion of metabolized phosphoric acid. This effect is continued in the after period in so far as the continued absorption of phosphoric acid from the intestinal canal is concerned, but the metabolized phosphoric acid is diminished, thus considerably increasing the daily balance.

No. 6.

The total quantity of phosphoric acid contained in the food consumed by No. 6 during the fore period represents an average daily quantity of 3.599 grams. Of this amount 1.316 grams appear in the feces and 1.982 grams in the urine, corresponding to 36.56 and 55.09 per cent, respectively. The balance is positive and has an average daily magnitude of 0.301 gram. During the preservative period the average quantity of phosphoric acid exhibited in the food daily is 3.808 grams. The quantity appearing in the feces is 1.334 grams and in the urine 2.252 grams, equivalent to 35.03 and 59.14 per cent. respectively. The balance is still positive, though the daily magnitude thereof is not so great as during the fore period, having been reduced to 0.222 gram. In the after period the average quantity of phosphoric acid consumed daily by No. 6 is 3.713 grams, of which 1.422 grams appear in the feces and 1.989 grams in the urine, corresponding to 38.30 and 53.56 per cent, respectively. The balance is again positive and is almost exactly the same in magnitude as in the fore period, namely, 0.302 gram daily. There is a tendency shown by these data on the part of the preservative to increase the quantity of metabolized phosphoric acid excreted and at the same time to diminish the quantity of the nonmetabolized phosphoric acid. By reason of the greater excretion of phosphoric acid in the urine during the preservative period the total magnitude of the positive balance is reduced by about one-third.

Upon the withdrawal of the preservative the percentage of non-metabolized phosphoric acid excreted increases 3.27 per cent, exceeding that of the fore period, while the quantity of metabolized phosphoric acid falls 5.58 per cent, reaching a figure considerably below that of the fore period. The data therefore in this case indicate that the pres-

ence of the salicylic acid tends to increase the digestion and the absorption of the phosphoric acid from the intestinal canal and to increase the quantity of phosphoric acid excreted by the kidneys.

#### No. 7.

In the case of No. 7 the quantity of phosphoric acid ingested in the food during the fore period averages daily 2.899 grams. Of this quantity 0.771 gram appears in the feces and 1.703 grams in the urine, corresponding to 26.60 and 58.74 per cent, respectively, of the total phosphoric acid in the food. The balance is positive and amounts to 0.425 gram per day. During the preservative period the quantity of phosphoric acid in the food is slightly increased, amounting to a daily average of 2.962 grams. Of this quantity 0.636 gram appears in the feces and 1.456 grams in the urine, corresponding to 21.48 and 49.14 per cent, respectively, of the total phosphoric acid in the food. The phosphoric acid balance is thus phenomenally large, amounting to 0.87 gram per day.

During the after period No. 7 consumed a smaller quantity of phosphoric acid than during either the preservative or fore period, namely, 2.763 grams per day. Of this quantity 0.966 gram appears in the feces and 1.24 grams in the urine, corresponding to 34.95 and 44.87 per cent, respectively, of the total quantity of phosphoric acid consumed. The balance is again very large, though smaller than that of the preservative period, amounting to 0.557 gram per day. Thus it is seen that the quantity of phosphoric acid excreted in the feces greatly increased in the after period and the quantity in the urine showed a marked decrease.

In the case of No. 7 we again see a tendency on the part of the salicylic acid to increase the digestion of phosphoric acid and its absorption from the intestinal canal. In this case, however, there is no evidence of any increased katabolic activity, in fact the quantity of phosphoric acid excreted in the urine is diminished. The balances are larger than would be expected in a case of this kind, but careful revision of the data for No. 7 failed to reveal any cause of suspicion that the excreta had not been properly collected and examined.

### No. 8.

The quantity of phosphoric acid in the food of No. 8 amounts to 2.728 grams daily, of which 0.972 gram appears in the feces and 1.756 grams in the urine, representing 35.63 and 64.36 per cent, respectively, of the total quantity of the phosphoric acid in the food. The balance is 0, as all except one one-hundredth of 1 per cent of the phosphoric acid is accounted for. During the preservative period the quantity of phosphoric acid is slightly increased, amounting to 2.962 grams

daily, of which 0.942 gram appears in the feces and 1.744 grams in the urine, equivalent to 31.81 and 58.87 per cent, respectively, of the total quantity of phosphoric acid ingested. The balance now becomes positive and its magnitude is equivalent to 0.276 gram of phosphoric acid per day. During the after period the quantity of phosphoric acid consumed daily by No. 8 is 2.9 grams, of which 1.131 grams appear in the feces and 1.533 grams in the urine, corresponding to 39 and 52.84 per cent, respectively, of the total quantity of phosphoric acid in the food. The balance is again positive, amounting to 0.236 gram per day. These data again show a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the absorption of the phosphoric acid from the alimentary canal, but there is no evidence of any increased katabolic activity given by the urinalysis. On the contrary, the quantity so excreted is slightly smaller in amount and considerably smaller in percentage than during the fore period.

In the after period the quantity of nonmetabolized phosphoric acid excreted becomes considerably greater, but the quantity of metabolized phosphoric acid is decidedly less and the balance is slightly decreased.

No. 9.

The daily quantity of phosphoric acid consumed in the food by No. 9 during the fore period amounts to 4.832 grams, of which 1.014 grams appear in the feces and 2.227 grams in the urine. These data correspond to 20.99 and 46.08 per cent, respectively, of the total phosphoric acid in the food. The balance for the fore period is positive, amounting to 1.591 grams per day.

During the preservative period the quantity of phosphoric acid daily consumed is increased, amounting to 5.012 grams per day, of which 1.635 grams occur in the feces and 2.457 grams in the urine. These data correspond to 32.62 and 49.01 per cent, respectively, of the amount of phosphoric acid in the food. The balance for the preservative period is again positive, though not so great in amount as that of the fore period, amounting to only 0.920 gram per day.

During the after period No. 9 consumed 5.111 grams of phosphoric acid daily, of which 1.429 grams appear in the feces and 2.295 grams in the urine, corresponding to 27.96 and 44.91 per cent, respectively, of the phosphoric acid in the food. The balance is again strongly positive, amounting to 1.387 grams per day.

According to these data the amount of both metabolized and non-metabolized phosphoric acid eliminated by this subject during the preservative period was greater than in the fore period. The increase of the nonmetabolized phosphoric acid is especially marked. During the after period the amount of metabolized phosphoric acid eliminated is not greatly different from that of the fore period, although it is relatively less considering the fact that the amount of phosphoric acid

ingested is greater in the after period than in the fore period. The elimination of nonmetabolized phosphoric acid in the after period was distinctly greater than in the fore period, but not so great as in the preservative period.

For reasons given elsewhere (p. 587) the results obtained with this subject are believed to be untrustworthy and are not included in the

summaries.

## No. 10.

The quantity of phosphoric acid consumed in the food by No. 10 during the fore period amounts to 4.324 grams daily, of which 1.087 grams appear in the feces and 2.233 grams in the urine. These data correspond to 25.15 and 51.64 per cent, respectively, of the total phosphoric acid in the food. The balance during the fore period was strongly positive, amounting to 1.044 grams per day.

During the preservative period the quantity of phosphoric acid consumed is somewhat greater than in the fore period, amounting to 4.584 grams per day, of which 0.907 gram appears in the feces and 2.244 grams in the urine. This is equivalent to 19.79 and 48.95 per cent, respectively, of the total amount of phosphoric acid in the food. The balance, therefore, is even more strongly positive than in the fore period, amounting to 1.433 grams per day.

Owing to illness, No. 10 was not continued in the experiment during the after period. For reasons given elsewhere (p. 587) this subject is omitted from the summaries. The results are given here, however, as a matter of record.

## No. 11.

The quantity of phosphoric acid consumed in the food by No. 11 during the fore period amounts to 4.373 grams per day, of which 1.568 grams appear in the feces and 2.863 grams in the urine. These data correspond to 35.85 and 65.46 per cent, respectively, of the total phosphoric acid in the food. It is seen that this causes a negative balance of small magnitude, equivalent to -0.057 gram per day. During the fore period, therefore, No. 11 was excreting a slightly greater quantity of phosphoric acid than he was ingesting. During the preservative period the quantity of phosphoric acid ingested is slightly increased, amounting to 4.573 grams per day, of which 1.541 grams appear in the feces and 2.481 grams in the urine, corresponding to 33.69 and 54.25 per cent, respectively, of the total phosphoric acid in the food. These data indicate a strongly positive balance the magnitude of which is equivalent to 0.551 gram per day. During the after period No. 11 consumed 4.572 grams of phosphoric acid daily, of which 1.697 appear in the feces and 2.209 grams in the urine, corresponding to 37.12 and 48.31 per cent, respectively, of the total quantity of phosphoric acid contained in the food. This indicates a still

more strongly positive balance, the magnitude of which is 0.666 gram per day. Again, we see in this instance a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the absorption of the phosphoric acid from the alimentary canal. The quantity of phosphoric acid metabolized which was excreted through the kidneys is, however, very greatly reduced, the percentage falling from 65.46 in the fore period to 54.25 in the preservative period. It is this great reduction in the metabolized phosphoric acid which has caused the balance to be so large. Again, in the after period the marked diminution of the metabolic activity as manifested through the kidneys has caused the balance to become even more strongly positive than during the preservative period, amounting to 0.666 gram per day, although the excretion of nonmetabolized phosphoric acid increased.

#### No. 12.

No. 12 consumed in his food during the fore period 4.434 grams per day, of which 1.549 grams appear in the feces and 2.569 grams in the urine. These data correspond to 34.93 and 57.93 per cent, respectively, of the total quantity of phosphoric acid in the food. During the preservative period No. 12 consumed 4.517 grams of phosphoric acid, of which 1.279 grams appear in the feces and 2.576 grams in the urine, corresponding to 28.31 and 57.05 per cent, respectively, of the total phosphoric acid contained in the food. This causes a very large positive balance, the magnitude of which is 0.662 gram daily. In the after period No. 12 consumes 4.366 grams of phosphoric acid per day, of which 1.507 grams appear in the feces and 2.456 grams in the urine, corresponding to 34.51 and 56.27 per cent, respectively, of the total quantity of phosphoric acid in the food. The balance is positive and amounts to 0.403 gram per day.

Again, we see in this case a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the absorption of phosphoric acid from the intestinal canal. There is a very slight increase during the preservative period in the quantity of phosphoric acid excreted by the kidneys, but a decrease in the percentage amount and a decided decrease in the nonmetabolized phosphoric acid excreted. During the after period there is an increase in the nonmetabolized phosphoric acid excreted in the feces and a slight falling off of the quantity of phosphoric acid excreted in the urine. In this case the large positive balance of the preservative period is due chiefly to the diminution of the quantity of nonmetabolized phosphoric acid excreted in the feces.

#### SUMMARY.

In the general summary of Table XV (p. 626), the figures for Nos. 3, 9, and 10 are omitted for the reasons already given (pp. 585, 587), although presented in detail among the individual data. The follow-

ing summary of the results obtained by periods for the nine men is repeated for convenience in the discussion:

Table XIV.—Phosphoric acid summary, by periods, for nine men, Series VI.

Period.	Phosphoric acid in food.	Phosphoric acid in feces.	Phosphoric acid in urine.	Phosphoric acid in feces.	Phosphoric acid in urine.	Balance.
Fore period	3.967	Grams. 1.247 1.145 1.335	Grams. 2, 364 2, 374 2, 181	Per cent. 32, 69 28, 87 34, 47	Per cent. 61. 95 59. 84 56. 32	Grams. +0.205 +0.448 +0.357

It is seen that the average quantities of phosphoric acid ingested daily in the different periods varied but little. There is, however, a slightly larger amount found in the food during the preservative period than in the fore period, while the food of the after period contains an intermediate amount.

The quantity of phosphoric acid contained in the feces is decidedly smaller during the preservative period than in either of the other periods, amounting to 1.145 grams daily as compared with 1.247 grams in the fore period and 1.335 grams in the after period. These average figures, agreeing as they do with the individual figures in every case, show a very distinct effect of the salicylic acid in increasing the absorption of the phospheric acid from the alimentary canal into the circulation. In respect of the phosphoric acid in the urine it is seen that the amounts during the fore and preservative periods are almost exactly the same, being 2.364 and 2.374, respectively. after period, however, there is a very decided indication that upon the withdrawal of the salicylic acid after the preservative period of six weeks the quantity of phosphoric acid in the feces was increased to a marked degree, while the amount in the urine was diminished. The relative percentages of phosphoric acid excreted in the feces and urine show these relations in a still more pronounced manner.

It thus appears that the effect of the salicylic acid is first to increase the absorption of the phosphoric acid from the intestinal canal, but upon the withdrawal of the preservative much less of the phosphoric acid is absorbed than before the exhibition of the drug. Considering the after period, therefore, the evident conclusion is that the final effect of the salicylic acid has been to diminish the metabolization of the phosphoric acid, and the same conclusion is reached from a study of the percentage data for the amounts excreted in the urine, which decrease steadily from 61.95 per cent in the fore period to 59.84 in the preservative period and 56.32 per cent in the after period.

The most prominent fact brought out by the summary is that during the administration of this preservative the feces are more free from phosphoric acid than during the fore and after periods and there is practically no increase in the amount excreted in the urine, while the percentage amount decreases, and in the after period both amount and percentage decrease. There is therefore a well-developed tendency to increase the store of phosphoric acid in the body, as is shown by the balances, which increase in the preservative period from 0.205 gram to 0.448 gram and decrease again in the after period to 0.357 gram. It is fair to presume, therefore, that these results are caused by the action of the preservative. In other words, salicylic acid creates a tendency toward the accumulation of phosphoric acid in the body.

Table XV.—Phosphoric acid balances for Series VI.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 1.

1	2 .	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Grams. 19,046 3,809	Grams. 6.597 1.319	Grams. 10,723 2,145	Grams. 17.320 3.464	Per ct. 34.64	Per ct. 56. 30	Per ct. \$0.94	Grams. + 1.726 + .345	$\begin{matrix} Grams \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$
17. 991 3. 598	4.827 .965	10.963 2.193	15.790 3.158	26.83	60, 94	87.77	$^{+\ 2.201}_{+\ .440}$	0
37.037 3.704	11. 424 1. 142	21. 686 2. 169	33. 110 3. 311	30.85	58, 55			0 0
18. 902 3. 780	2.982 .596	11. 271 2. 254	14. 253 2. 851	15.78	59.63	75. 40	+ 4.649 + .929	1.05 .21
18.978 3.796	5.003 1.001	12.343 2.469	17. 346 3. 469	26.36	65.04	91.40	+ 1.632 + .327	2.10 .42
19.798 3.960	5.345 1.069	a 11. 596 2, 319	16.941 3.388	27.00	58.57	85.57	+ 2.857 + .572	3.70 .74
19. 211 3. 842	5. 561 1. 112	12. 216 2. 443	17.777 3.555	28.95	63, 59	92.54	+ 1.434 + .287	6.00 1.20
19.894 3.979	6.508 1.302	11.737 2.347	18, 245 3, 649	32.71	59.00	91.71	+ 1.649 + .330	8.00 1.60
19.050 3.810	5. 522 1. 104	11.345 2.269	16.867 3.373	28.99	59.55			10.00 2.00
115.833	30.921	70. 508	101. 429	26, 69	60.87	87.56	+14.404	30. 85
3.861	1.031	2,350	3.381				+ .480	1.03
								f
· 18.383 3.677	10. 438 2. 088	10.418 2.084	20.856 4.171	56.78	56.67	113, 45	2.473 494	0
19.168 3.834	7.952 1.590	10.924 2.185	18.876 3.775	41.49	56.99	98.48	+ .292 + .059	0
37. 551 3. 755	18.390 1.839	21. 342 2. 134	39. 732 3. 973	48.97	56,83	105, 81	- 2.181 218	0 0
	In food.  Grams. 19.046 3.809 17.991 3.598 37.037 3.704  18.902 3.780 18.978 3.796 19.211 3.842 19.894 3.979 19.050 3.810  115.833 3.677 19.168 3.834 37.551	In food, In feces.	The food,   In feces,   In urine,	In food.   In feces.   In urine.   In feces and urine. (2+3)	In food.   In feces.   In urine.   In feces and urine. (2+3)   (2+1)	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

Table XV.—Phosphoric acid balances for Series VI—Continued,

[Averages are per day.]

No. 2.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feees and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- eylic acid admin- istered.	
	Fore period.										
	rst subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 22.060 4.412	Grams, 6.816 1.363	Grams. a 16, 025 3, 205	Grams, 22.841 4.568	Per ct. 30. 90	Per ct. 72.64	Per ct. 103. 54	Grams. -0.781 156	Grams.	
50	cond subperiod: Total Average	20. 945 4. 189	7. 285 1. 457	14. 267 2. 853	21, 552 4, 310	34.78	68.12	102.90	607 121	0 0	
Eı	ntire fore period; Total Average	43, 005 4, 300	14. 101 1. 410	30. 292 3. 029	44, 393 4, 439	32.79	70.44	103. 23	-1.388 139	0 0	
	Preservative period.										
	rst subperiod: Total Average cond subperiod:	21.871 4.374	5.151 1.030	14. 714 2. 943	19. 865 3. 973	23, 55	67.28	90.83	+2.006 + .401	1.05 .21	
	Total	21.652 4.330	6, 436 1, 287	16, 061 3, 212	22, 497 4, 499	29.72	74.18	103, 90	845 169	2.10 .42	
	Total	21.844 4.369	7. 364 1. 473	15, 734 3, 147	23. 098 4. 620	33.71	72.03	105.74	-1.254 $251$	3.70 .74	
	Total Average  fth subperiod:	22. 092 4. 418	7. 102 1. 420	14. 903 -2. 981	22.005 4.401	32.15	67.46	99. 61	+ .687 + .017	6. <b>00</b> 1. 20	
	Total	22. 879 4. 576	4. 133 . 827	15. 979 3. 196	20. 112 4. 022	18.06	69.84	87.91	$+2.767 \\ + .554$	8. 00 1. 60	
	Total	22. 089 4. 418	7. 367 1. 473	14. 271 2. 854	21, 638 4, 328	33.35	64.61	97. 96	$^{+}_{-090}$	10.00 2.00	
	ntire preservative period: TotalAverage	132, 427 4, 414	37. 553 1. 252	91.662 3.055	129. 215 4. 307	28.36	69. 22	97. 57	+3. 212 + . 107	30.85 1.03	
	After period.										
	rst subperiod; Total Average cond subperiod;	21. 409 4. 252	5. 519 1. 104	14. 075 2. 815	19. 594 3. 919	25.78	65, 74	91. 52	+1.815 + .333	0	
	Total	22. 168 4. 434	6.745 1.349	14. 986 2. 997	21.731 4.346	30.43	67.60	98.03	+ .437 + .688	0	
Е	ntire after period: Total Average	43. 577 4. 358	12. 264 1. 226	29. 061 2. 906	41.325 4.133	28.14	66.69	94.83	+2.252 + .225	0 0	

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

Table XV.—Phosphoric acid balances for Series VI—Continued.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.		Per ct.		Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.
Average Second subperiod:	)			DIONO	,				
Total	18.863 3.773	3. 732 . 746	10.700 2.140	14.432 2.886	19.79	56.73	76.51	+ 4.431 + .887	0
Entire fore period:							***********		
Total	18. 863 3. 773	3.732 .746	10.700 2.140	14.432 2.886	19.79	56.73		$^{+}$ 4.431 $^{+}$ .887	0
Preservative period.			,						
First subperiod:									
Total	19.029	2,680	10.899	13.579	14.08	57. 28	71.36	+ 5.450	1,05
Average	3.806	. 536	2.180	2.716				+ 1.090	. 21
Second subperiod: Total	17,610	5, 568	a 10, 410	15, 978	31, 62	59.11	00.79	+ 1.632	2, 10
Average	3, 522	1.114	2. 082	3.196	51.02	59.11		+ 1.032	. 42
Third subperiod:									
Total	19.670	2.692	10.487	13.179	13.69	53.31		+ 6.491	4.00
Average	3.934	. 538	2.097	2.636				+ 1.298	.80
Total	19,879	5, 707	9.919	15,626	28.71	49.90	78, 61	+ 4.253	6,00
Average	3.976	1.141	1.984	3.125				+ .851	1.20
Fifth subperiod:	10 455	0.000	0.004	10 107	15.00	(= (3	CO 15	. = 200	0.00
Total	19. 475 3. 895	2, 933 . 587	9. 234 1. 847	12.167 2.433	15.06	47.41		+7.308 + 1.462	8.00 1.60
Ti'					-				
Five preservative sub- periods:									
Total	b 95, 663	19.580	50.949	70.529	20.47	53. 26	73.73	+25.134	21.15
Average	3.827	. 783	2.038	2.821				+ 1.006	.85
After period.									
First subperiod:									
Total	18.195	Lost.	9.036			49.66			0
Average	3.639		1.807						0
Total	19.171	4.528	9.967	14.495	23.62	51.99	75.61	+ 4.676	0
Average	3.834	. 906	1.993						0
Entire after period:									
Total									0
Average									0
					Y		1		

a Daily average added in order to complete record.  $\,^b$  No. 3 had only five preservative subperiods.

Table XV.—Phosphoric acid balances for Series VI—Continued.

[Averages are per day.]

No.4.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	Grams. 21.208 4.242	Grams. 4. 947 . 989	Grams. 12, 787 2, 557	Grams. 17. 734 3. 547	Per ct. 23. 33	Per ct. 60. 29	Per et. 83.62	Grams. + 3.474 + .695	Grams. 0 0
Total	20.125 4.025	5.732 1.146	14.505 2.901	20. 237 4. 047	28.48	72.07	100.56	- ·112 - 022	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	41. 333 4. 133	10.679 1.068	27, 292 2, 729	37. 971 3. 797	25. 84	66.03	91.87	+ 3.362 + .336	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	21. 124 4. 225	4. 929 . 986	13, 843 2, 769	18. 772 3. 754	23. 33	65. 53	88.87	+ 2.352 + .471	1.05 .21
Total	21. 027 4. 205	5.679 1.136	15. 277 3. 055	20.956 4.191	27.01	72.65	99.66	$^{+}$ .071 $^{+}$ .014	2.10 .42
Third subperiod: Total Average Fourth subperiod:	21.154 4.231	5. 691 1. 138	13. 640 2. 728	19.331 3.866	26. 90	64.48	91.38	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1.823 \\ + \ .365 \end{array}$	3.70 .74
Total	21.806 4.361	a 4. 731 . 946	14.891 2.978	19.622 3.924	21.70	68.29	89.98	$^{+\ 2.184}_{+\ .437}$	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total	22.177 4.435	6. 128 1. 226	13. 402 2. 680	19.530 3.906	27.63	60, 43	88.06	$^{+\ 2.647}_{+\ .529}$	8. 00 1. 60
Total	21. 273 4. 255	α 5. 204 1. 041	13. 839 2. 768	19.043 3.809	24.46	65.06		+ 2.230 + .446	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period:									
Total	128.561 4.285	32. 362 1. 079	84.892 2.830	117. 254 3. 908	25. 17	66.03	91. 21	$^{+11.307}_{+ .377}$	30.85 1.03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	20. 558 4. 112	4. 217 . 843	12. 959 2. 592	17. 176 3. 435	20.51	63.04	83.55	+ 3.382 + .677	0 0
Total	21.459 4.292	6. 484 1. 297	14. 038 2. 808	20, 522 4, 104	30. 22	65, 42	95, 63	+ .937 + .188	0
Entire after period: TotalAverage	42.017 4.202	10. 701 1. 070	26. 997 2. 700	37. 698 3. 770	25. 47	64. 25	89.72	+ 4.319 + 432	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

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[Averages are per day.]

No. 5.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.		In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)		Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams, 21, 244 4, 249	Grams. 7. 249 1. 450	Grams. 12.890 2.578	Grams. 20. 139 4. 028	Per ct. 34.12	Per ct. 60. 68	Per ct. 94.80	Grams. + 1.105 + .221	Grams.
Total	20. 526 4. 105	7. 079 1. 416	11. 896 2. 379	18. 975 3. 795	34, 49	57.96	92, 44	+ 1.551 + .310	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	41. 770 4. 177	14.328 1.433	24. 786 2. 479	39. 114 3. 911	34.30	59.34	93.64	+ 2.656 + .266	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	21. 423 4. 285	7. 271 1. 454	12. 791 2. 558	20. 062 4. 012	33.94	59. 71	93, 65	+ 1.361 + .273	1.05 .21
Total	21.118 4.224	5.110 1.022	13. 595 2. 719	18.705 3.741	24. 20	64.38	88.57	+ 2.413 + .483	2. 10 . 42
Total	21. 207 4. 241	6.012 1.202	13, 579 2, 716	19.591 3.918	28.35	64.03	92.38	+ 1.616 + .323	3. 70 . 74
Total	22. 261 4. 452	4.777 .955	13. 216 2. 643	17. 993 3. 599	21.46	59.37		+ 4.268 + .853	6.00 1.20
Total Average Sixth subperiod:	22, 337 4, 467	6. 278 1. 256	13. 087 2. 617	19.365 3.873	28.11	58.59		+ 2.972 + .594	8. 00 1. 60
Total	21. 428 4. 286	7, 030 1, 406	12.408 2.482	19.438 3.888	32, 81	57. 91		+ 1.990 + .398	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total Average	129.774 4.326	36. 478 1. 216	78. 676 2. 623	115. 154 3. 838	28. 11	60.63	88.73	+14.620 + .488	30, 85 1, 03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	20.810 4.162	6. 393 1. 279	a 11, 883 2, 377	18. 276 3. 655	30.72	57. 10		+ 2.534 + .507	0
Total	21. 439 4. 288	5. 164 1.033	12.738 2.548	17. 902 3. 580	24.09	59.42		+ 3.537 + .708	0
Entire after period: Total Average	42, 249 4, 225	11.557 1.156	24. 621 2. 462	36, 178 3, 618	27. 35	58.28	85.63	+ 6.071 + .607	• 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 6.

							•	1		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. $(2 \div 1)$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine, (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
	Fore period.									
	st subperiod: Total	Grams 18, 365 3, 673	Grams. 6.658 1.332	Grams. 9.814 1.963	Grams. 16, 472 3, 294	Per et. 36, 25	Per et. 53. 44	Per ct. 89.69	Grams. +1.893 + .379	Grams.
260	cond subperiod: Total	17. 621 3. 524	6.498 1.300	$10.010 \\ 2.002$	16.508 3.302	36, 88	56.81	93.68	+1.113 + .222	0
En	tire fore period: Total	35, 986 3, 599	13.156 1.316	19. 824 1. 982	32. 980 3. 298	36.56	55.09	91.65	+3.006 + .301	0
1	Preservative period.									
	st subperiod: Total Average ond subperiod:	18. 736 3. 747	6.117 1.223	11.315 2.263	17. 432 3. 486	32.65	60.39	93. 04	+1.304 + .261	1.05 .21
	Total	18.059 3.612	7. 097 1. 419	12.020 2.404	19.117 3.823	39.30	66.56	105.86	$-1.058 \\211$	2.10 .42
	Total	18, 795 3, 759	7. 147 1. 429	$a 11.275 \\ 2.255$	18. 422 3. 684	38, 03	59.99	98. 02	+ .373 + .075	3.70 .74
	Total	19. 977 3. 995	5. 956 1. 191	a 11. 928 2. 386	17.884 3.577	29.81	59.71	89. 52	$^{+2.093}_{+.418}$	$6.00 \\ 1.20$
	Total	19. 960 3. 992	7. 219 1. 444	11.044 2.209	18. 263 3. 653	36. 17	55. 33	91.50	$+1.697 \\ + .339$	8.00 1.60
. 012	Total	18.728 3.746	6.482 1.296	9, 990 1, 998	16.472 3.294	34.61	53.34	87.95	+2.256 + .452	8.00 1.60
	tire preservative period:	444.055	40.040	OF 550		07.00	~~	04.45		20.05
	Total	114, 255 3, 808	40. 018 1. 334	67. 572 2. 252	107. 590 3. 586	35. 03	59.14	94. 17	$^{+6.665}_{+.222}$	28.85
	After period.									
	rst subperiod: Total Average cond subperiod:	18.354 3.671	8. 616 1. 723	9.180 1.836	17. 796 3. 559	46.94	50.02	96. 96	+ .558 + .112	0 0
100	Total	18, 779 3, 756	$a5,605 \\ 1.121$	10.707 2.141	16.312 3.262	29.85	57.02	86.86	$^{+2.467}_{+.494}$	0
En	tire after period: Total Average	37. 133 3. 713	14. 221 1. 422	19. 887 1. 989	34. 108 3. 411	38.30	53. 56	91.85	+3.025 + .302	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record. -

[Averages are per day.]

No. 7.

	1	2	3	4	5.	6	7	8-	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine, (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Sali- cylic- acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 14. 252 2. 850	Grams, 4.781 .956	Grams. 8.547 1.709	Grams. 13, 328 2, 666	Per ct. 33.55	Per ct. 59. 97	Per ct. 93. 52	Grams, + 0.924 + .184	Grams. 0 0
Total	14. 733 2. 947	2, 930 , 586	8.480 1.696	$11.410 \\ 2.282$	19.89	57.56	77.45	$^{+\ 3.323}_{+\ .665}$	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	28. 985 2. 899	7.711 .771	17. 027 1. 703	24.738 2.474	26.60	58,74	85. 35	+ 4.247 + .425	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	14. 865 2. 973	3. 839 . 768	7. 354 1. 471	11.193 2.239	25, 83	49.47	75.30	+ 3.672 + .734	1.05 .21
Total Average	15. 167 3. 033	2.650 .530	7. 903 1. 581	10.553 $2.111$	17.47	5211	69.58	+ 4.614 + .922	2. 10 . 42
Third subperiod: Total Average	$\begin{array}{c} 15.010 \\ 3.002 \end{array}$	3.870 .774	6.597 1.319	$10.467 \\ 2.093$	25,78	43, 95	69.73	+ 4.543 + .909	3.70 .74
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	$14.722 \\ 2.944$	2.757 .551	$6.450 \\ 1.290$	9. 207 1. 841	18.73	43, 81		$+5.515 \\ +1.103$	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	$14.749 \\ 2.950$	4. 281 . 856	6. 989 1. 398	$11.270 \\ 2.254$	29.03	47.39	76, 41	+ 3.479 + .696	8, 00 1, 60
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	$14.355 \\ 2.871$	1.690 .338	8.379 1.676	10.069 2.014	11.77	58.37	70.14	+ 4.286 + .857	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period:									
Total	88, 868 2, 962	19. 087 . 636	43, 672 1, 456	62.759 2.092	21.48	49. 14		+26.109 + .870	30.85 1.03
After period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	13. 565 2. 713	4. 153 . 831	5.802 1.160	9. 955 1. 991	30.62	42.77	73.39	+ 3.610 + .722	0
Total	14.066 2.813	5, 504 1, 101	6. 596 1. 319	12.100 2.420	39.13	46.89	86.02	+ 1.966 + .393	0 .
Entire after period; Total Average	27. 631 2. 763	9. 657 . 966	12.398 1.240	22, 055 2, 206	34.95	44.87	79.82	+ 5.576 + .557	0 0

[Avcrages are per day.]

No. 8.

	1	2	_3	4	. 2	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 14. 214 2. 843	Grams. 4.014 .803	Grams. 8.818 1.764	Grams. 12. 832 2. 566	Per ct. 28, 24	Per ct. 62.04	Per ct. 90. 28	Grams. +1.382 + .277	Grams, 0 0
Total	13.065 2.613	5, 706 1, 141	8.740 1.748	14.446 2.889	43.67	66.90	110.57	-1.381 $277$	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	27, 279 2, 728	9, 720 . 972	17.558 1.756	27. 278 2. 728	35, 63	64.36	100.00	+ .001 ± .000	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	14. 739 2. 948	5, 119 1, 024	*8.882 1.776	14.001 2.800	34.73	60. 26	94. 99	+ .738 + .148	1.05 .21
Total	14. 596 2. 919	6.091 1.218	9, 500 1, 900	15.591 3.118	41.73	65. 09	106, 82	995 199	2. 10 . 42
Total	14. 510 2. 902	3.681 .736	8.820 1.764	12.501 2.500	25.37	60.79	86.15	$^{+2.009}_{+.402}$	3.70 .74
Total	14.787 2.957	5. 474 1. 095	a 8. 888 1. 778	14.362 2.872	37.02	60.11	97.13	+ .425 + .085	6. 00 1. 20
Total	15. 671 3. 134	3.377 .675	8. 432 1. 686	11.809 2.362	21,55	53, 81	75.36	$^{+3.862}_{+.772}$	8, 00 1, 60
Total	14. 546 2. 909	4. 521 . 904	7. 783 1. 557	12.304 2.461	31.08	53, 51	84. 59	+2.242 + .448	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	88. 849 2. 962	28, 263 , 942	52.305 1.744	80. 568 2, 686	31.81	58.87	90.68	+8. 281 + . 276	30.85 1.03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	14. 010 2. 802	5. 878 1. 176	7.387 1.477	13. 265 2. 653	41.96	52, 73	94.68	+ .745 + .149	0
Total	14. 994 2. 999	5. 435 1. 087	7. 938 1. 588	13.373 2.675	36.25	52.94	89. 19	$^{+1.621}_{+.324}$	0
Entire after period: Total	29. 004 2. 900	11.313 1.131	15, 325 1, 533	26. 638 2. 664	39.00	52.84	91.84	+2.366 + .236	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 9.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	`	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)		Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	Grams. 23, 981 4, 796	Grams. 4.020 .804	Grams, 11.857 2.371	Grams. 15, 877 3, 175	Per ct. 16.76	Per ct. 49, 44	Per ct. 66. 21	Grams. + 8.104 + 1.621	Grams.
Total	24.343 4.869	6, 122 1, 224	$10.410 \\ 2.082$	16,532 3,306	25.15	42.76	67. 91	+7.811 +1.563	0
Entire fore period: TotalAverage	48. 324 4. 832	10.142 1.014	22. 267 2. 227	32. 409 3. <b>2</b> 41	20, 99	46.08	67. 07	+15.915 + 1.591	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average. Second subperiod:	25, 052 5, 010	11.610 2.322	11,750 2,350	23, 360 4, 672	46.34	46. 90	93.25	+ 1.692 + .338	1.05 .21
Total	24, 095 4, 819	7.838 1.568	11.997 2.399	19.835 3.967	32.53	49. 79		$^{+}$ $^{+}$ $^{+}$ $^{-}$	2.10 .42
Third subperiod: Total Average Fourth subperiod:	24, 818 4, 964	7. 195 1. 439	12. 249 2. 450	19. 444 3. 889	28, 99	49.36	78.35	+5.374 +1.075	3.70 .74
Total	25, 591 5, 118	4. 812 . 962	13. 981 2. 796	18. 793 3. 759	18.80	54, 63		+6.798 +1.359	6. 00 1. 20
Total	25. 776 5. 155	9.892 1.978	10. 919 2. 184	20.811 4.162	38.38	42.36		+ 4.965 + .993	8. 00 1. 60
Total	25, 038 5, 008	7. 703 1. 541	12.805 2.561	20,508 4,102	30.76	51.14		$^{+}_{-}$ $^{4.530}_{-}$ $^{+}_{-}$ $^{0.906}$	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period:									
Total Average	150, 370 5, 012	49. 050 1. 635	73. 701 2. 457	122.751 4.092	32.62	49.01		+27.619 + .920	30.85 1.03
After period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	25, 380 5, 076	3. 271 . 654	10.423 2.085	13.694 2.739	12.89	41.07		$+11.686 \\ + 2.337$	0
Total	25. 728 5. 146	11. 018 2. 204	12.531 2.506	23. 549 4. 710	42.82	48.71	91.53	$^{+}$ 2.179 $^{+}$ .436	0
Entire after period: Total Average	51. 108 5. 111	14. 289 1. 429	22. 954 2. 295	37. 243 3. 724	27.96	44.91		+13.865 + 1.387	0

[Averages are per day.]

No. 10.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	17	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feees, (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feees and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Sali- eylie acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 22.277 4.455	Grams. 6, 672 1, 334	Grams. 10. 727 2. 145	Grams. 17. 399 3. 480	Per ct. 29, 95	Per ct. 48.15	Per ct. 78. 10	Grams. + 4.878 + .975	Grams.
Seeond subperiod: Total Average	20, 958 4, 192	4. 200 . 840	11. 600 2. 320	15, 800 3, 160	20, 04	55. 35	75. 39	+ 5,158 + 1.032	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	43. 235 4. 324	10.872 1.087	22. 327 2. 233	33. 199 3. 320	25. 15	51.64	76.79	+10.036 + 1.004	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total	22, 883 4, 577	5.843 1.169	10. 851 2. 170	16.694 3.339	25.53	47.42	72. 95	+ 6.189 + 1.238	1.05 .21
Total	22. 599 4. 520	5. 222 1. 044	12.768 2.554	17. 990 3. 598	23.11	56.50	79. 61	+ 4.609 + .922	2.10 .42
Third subperiod: Total Average Fourth subperiod:	22.319 4.464	6.068 1.214	11.612 2.322	17. 680 3. 536	27.18	52, 03	79. 22	+ 4.639 + .928	3.70 .74
Total	22, 680 4, 536	4. 434 . 887	11, 513 2, 303	15.947 3.189	19.55	50.76	70.31	+ 6.733 + 1.347	6.00 1.20
Total	23. 925 4. 785	3. 936 . 787	10.823 2.165	$14.759 \\ 2.952$	16, 45	45, 24	61.69	+ 9.166 + 1.833	8.00 1.60
Total	23. 103 4. 621	1.704 .341	9. 744 1. 949	11. 448 2. 290	7.38	42.18	49.55	+11.655 + 2.331	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	137. 509 4. 584	27. 207 . 907	67. <b>311</b> 2. 244	94. 518 3. 151	19.79	48, 95	68.74	+42. 991 + 1. 433	30. 85 1. 03
After period.									
First subperiod: a Total Average	22. 591 4. 518	5. 422 1. 084	9.498 1.900	14. 920 2. 984	24.00	42.04	66.04	+ 7.671 + 1.534	0

a No second after subperiod; subject ill.

# ${\tt Table~XV.--} Phosphoric~acid~balances~for~Series~VI-- {\tt Continued}$

[Averages are per day.]

No. 11.

	1	2	3	. 4	5	6	7	s	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
For e  period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	Grams. 21.970 4.394	Grams. 7. 691 1. 538	Grams, a 14, 139 2, 828	Grams. 21, 830 4, 366	Per ct. 35. 01	Per ct. 64.36	Per ct. 99.36	Grams. + 0.140 + .028	Grams.
Total	21. 762 4. 352	7. 985 1. 597	14. 489 2. 898	$22,474 \\ 4,495$	36, 69	66. 58	103.27	712 143	0
Entire fore period: Total	43. 732 4. 373	15. 676 1. 568	28, 628 2, 863	44. 304 4. 430	35, 85	65.46	101.31	572 057	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	22. 991 4, 598	7. 781 1. 556	13. 572 2. 714	21.353 4.271	33.84	59. 03		+ 1.638 + .327	1.05 .21
Total	22. 046 4. 409	8. 012 1. 602	12.829 2.566	20, 841 4, 168	36.34	58.19	94. 53	$^{+}$ 1. 205 $^{+}$ 241	2.10 .42
Total	22.757 $4.551$	7.378 1.476	12.616 2.523	19. 994 3. 999	32, 42	55.44	87.86	$+\ 2.763 \\ +\ .552$	3.70 .74
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	23.065 4.613	7. 433 1. 487	11.968 2.394	19.401 3.880	32.23	51.89		+ 3.664 + .733	6 00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	23, 394 4, 679	7. 253 1. 451	12.792 2.558	20.045 4.009	31.00	54.68	85, 68	+ 3.349 + .670	8.00 1.60
Sixth subperiod: TotalAverage	22.935 4.587	8.366 1.673	10.648 2.130	19.014 3.803	36. 48	46. 43	82.90	+ 3.921 + .784	10. 00 2. 00
Entire preservative period: Total Average	137. 188 4. 573	46, 223 1, 541	74. 425 2. 481	120, 648 4, 022	33. 69	54.25		+16.540 + .551	30. 85 1. 03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	22.447 4.489	8. 606 1. 721	10. 377 2. 075	18. 983 3. 797	38.34	46.23		+ 3.464 + .692	0
Total	23, 273 4, 655	8, 367 1, 673	11.710 2.342	20, 977 4, 015	35, 95	50. 32	86.27	+ 3.196 + .640	0
Entire after period: Total Average	45. 720 4. 572	16. 973 1. 697	22. 087 2. 209	39.060 3.906	37.12	48, 31		+ 6.660 + .666	0

 $<sup>\</sup>alpha$  Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 12.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.		In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)		Sali- eylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 22, 259 4, 452	Grams. 7.643 1.529	Grams. 12. 731 2. 546	Grams, 20, 374 4, 075	Per ct. 34.34	Per ct. 57. 19		Grams. + 1.885 + .377	Grams.
Total	22. 085 4. 417	7.846 1.569	12. 955 2. 591	20. 801 4. 160	.35.53	58.66	94. 19	$^{+}$ 1, 284 $^{+}$ 257	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	44, 344 4, 434	15, 489 1, 549	25, 686 2, 569	41. 175 4. 118	34. 93	57. 93	92.85	+ 3.169 + .316	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	22.566 4.513	5. 167 1. 033	11. 591 2. 318	16. 758 3. 352	22. 90	51. 36	74. 26	+ 5.808 + 1.161	1.05 .21
Total	22. 450 4. 490	5.345 1.069	13. 235 2. 647	18.580 3.716	23.81	58.95	82.76	+ 3.870 + .774	2.10 .42
Total	22. 233 4. 447	7. 654 1. 531	14. 425 2. 885	22, 079 4, 416	34.43	64.88	99.31	+ .154 + .031	3. 70 . 74
Total	22, 525 4, 505	5. 069 1. 014	12.930 2.586	17. 999 3, 600	22.50	57. 40	79. 91	+ 4.526 + .905	6. 00 1. 20
Total	23, 425 4, 685	8. 794 1. 759	12. 088 2. 418	20.882 4.176	37.54	51.60	89.14	+ 2.543 + .509	8.00 1.60
Total	22.305 4.461	6.332 $1.266$	13.015 2.603	19.347 3.869	28.39	58.35	86.74	$^{+\ 2.958}_{+\ .592}$	$10.00 \\ 2.00$
Entire preservative period: Total	135, 504 4, 517	38.361 1. <b>27</b> 9	77. 284 2. 576	115. 645 3. 855	28. 31	57.05		+19.859 + .662	30, 85
After period.		-							
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	21. 483 4. 297	7.067 1.413	11. 870 2. 374	18. 937 3. 787	32.89	55, 25		+ 2.546 + .510	0
Total	22. 174 4. 435	a 7. 998 1. 600	12.694 2.539	20. 692 4. 138	36.07	57.25	93.32	$^{+\ 1.482}_{+\ .297}$	0
Entire after period: Total Average	43. 657 4. 366	15. 065 1. 507	24. 564 2, 456	39.629 3.963	34.51	56. 27	90.77	+ 4.028 + .403	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

Table XV.—Phosphoric acid balances for Series VI—Continued.

[Averages are per man per day.]

### Summary for nine men (Nos. 3, 9, and 10 excluded).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	Grams, 174, 618 3, 880	Grams. 56, 396 1, 253	Grams. 106. 474 2. 366	Grams. 162, 870 3, 619	Per ct. 32, 30	Per ct. 60, 98	Per ct. 93. 27	Grams. +11.748 + .261	Grams. 0 0
Total	168, 853 3, 753	55, 888 1, 242	$106.305 \\ 2.362$	$162.193 \\ 3.604$	33, 10	62.96	96.05	$^{+}_{+}$ 6.660 $^{+}$ .148	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	343. 471 3. 816	112. 284 1. 247	212. 779 2. 364	325.063 3.611	32.69	61.95	94.64	+18, 408 + . 205	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	177. 217 3. 938	48. 356 1. 074	105.333 2.341	153, 689 3, 415	27. 29	59, 44		+23.528 + .523	9. 45 . 21
Total	175.093 3.891	51. 423 1. 143	112.763 2.506	164. 186 3. 648	29. 37	64.40	93.77	$^{+10.907}_{+\ .243}$	18.90 .42
Third subperiod: Total Average Fourth subperiod:	177. 308 3. 940	54.142 1.203	108. 282 2. 407	162, 424 3, 609	30, 54	61.07		+14.884 + .331	33.30 .74
Total	180. 446 4. 010	48.860 1.086	107.390 2.386	156. 250 3. 472	27.08	59.51		+24.196 + .538	54, 00 1, 20
Total	184, 486 4, 100	53. 971 1. 199	105, 550 2, 345	159. 521 3. 545	29, 25	57. 21	86.47	$^{+24.965}_{+\ .555}$	72.00 1.60
Total	176. 708 3. 927	52, 514 1, 167	101. 678 2. 260	154. 192 3. 426	29.72	57.54	87, 26	$^{+22.516}_{+\ .501}$	88.00 1.96
Entire preservative period:									
Total	1, 071, 258 3, 967	309. 266 1. 145	640. 996 2. 374	950, 262 3, 519	28, 87	59.84	88.71	$^{+120.996}_{+ .448}$	275, 65 1, 02
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	171. 019 3. 800	60. 887 1. 353	93. 951 2. 088	154, 838 3, 441	35.60	54.94		$^{+16,181}_{+359}$	0
Total Average	177. 520 3. 945	59. 254 1. 317	$102.331 \\ 2.274$	$161.585 \\ 3.591$	39.01	63. 28		$+15.935 \\ + .354$	0
Entire after period: Total Average	348. 539 3. 873	120. 141 1, <b>3</b> 35	196. 282 2. 181	316. 423 3. 516	34. 47	56, 32	90.79	+32, 116 + .357	0 0

### SULPHUR BALANCE.

The sulphur which enters the body in the food exists in at least two states, namely, organic sulphur, as a constituent of the protein matter, and inorganic sulphur, as found in sulphuric and sulphurous acids and their salts. In the discussion of the balance these two kinds of sulphur are considered together, whereas in the further investigation of the metabolic products a separation is secured.

The principal change which sulphur undergoes in the metabolic process is its oxidation from the organic form to the highly oxidized form of sulphuric acid, or sulphates. In other words, the greater

part of the sulphur which enters the body in the food is organic, and the greater part which is excreted with the feces is inorganic. The data discussed below are to be found in Table XVII, page 633.

INDIVIDUAL DATA.

#### No. 1.

The quantity of sulphur in the food of No. 1 is almost the same during the three periods. The daily amount is 0.904 gram in the fore period, 0.952 gram in the preservative period, and 0.933 gram in the after period. Of this quantity 0.083 gram appears in the feces in the fore period, 0.077 gram in the preservative period, and 0.111 gram in the after period. In the urine is found 0.825 gram in the fore period, 0.907 gram in the preservative period, and 0.935 gram in the after period. Expressed as percentages it is found that of the total sulphur exhibited in the food 0.83 per cent appears in the food in the form exhibited in the food 9.23 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period, 8.12 per cent in the preservative period, and 11.88 per cent in period, 8.12 per cent in the preservative period, and 11.88 per cent in the after period, while in the urine 91.33 per cent appears in the fore period, 95.27 per cent in the preservative period, and 100.20 per cent in the after period. The balance is negative in all cases, amounting to only 0.005 gram in the fore period, rising to 0.032 gram in the preservative period, and amounting to the comparatively very large quantity of 0.113 gram in the after period. In this case it is seen that there is a marked tendency in the case of No. 1 while under observation to excrete a larger quantity of sulphur than he is eating in his food. During the fore period this excess is extremely minute, but it is increased in the preservative and after periods. The principal excess is increased in the preservative and after periods. The principal excess of excretion is found in the urine both in the preservative and after periods—that is, the general effect of the preservative appears to be to increase the excretion of metabolized sulphur, and this is done even at the expense of the tissues of the body during the preservative period and to a greater extent in the after period.

#### No. 2.

The quantities of sulphur administered in the food of No. 2 for the three periods are 1.047 grams, 1.079 grams, and 1.054 grams, respectively. Of this quantity 0.153 gram, 0.147 gram, and 0.131 gram appears in the feces, respectively; and 1.009 grams, 0.985 gram, and 1.039 grams appear in the urine, respectively. Based upon the percentages of sulphur in the food it is seen that 14.65 per cent, 13.65 per cent, and 12.40 per cent, respectively, are excreted in the feces during the three periods, while in the urine 96.38 per cent, 91.28 per cent, and 98.55 per cent are excreted, respectively, in the three periods. The balance in all cases is strongly negative but its magnitude during the preservative period is less than half of that of the

fore and after periods. In this case also we find a greater amount of sulphur excreted than is found in the food, but the effect of the preservative seems to have been to diminish this excessive amount.

#### No. 3.

The average daily quantities of sulphur administered in the food of No. 3 for the three periods are 0.916 gram, 0.968 gram, and 0.954 gram, respectively. Only the second subperiod of the after period is considered, the first subperiod being broken by illness of the subject. Of this quantity there appear daily in the feces for the three periods 0.104 gram, 0.122 gram, and 0.103 gram, respectively, and in the urine 0.825 gram, 0.734 gram, and 0.803 gram, respectively. Expressed in percentage of the total quantity of sulphur in the food there appear in the feces for the three periods 11.38, 12.61, and 10.84 per cent, respectively, and in the urine 90.13 per cent, 75.88 per cent, and 84.13 per cent, respectively. The balance is slightly negative in the fore period, strongly positive in the preservative period, and very slightly positive in the after period. The effect of the preservative in this case seems to have been to decrease the excretion of metabolized sulphur. More nonmetabolized sulphur is excreted during the preservative period than in either of the other periods, but the quantity of metabolized sulphur excreted is very much less in the preservative period than in either of the other periods. The fact that the preservative period was a period of convalescence for this subject probably partly explains the variations in balances, and on account of the illness of No. 3 the data have no comparative value.

#### No. 4.

The quantities of sulphur contained in the food of No. 4 for the three periods of observation are 0.989 gram, 1.020 grams, and 0.998 gram, respectively. Of this quantity there appears in the feces for the three periods 0.113 gram, 0.117 gram, and 0.117 gram, respectively, and in the urine 0.948 gram, 0.911 gram, and 0.959 gram, respectively. Expressed as percentages, of the total quantity of sulphur in the food, it appears that for the three periods 11.37 per cent, 11.47 per cent, and 11.70 per cent, respectively, are excreted in the feces, and 95.82 per cent, 89.35 per cent, and 96.03 per cent, respectively, in the urine. The balance is negative throughout, but is very small, especially in the preservative period, being represented by the quantity 0.071, 0.008, and 0.077 gram, respectively, for the three periods. We have in this instance a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the excretion of nonmetabolized sulphur and to diminish the excretion of metabolized sulphur.

#### No. 5.

The total quantities of sulphur ingested by No. 5 in the three periods are 1.008 grams, 1.033 grams, and 1.015 grams, respectively. Of this quantity there appear in the feces 0.146 gram, 0.126 gram, and 0.106 gram, respectively, and in the urine 0.828 gram, 0.908 gram, and 0.919 gram, respectively. Expressed in percentages, of the sulphur in the food, it is seen that there appears in the feces for the three periods 14.46 per cent, 12.20 per cent, and 10.41 per cent, respectively, and in the urine 82.14 per cent, 87.91 per cent, and 90.54 per cent, respectively.

The balance is slightly positive in the fore period, very slightly negative in the preservative period, and slightly negative in the after period. These data show that the general effect of the preservative in this case is to decrease the quantity of nonmetabolized sulphur excreted and to increase the quantity of metabolized sulphur.

### No. 6.

The quantities of sulphur in the food of No. 6 for the three periods are 0.912 gram, 0.961 gram, and 0.929 gram, respectively. Of this quantity there appear in the feces for the three periods 0.145 gram, 0.159 gram, and 0.147 gram, respectively, and in the urine 0.783 gram, 0.920 gram, and 0.896 gram, respectively. Expressed in percentages, of the total sulphur in the food, it is seen that there appear in the feces 15.92 per cent, 16.50 per cent, and 15.80 per cent, respectively, for the three periods, and in the urine 85.95 per cent, 95.80 per cent, and 96.42 per cent, respectively, for the three periods. The balance is slightly negative in the fore period and very decidedly negative in both the preservative and after periods. The data show a slight increase in the nonmetabolized sulphur excreted during the preservative period and a very marked increase in the excretion of the metabolized sulphur in the preservative period.

### No 7.

The quantities of sulphur in the food of No. 7 for the three periods are 0.826 gram, 0.875 gram, and 0.869 gram, respectively. Of this quantity there appear in the feces 0.094 gram, 0.074 gram, and 0.114 gram, respectively, for the three periods, and in the urine 0.804 gram, 0.827 gram, and 0.754 gram, respectively. Expressed in percentages, of the total sulphur in the food there appear in the feces for the three periods, respectively, 11.35 per cent, 8.42 per cent, and 13.14 per cent, and in the urine 97.25 per cent, 94.62 per cent, and 86.74 per cent, respectively. The balance is negative in the fore period, slightly negative in the preservative period, and very slightly positive in the

after period. The general effect of the administration of the preservative appears to be a decrease in the excretion of both non-metabolized and metabolized sulphur in the preservative period. In the after period the quantity of nonmetabolized sulphur is considerably increased, while the quantity of metabolized sulphur excreted, is again very decidedly diminished.

#### No. 8.

The quantities of sulphur contained in the food of No. 8 during the three periods are 0.821 gram, 0.882 gram, and 0.879 gram, respectively. Of this quantity there appear in the feces 0.111, 0.130, and 0.145 gram, respectively, for the three periods, and in the urine 0.768, 0.741, and 0.838 gram, respectively. Expressed in percentages, of the total sulphur in the food there appear in the feces 13.56, 14.79, and 16.52 per cent, respectively, for the three periods, and in the urine 93.53, 83.99, and 95.27 per cent, respectively, for the three periods. The balance is negative in the fore period, slightly positive in the preservative period, and strongly negative in the after period. The general effect of the preservative appears to have been to slightly increase the percentage of the nonmetabolized sulphur excreted in the feces in the preservative period and to decidedly increase it in the after period, and to greatly diminish the quantity of metabolized sulphur excreted during the preservative period, while a very marked increase occurs in the after period.

#### No. 9.

The sulphur daily consumed in the food by No. 9 for the three periods was 1.097, 1.204, and 1.154 grams, respectively. Of this there appear in the feces 0.079, 0.119, and 0.089 grams, respectively, and in the urine 0.922, 0.927, and 0.892 grams, respectively, for the three periods. Expressed in percentages, of the total amount of sulphur in the food there appear for the three periods in the feces 7.23, 9.92, and 7.71 per cent, respectively, and in the urine 84.04, 76.98, and 77.34 per cent, respectively.

The balance is positive in all cases. Its magnitude is considerably increased during the preservative period and still further increased during the after period. This increase of balance, however, is not sufficient to compensate for the increase in the amount of sulphur in the food.

The amount of nonmetabolized sulphur excreted appears to be considerably increased during the preservative period, but returns during the after period to approximately the same amount as in the fore period. The amount of metabolized sulphur excreted during the preservative period is almost the same as that of the fore period, but the percentage amount is greatly decreased.

For reasons given elsewhere (p. 587) the results obtained with this subject are not included in the summaries. They are stated here, however, as a matter of record.

### No. 10.

On account of illness this subject did not complete the experiment, but left the table during the after period. For reasons given elsewhere (p. 587) this subject is omitted from the summaries. The results are given here as a matter of record.

The amount of sulphur consumed in the food by No. 10 is 1.086 and 1.186 grams, daily, for the fore and preservative periods, respectively. Of this amount 0.125 and 0.118 gram, respectively, appear in the feces, and 0.852 and 0.840 gram, respectively, in the urine. Expressed in percentages, of the total sulphur contained in the food there appear for the fore period and preservative period in the feces 11.53 and 9.93 per cent, and in the urine 78.41 and 70.77 per cent, respectively.

The balance is positive in both periods, its magnitude being increased in the preservative period.

## No. 11.

The quantities of sulphur in the food of No. 11 for the three periods are 1.217 grams, 1.168 grams, and 1.153 grams, respectively. Of this there appear in the feces 0.152 gram, 0.154 gram, and 0.133 gram, respectively, for the three periods, and in the urine 1.000 gram, 0.985 gram, and 0.963 gram, respectively, for the three periods. Expressed in percentages, of the total amount of sulphur contained in the food there appear for the three periods in the feces 12.48 per cent, 13.21 per cent, and 11.56 per cent, respectively, and in the urine 82.13 per cent, 84.34 per cent, and 83.54 per cent, respectively. The balance is slightly positive in all cases, but its magnitude is considerably diminished during the preservative period. The preservative in this case appears to have slightly increased the percentage both of non-metabolized and metabolized sulphur excreted.

#### No. 12.

The quantity of sulphur which is contained in the food of No. 12 for the three periods is 1.114, 1.146, and 1.098 grams, respectively. Of this amount there appear in the feces 0.139, 0.115, and 0.122 gram, respectively, for the three periods, and in the urine 1.008, 0.972, and 1.016 grams, respectively. Expressed in percentages of the total amount of sulphur in the food there appear in the feces 12.51, 10.03, and 11.15 per cent respectively, for the three periods, and in the urine 90.53, 84.76, and 92.54 per cent, respectively, for the three periods. The balance is slightly negative in the fore period and after period

and positive in the preservative period. The general effect of the preservative in this case is to distinctly decrease the quantity both of nonmetabolized and metabolized sulphur excreted.

#### SUMMARY.

Combining the data for the nine men in one expression for each period the following general results are obtained:

Table XVI.—Sulphur summary, by periods, for nine men, Series VI.

Period.	Sulphur in food.	Sulphur in feces.	Sulphur in urine.	Sulphur in feces.	Sulphur in urine.	Balance.
Fore period	1.013	Grams. 0.126 .122 .125				

It is seen that the balance is negative in all cases, being smallest in the preservative period and largest in the after period. The general tendency of the preservative seems to be to diminish very slightly the excretion of nonmetabolized sulphur—that is, the quantity appearing in the feces—and to increase the quantity but decrease the percentage of metabolized sulphur, that is the sulphur appearing in the urine. These changes are so slight that it may be said that sulphur metabolism is practically unaffected by salicylic acid, as far as these data show.

In regard to the apparent irregularity of a negative balance in the fore period especially, it may be stated that the methods which are in common use by analysts for determining organic sulphur—that is, sulphur existing principally in foods—are not so complete as the methods for determining inorganic sulphur. All the modern methods and precautions for securing the whole of the organic sulphur were observed during the analytical operations, but there is probably still sufficient difficulty in the methods of sampling and analysis to account for the slightly irregular results indicated by the above data.

## Table XVII.—Sulphur balances for Series VI.

[Averages are per day.]

### No. 1.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine: (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 4.815 .963	Grams. 0.440 .088	Grams. 4.002 .800	Grams. 4. 442 . 888	Per ct. 9.14	Per ct. 83, 12	Per ct. 92, 25	Grams. +0.373 + .075	Grams. 0 0
Total Average	4.223 .845	. 394 . 079	4. 252 . 850	4.646 .929	9.33	100.69	110.02	423 084	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	9. 038 . 904	.834	8. 254 . 825	9.088 .909	9.23	91.33	100.55	050 005	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	4.406 .881	.360	4.415 .883	4.775 .955	8.17	100. 20	108. 37	369 074	1.05 .21
Total	4. 735 . 947	. 333 . 067	4, 654 . 931	4.987 .998	7.03	98.29	105.32	252 051	2. 10 . 42
Total	4.683 .937	. 386 . 077	a 4, 376 . 875	4,762 ,952	8.24	93.44	101.69	079 015	3.70 .74
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	4.759 .952	. 406 . 081	4.720 .944	5, 126 1, 025	8.53	99.18	107.71	367 073	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	5.082 1.016	. 454 . 091	4. 429 . 886	4.883 .977	8.93	87.15	96.08	+ .199 + .039	8.00 1.60
Sixth subperiod: TotalAverage	4.904 .981	.380	4.621 .924	5.001 1.000	7,75	94. 23	101.98	097 019	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total Average	28,569 ,952	2.319 .077	27, 215 . 907	29. 534 . 984	8.12	95.27	103.38	965 032	30.85 1.03
After period.				1	-				
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	4.639 .928	. 652	4.580 .916	5, 232 1, 046	14.05	98.73	112.78	593 118	0 0
Total	4.693 .939	. 457 . 091	4,771 .954	5. 228 1. 046	9.74	101.66	111.40	535 107	0
Entire after period: Total Average	9. 332 . 933	1.109 .111	9.351 .935	10.460 1.046	11.88	100. 20	112.09	-1,128 113	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

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[Averages are per day.]

No. 2.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	s	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	Inurine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	Infeces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	Grams. 5.553 1.111	Grams. 0.623 .125	Grams. a 5, 448 1, 090	Grams. 6.071 1.214	Per ct. 11.22	Per ct. 98.11	Per ct. 109.33	Grams. -0.518 103	Grams.
Total	4. 917 . 983	.911 .182	4.643 .929	5,554 1,111	18.52	94.43	112.96	637 128	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	10.470 1.047	1.534 .153	10.091 1.009	11.625 1.163	14.65	96.38	111.03	-1.155 116	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	5.044 1.009	. 680	4. 621 . 924	5.301 1.060	13.48	91.61	105, 10	257 051	1.05 .21
Total	5.326 1.065	. 727 . 145	4.517 .903	5. 244 1. 049	13.65	84.81	98. 48	+ .082 + .016	2.10 .42
Total	5.360 1.072	. 815 . 163	5. 108 1. 022	5. 923 1. 185	15. 21	§5. 30	110.50	563 113	3.70 .74
Total	5.384 1.077	.928 .186	4. 516 . 903	5. 444 1. 089	17. 24	83. 88	101.11	060 012	6. 00 1. 20
Total	5. 710 1. 142	. 472	5. 212 1. 042	5. 684 1. 137	8.27	91. 28	99.54	+ .026 + .005	8.00 1.60
Total	5, 546 1, 109	. 797 . 159	5. 574 1. 115	6.371 1.274	14. 37	100.50	114.88	825 165	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	32.370 1.079	4. 419 . 147	29.548 .985	33. 967 1. 132	13. 65	91, 28	104.93	-1.597 053	30, 85 1, 03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	5. 267 1. 053	.602	5. 123 1. 025	5.725 1.145	11.43	97. 27	108.70	458 092	0
Total	5. 277 1. 055	. 705 . 141	5. 268 1. 054	5. 973 1. 195	13.36	99.83	113.19	$\begin{array}{c}696 \\140 \end{array}$	0
Entire after period: Total Average		1.307 .131	10. 391 1. 039	11.698 1.170	12.40	98, 55	110. 94	-1.154 116	0 0

<sup>-</sup> a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod:	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.		Per ct.		Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.
Average	ſ			DIOACI	1 Dy IIIII	Con.			
Second subperiod: Total Average	4.578 .916	0.521 .104	4.126 .825	4.647 .929	11.38	90.13	101.51	-0.069 $-0.013$	0
Entire fore period:					-				
Total	4.578 .916	0.521 .104	4.126 .825	4.647 .929	11.38	90, 13	101.51	-0.069 $-0.013$	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	4.739 .948	. 397 . 079	3. 664 . 733	4.061 .812	8.37	77.32	85.69	+ .678 + .136	1.05 .21
Total	4.634	. 925 . 185	а 3. 665 . 733	4.590 .918	19.96	79. 09	99, 05	+ .044 + .009	2.10 .42
Total	4.755 .951	. 438	3.588 .718	4.026 .805	9.21	75.46	84.67	+ . 729 + . 146	4.00 .80
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	5.128 1.026	.858 .172	3.740 .748	4.598 .920	16.73	72.93	89.66	+ .530 + .106	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	4.934 .987	. 433	3. 699 . 740	4. 132 . 826	8.78	74.97	83.75	+ .802 + .161	8.00 1.60
Five preservative sub-									
periods: Total Average	b 24. 190 . 968	3, 051 , 122	18.356 .734	21. 407 . 856	12.61	75.88	88.50	+2.783 + .112	21.15 .85
After period.					_				
First subperiod: Total Average	4. 641 . 928	Lost.	3.619 .724			77.98			0
Second subperiod: Total Average	4. 770	.517	4.013	4.530	10.84	84.13	94. 97	+ .240 + .048	0
								1 .010	
Entire after period: TotalAverage									0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.
 b No. 3 had only five preservative subperiods.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 4.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered,
Fore period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	Grams, 5, 283 1, 057	Grams, 0,469 ,094	Grams, 4, 905 , 981	Grams. 5.374 1.075	Per ct. 8, 88	Per ct. 92.84	Per ct. 101.72	Grams, -0.091 018	Grams. 0 0
Total	4, 610 . 922	. 656 . 131	4.574 .915	5. 230 1. 046	14.23	99. 22	113.43	620 124	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	9. 893 . 989	1. 125 . 113	9. 479 . 948	10.604 1.060	11.37	95. 82	107. 19	711 071	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	4. 767 . 953	. 464	4.444 .889	4. 908 . 982	9. 73	93, 22	102.96	141 029	1.05 .21
Total	5. 084 1. 017	. 557 . 111	4.724 .945	5. 281 1. 056	10.96	92, 92	103.87	197 039	2. 10 42
Total	5. 077 1. 015	. 618 . 124	4.548 .910	5. 166 1. 033	12.17	89.58	101.75	089 018	3.70 .74
Total	5, 038 1, 008	a , 555 . 111	4.559 .912	5, 114 1, 023	11.01	90, 49	101.50	076 015	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	5. 441 1. 088	. 753 . 151	4. 299 . 860	5. 052 1. 010	13.83	79.01	92, 85	+ .389 + .078	8.00 1.60
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	5. 191 1. 038	a.564 .113	4.766 .953	5, 330 1, 066	10.86	91.81	102.68	139 028	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	30. 598 1. 020	3.511 .117	27.340 .911	30, 851 1, 028	11.47	89.35	100. 82	253 008	30, 85 1, 03
$After\ period.$									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod;	4. 961 . 992	. 542	4. 737 . 947	5. 279 1. 056	10.93	95, 48	106.41	318 064	0
Total	5.020 1.004	. 626 . 125	4.848 .970	5, 474 1, 095	12.47	96.57	109.04	454 691	0
Entire after period: Total Average	9.981 .998	1. 168 . 117	9. 585 . 959	10. 753 1. 075	11.70	96.03	107.73	772 077	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 5.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod;	Grams. 5.351 1.070	Grams, 0,765 ,153	Grams, 4, 565 , 913	Grams. 5, 330 1, 066	Per ct. 14.30	Per ct, 85, 31	Per ct. 99.61	Grams, +0.021 + .004	Grams. 0 0
Total	4, 725 , 945	. 692 . 138	3.711 .742	4. 403 . 881	14.65	78.54	93.19	+ .322 + .064	0 0
Entire fore period: Total Average	10.076 1.008	1.457 .146	8, 276 . 828	9. 733 . 973	14. 46	82.14	96.60	+ .343 + .035	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total	4.894 .979	. 727 . 145	4. 342 . 868	5.069 1.014	14.85	88.72	103.58	175 035	1.05 .21
Total	5, 143 1, 029	. 531 . 106	4, 495 . 899	5, 026 1, 005	10.32	87.40	97. 73	+ .117 + .024	2. 10 . 42
Total	5, 157 1, 031	. 662 . 132	4.566 .913	5. 228 1. 046	12.84	88.54	101.38	071 015	3.70 .74
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	5. 175 1. 035	.506 .101	4.632 .926	5.138 1.028	9.78	89. 51	99, 29	+ .037 + .007	6, 00 1, 20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	5,316 1,063	. 659 . 132	4. 670 . 934	5.329 1.066	12.40	87.85	100. 24	013 003	8.00 1.60
Sixth subpericd: Total Average	5.300 1.060	. 696 . 139	4.534 .907	5. 230 1. 046	13.13	85, 55	98.68	+ .070 + .014	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative									
period: Total Average	30, 985 1, 033	3.781 .126	27. 239 . 908	31. 020 1. 034	12.20	87.91	100.11	035 001	30.85 1.03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total	5. 075 1. 015	. 637	a 4. 516 . 903	5. 153 1. 031	12.55	88, 99	101.54	078 016	0
Total	5.079 1.016	. 420	4. 677 . 935	5, 097 1, 019	8.27	92.09	100, 35	018 003	0
Entire after period: TotalAverage	10.154 1.015	1.057 .106	9.193 .919	10. 250 1. 025	10.41	90.54	100. 95	096 010	0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 6.

_							1		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.			In	In feces and	In	In	In feces	Balance.	Sali- cylic
	In food.	In feces.	urine.	urine.	feces. $(2 \div 1)$	urine. (3÷1)	urine.	(1-4)	acid admin-
				(2+3)	(2.1)	(0.1)	(4÷1)		istered.
Fore period.				-					
First subperiod:	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Gram's.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.
Total	4, 824 , 965	0.680	4.038 .808	4,718	14.10	83. 71	97.81	$+0.106 \\ + .021$	0
Second subperiod:									
Total	4, 291 , 858	. 771	3. 796 . 759	4.567	17.97	88, 46	106.43	276 055	0
Entire fore period:							-		
Total	9.115	1. 451	7.834	9.285	15.92	85. 95	101, 87	170	0
Average	, 912	.145	. 783	. 929				017	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod:	4 400	=00	4 000	4.010	10.05	04.00	105 10	010	7.05
Total	4.493	. 722	4.090	4.812	16.07	91.03	107.10	319 063	1.05
Second subperiod: Total	4,655	. 733	4,521	5. 254	15, 75	97, 12	112, 87	599	2, 10
Average	. 931	. 147	. 904	1.051	10.70	31,12	112,01	-120	. 42
Third subperiod:	4, 789	. 926	a 4, 748	5, 674	19.34	99.14	118,48	885	3.70
Average	. 958	185	. 950	1. 135			,	177	. 74
Fourth subperiod: Total	4.867	. 784	a 5.065	5.849	16.11	104.07	120.18	982	6.00
Average Fifth subperiod;	.973	157	1.013	1.170	-,-,			197	1.20
Total	5, 123	. 873	4.800	5. 673	17.04	93.70	110.74	550	8.00
Average Sixth subperiod:	1.025	. 175	. 960	1.135				110	1.60
Total	4, 898 , 980	.719	4.390 .878	5, 109 1, 022	14.68	89, 63	104, 31	211	8, 00 1, 60
Average		.144	.010	1.022				042	1.00
Entire preservative period:									
^ Total	28. 825 961	4.757	27.614 .920	32.371	16.50	95. 80	112.30	-3.546	28.85
Average	901.	.159	.920	1.079				118	. 96
After period.									
First subperiod:	4, 645	070	1 940	5, 224	10.00	09.50	110 40	570	0
Total		.878	4. 346 . 869	1.045	18.90	93, 56	112.46	579 116	. 0
Second subperiod: Total	4, 645	a,590	4,611	5, 201	12.70	99, 27	111.97	- ,556	0
Average	. 929	.118	. 922	1.040				111	0
Entire after period:	1								
Total	9. 290 9. 929	1.468	8.957 .896	10. 425 1. 043	15.80	96.42	112. 22	-1.135 $-1.114$	0
11101ug0			.000	1.010	,			, 111	

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 7.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.		In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)		In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)		Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
$For e \ period.$									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 4.328 .866	Grams. 0. 607 . 121	Grams. 3.756 .751	Grams. 4.363 .873	Per ct. 14, 02	Per ct. 86.78	Per ct. 100, 81	Grams, -0.035 007	Grams.
Total	3. 935 . 787	. 331	4. 280 . 856	4.611 .922	8, 41	103.77	117.18	676 135	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	8, 263 . 826	.938	8. 036 . 804	8. 974 . 897	11,35	97. 25	108, 60	711 071	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average. Second subperiod:	3.980 .796	. 428 . 086	3.513 .703	3. 941 . 788	10.75	88, 27	99, 02	+ .039 + .008	1.05 .21
Total	4.448 .890	. 287 . 057	4. 085 . 817	4.372 .874	6,45	91.84	98, 29	+ .076 + .016	2.10 .42
Total	4. 280 . 856	.448	3.368 .674	3.816 .763	10.47	78.69	89.16	+ .464 + .093	3. 70 . 74
Total Average Fifth subperiod:	4.346 .869	. 337	3.564 .713	3.901 .780	7.75	82.01	89.76	+ .445 + .089	6. 00 1. 20
Total	4.642 .928	. 471 . 094	3.870 .774	4.341 .868	10.15	83.37	93.52	+ .301 + .060	8.00 1.60
Total	4,540	. 239	6. 424 1. 285	6. 663 1. 333	5, 26	141.50	146. 76	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.123 \\425 \end{array} $	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period:									
Total	26. 236	2.210 .074	24.824 .827	27. 034 . 901	8.42	94, 62	103. 04	798 026	30.85 1.03
After period.									
First subperiod; Total Average Second subperiod:	4. 282 . 856	.504	3.650 .730	4.154 .831	11.77	85. 24	97.01	+ .128 + .025	0
Total	4.412 .882	.638 .128	3, 891 .778	4, 529 . 906	14.46	88. 19	102.65	117 024	0
Entire after period: Total Average	8. 694 . 869	1.142 .114	7.541 .754	8.683 .868	13.14	86.74	99.87	+ .011 + .001	0

[Averages are per day.]

No. 8.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1—4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	Grams. 4.334 .867	Grams. 0.476 .095	Grams. 3.689 .738	Grams. 4.165 .833	Per ct. 10. 98	Per ct. 85.12	Per ct. 96.10	Grams. +0.169 + .034	Grams.
Total	3. 874 . 775	. 637 . 127	3.988 .798	4.625 .925	16.44	102.94	119.39	751 150	0
Entire fore period: Total	8,208 ,821	1. 113 . 111	7.677 .768	3.790 .879	13. 56	93, 53	107.09	582 058	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	4.044 .809	. 705 . 141	3.441 .688	4. 146 . 829	17.43	85. 09	102.52	102 020	1.05 .21
Total	4.322 .864	. 826 . 165	3.610 .722	4. 436 . 887	19.11	83.53	102.64	114 023	2.10 .42
Total	4. 291 . 858	.509	3. 675 . 735	4.184 .837	11.86	85, 64	97. 51	$^{+}_{+}$ . 107 $^{+}$ . 021	3.70 .74
Total	4. 460 . 892	. 827 . 165	a 3, 731 . 746	4. 558 . 912	18,54	83, 65	102, 20	098 020	6.00 1.20
Total	4. 755 . 951	. 434 . 087	3. 827 . 765	4. 261 . 852	9.13	80, 48	89. 61	+ .494 + .099	8, 00 1, 60
Total	4. 599 . 920	. 613 . 123	3. 949 . 790	4. 562 . 912	13.33	85, 86	99. 19	+ .037 + .008	10. 00 2. 00
Entire preservative period:							٠		
Total	26. 471 . 882	3, 914 , 130	22, 233 , 741	26, 147 . 872	14.79	83. 99	98. 78	+ .324 + .010	30.85 1.03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:		. 807 . 161	4. 209 . 842	5, 016 1, 003	18, 81	98. 09	116.90	720 144	0
Total	4. 495 . 899	. 645 . 129	4.166 .833	4.811 .962	14.35	92.68	107.03	316 063	0
Entire after period: Total Average		1.452 .145	8.375 .838	9. 827 . 983	16.52	95, 27	111.78	-1.036 104	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 9.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.			In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)		Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	Grams. 5, 683 1, 137	Grams. 0.310 .062	Grams. 4. 671 . 934	Grams. 4. 981 . 996	Per et. 5. 45	Per et. 82. 19	Per et. 87.65	Grams. +0.702 + .141	Grams.
Total	*5. 285 1. 057	. 483 . 097	4. 547 . 909	5.030 1.006	9.14	86.04	95.18	+ .255 + .051	0
Entire fore period: Total	10.968 1.097	. 793 . 079	9. 218 . 922	10. 011 1. 001	7.23	84.04	91.27	+ .957 + .096	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	5, 585 1, 117	. 716 . 143	. 4.948	5, 664 1, 133	12.82	88.59	101.41	079 016	1.05 .21
Total	5.759 1.152	. 540 . 108	4.570 .914	5, 110 1, 022	9.38	79.35	88.73	+ .649 + .130	2.10 .42
Third subperiod: Total	5. 830 1. 166	.528 .106	4. 780 . 956	<b>5.</b> 308 1. 062	9.06	81.99	91.05	+ .522 + .104	3. 70 . 74
Total	7. 164 1. 433	. 445	4.567	5. 012 1. 002	6. 21	63.74	69.96	$^{+2.152}_{+.431}$	6.00 1.20
Total	5, 864 1, 173	. 762 . 152	4.072 .814	4. 834 . 967	12, 99	69.44	82.44	$^{+1.030}_{+.206}$	8.00 1.60
Total	5, 913 1, 183	. 592 . 118	4.864 .973	5. 456 1. 091	10.01	82.26	92.27	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period:									
Total	36. 115 1. 204	3.583 .119	27.801 .927	31.384 1.046	9.92	76.98	86. 90	+4.731 + .158	30.85
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	5.798 1.160	. 263	4. 345 . 869	4,608 ,922	4.54	74. 94	79.48	$^{+1.190}_{+.238}$	0
Total	5. 739 1. 148	. 626 . 125	4.578 .916	5. 204 1. 041	10.91	79.77	90.68	$^{+}$ . 535 $^{+}$ . 107	0
Entire after period: Total	11. 537 1. 154	. 889	8, 923 , 892	9.812 .981	7.71	77.34	85.05	+1.725 + .173	0 0

[Averages are per day.]

No. 10.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. $(2 \div 1)$	In urine. $(3 \div 1)$	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.				_					
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams, 5, 678 1, 136	Grams. 0.702 .140	Grams. 4, 215 . 843	Grams. 4. 917 . 983	Per ct. 12.36	Per ct. 74. 23	Per ct. 86.60	Grams, +0.761 + .153	Grams.
Second subperiod: TotalAverage	5, 183 1, 037	.550	4.301 .860	4.851 .970	10.61	82.98	93, 59	+ .332 + .067	0
Entire fore period: Total	10, 861 1, 086	1, 252 , 125	8.516 .852	9.768 .977	11.53	78, 41	89.94	+1.093 + .109	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	5. 546 1. 109	. 768 . 154	3. 997 . 799	4. 765 . 953	13.85	72.07	85. 92	+ .781 + .156	1.05 .21
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	5, 721 1, 144	. 671 . 134	4,786 .957	5, 457 1, 091	11.73	83, 66	95, 39	+ .264 + .053	2.10 .42
Total	5. 887 1. 177	. 692 . 138	4. 073 . 815	4,765 ,953	11.75	69. 19	80.94	$+1.122 \\ + .224$	3.70 .74
Tota: Average Fifth sub, eriod:	5. 926 1. 185	. 630 . 126	4. 264 . 853	4.894 .979	10.63	71, 95	82.59	$^{+1.032}_{+.206}$	6.00 1.20
Total	6.357 $1.271$	. 521	4. 135 . 827	4. 656 . 931	8.20	65.05	73. 24	$^{+1.701}_{+.340}$	8.00 1.60
Total	6.156 1.231	. 251 . 050	3. 934 . 787	4. 185 . 837	4.08	63. 91	67. 98	+1.971 + .394	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	35, 593 1, 186	3.533 .118	25, 189 , 840	28. 722 . 957	9, 93	70.77	80.70	+6.871 + .229	30. 85 1. 03
After period.					-				
First subperiod: a Total Average	5.833 1.167	. 775 . 155	4. 033 . 807	4.808 .962	13. 29	69. 14	82.43	+1.025 + .205	0 0

a Left out in second after subperiod-sick.

[Averages are per day.]

## No. 11.

		1 2	l a		-		-		
Period.	In food.	In feccs.	3 In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	8 Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered,
Fore period.		1							
First subperiod Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 6.886 1.377	Grams. 0.708 .142	Grams. a 4. 673 . 935	Grams. 5, 381 1, 076	Per ct. 10. 28	Per ct. 67. 86	Per ct. 78.14	Grams. +1.505 + .301	Grams.
Total	5. 288 1. 058	. 811 . 162	5. 325 1. 065	6.136 1.227	15.34	100.70	116.04	848 169	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	12. 174 1. 217	1.519 .152	9. 998 1. 000	11, 517 1, 152	12.48	82.13	94.60	+ . 657 + . 065	0 0
Preservative period.					:				
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	5. 410 1. 082	. 750 . 150	5. 469 1. 094	6. 219 1. 244	13.86	101.09	114.95	809 162	1.05 .21
Total	5,688 1,138	. 796 . 159	5.338 1.068	6.134 1.227	13, 99	93.85	107.84	446 089	2.10 .42
Third subperiod: Total	5,842 1,168	. 813 . 163	4. 455 . 891	5. 268 1. 054	13. 92	76. 26	90.17	+ .574 + .114	3.70 .74
Total	5, 908 1, 182	. 776 . 155	4, 602 . 920	5, 378 1, 076	13.13	77.89	91.03	+ .530 + .106	6. 00 1. 20
Total	6.154 1.231	. 681	5.021 1.004	5.702 1.140	11.07	81.59	92.66	+ .452 + .091	8.00 1.60
Total	6, 031 1, 206	. 813	4. 661 . 932	5, 474 1, 095	13.48	77.28	90.76	+ .557 + .111	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period:									
Total	35. 033 1. 168	4.629 .154	29.546 .985	34, 175 1, 139	13. 21	84.34	97, 55	+ .858 + .029	30, 85
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	5.722 1.144	.697 .139	4. 854 . 971	5.551 1.110	12.18	84.83	97.01	+ .171 + .034	0
*Total	5.810 1.162	.636 .127	4.780 .956	5, 416 1, 083	10.96	82, 27	93, 22	+ .394 + .079	0
Entire after period: Total	11.532 1.153	1.333 133	9.634 .963	10. 967 1. 097	11. 56	83.54	95.10	+ .565 + .056	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 12.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	s	9
Period.		In feces.		In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)		In feces and urine. (4÷1)		Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 5, 805 1, 161	Grams. 0.726 .145	Grams. 5.166 1.033	Grams. 5. 892 1. 178	Per ct. 12.51	Per ct. 88.99	Per ct. 101. 50	Grams. -0.087 017	Grams. 0 0
Second subperiod: Total	5.334 1.067	. 667 . 133	4.918 .984	5.585 1.117	12,50	92.20	104.71	251 050	0
Entire fore period: Total	11. 139 1. 114	1.393 .139	10.084 1.008	11. 477 1. 148	12.51	90.53	103.(3	338 034	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total	5. 425 1. 085	. 443	4. 236 . 847	4. 679 . 936	8.17	78.08	86.25	+ .746 + .149	1.05 .21
Total	5.611 1.122	. 455 . 091	5.129 1.026	5. 584 1. 117	8.11	91.41	99.52	$^{+}$ .027 $^{+}$ .005	2. 10 . 42
Third subperiod: Total Average	5.707 1.141	. 820 . 164	4.906 .981	5. 726 1. 145	14.37	85.96	100.33	019 004	3. 70 . 74
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	5. 746 1. 149	.517	4.734 .947	5. 251 1. 050	9.00	82. 39	91.39	+ .495 + .099	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	6. 075 1. 215	.720 .144	5. 173 1. 035	5. 893 1. 179	11.85	85.15	97.00	+ .182 + .036	8.00 1.60
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	5.827 1.165	. 493 . 099	4. 973 . 995	5. 466 1. 093	8.46	85. 34	93.80	+ .361 + .072	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total Average	34.391 1.146	3.448 .115	29.151 .972	32, 599 1, 087	10.03	84,76	94.79	+1.792 + .059	30. 85 1. 03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	5. 463 1. 093	.644	4. 999 1. 000	5.643 1.129	11.79	91.51	103.29	180 036	0
Total	5.519 1.104	a. 580 . 116	5.164 1.033	5. 744 1. 149	10.51	93. 57	104.08	225 045	0
Entire after period: Total	10. 982 1. 098	1. 224 . 122	10.163 1.016	11. 387 1. 139	11.15	92.54	103.67	405 041	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

## [Averages are per man per day.]

## Summary for nine men.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 47.179 1.048	Grams. 5. 494 . 122	Grams. 40, 242 . 894	Grams. 45. 736 1. 016	Per ct. 11.65	Per ct. 85. 30	Per ct. 96.94	Grams. +1.443 + .032	Grams. 0 0
Total	41. 197 . 915	5.870 .130	39.487 .879	45.357 1.008	14. 25	95.85	110.10	-4.160 093	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	88.376 .982	11.364 .126	79, 729 . 886	91. 093 1. 012	12.86	90.22	103.07	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.717 \\ -0.030 \end{array} $	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	42, 463 . 943	5, 279 . 117	38. 571 . 857	43.850 .974	12.43	90.83	103. 27	-1.387 $-0.031$	9.45 .21
Second subperiod: Total	45. 012 1. 000	5, 245 . 116	41.073 .913	46.318 1.029	11.65	91.25	102.90	$ \begin{array}{r r} -1.306 \\029 \end{array} $	18. 90 . 42
Total	45. 186 1. 004	5. 997 . 133	39. 750 . 883	45. 747 1. 016	13. 27	87. 97	101. 24	561 012	33.30 .74
Total	45. 683 1. 015	5.636 .125	40. 123 . 891	45.759 1.017	12.34	87.83	100.17	076 002	54.00 1.20
Total	48. 298 1. 073	5. 517 . 122	41.301 .918	46.818 1.040	11.42	85. 51	96. 94	$^{+1.480}_{+\ .033}$	72.00 1.60
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	46. 836 1. 041	5.314 .118	43.892 .975	49. 206 1. 093	11.35	93.71	105.06	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.370 \\ -0.052 \end{array} $	88.00 1.96
Entire preservative period:									
Total	273.478 1.013	32.988 .122	244.710 .906	277. 698 1. 028	12.06	89.48	101.54	-4. 220 015	275, 65 1, 02
After period.									
First subperiod: Total	44.350 .985	5. 963 . 133	41.014 .911	46.977 1.044	13.44	92, 49	105, 99	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.627 \\ -0.059 \end{array} $	0 0
Total	44.950 .998	5, 297 . 117	42.176 .937	47. 473 1. 055	11.80	93.93	105.73	-2.523 $057$	0
Entire after period: Total	89.300 .992	11. 260 . 125	83.190 .924	94.450 1.049	12.61	93.16	105.77	-5.150 057	0

#### FAT BALANCE.

#### INDIVIDUAL DATA.

An interesting problem is presented in connection with this work in respect of the relative absorption and digestibility of the food in the various periods of the experiment, inasmuch as in the fat balance the total amount excreted is found in the feces. (See Table XIX, page 651).

No. 1.

During the fore period the quantity of fat in the food of No. 1 amounted daily to 87.16 grams, during the preservative period 85.15 grams, and during the after period to 83.64 grams. This shows a progressive decrease in the quantity of fat in the food. There appears in the feces for the fore period 1.88 grams daily of fat, in the preservative period 1.70 grams, and in the after period 2.74 grams. Expressed in percentages, there were excreted of fat in the feces in the fore period 2.15 per cent, in the preservative period 1.99 per cent, and in the after period 3.27 per cent.

These data show a very slight tendency on the part of the preservative to decrease the quantity of fat in the feces; in other words, to increase the absorption of one of the principal heat-forming constituents. The remarkable fact in connection with these data is that on the withdrawal of the preservative the quantity of unabsorbed fat in the feces is very largely increased and the balance is correspondingly low.

#### No. 2.

In the case of No. 2 the average quantity of fat consumed was largest in the fore period, namely, 97.57, smaller in the preservative period, namely, 94.16, and smallest in the after period, namely, 91.77 grams. Of this quantity there appear in the feces in the fore period 4.73 grams, in the preservative period 3.35 grams, and in the after period 3.49 grams. The percentage of fat in the food appearing in the feces daily is 4.84 per cent in the fore period, 3.56 per cent in the preservative period, and 3.80 per cent in the after period. By reason of the varying quantity of fat ingested the percentages of fat excreted in the feces afforded a better means of comparison than the total quantities. These percentages show that the greatest percentage of fat was excreted during the fore period, namely, 4.84 per cent, the smallest in the preservative period, namely, 3.56 per cent, while in the after period nature appeared to make an effort to reestablish the normal condition existing in the fore period, the quantity of fat excreted rising to 3.80 per cent.

These data show a very marked tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the absorption of the heat-forming elements of the fatty food from the alimentary canal.

#### No. 3.

The data for No. 3 are exhibited without comment by reason of the conditions heretofore stated in connection with this member of the table.

#### No. 4.

The average daily quantity of fat in the food of No. 4 in the fore period is 96.51 grams, in the preservative period 92.77 grams, and in the after period 91.42 grams. The relative amounts appearing in the feces for the three periods daily are as follows:

For the fore period 2.96 grams, for the preservative period 2.81 grams, and for the after period 2.58 grams. Inasmuch as there is a slightly diminished quantity of fat in the food in the after period, as in the previous case, a more comprehensive idea of the amount of fat absorbed from the alimentary canal is found by an inspection of the percentage column. This shows that 3.06 per cent of the fat was excreted in the fore period in the feces, 3.03 per cent in the preservative period, and 2.82 per cent in the after period. These data show practically no influence of the preservative as affecting the absorption of the fat from the alimentary canal, but a considerable increase in this absorption is noticed during the after period.

#### No. 5.

The average daily quantity of fat consumed by No. 5 in the fore period is 96.82 grams, in the preservative period 94.03 grams, and in the after period 91.37 grams. Here again we find a slightly diminishing quantity of fat throughout the three periods. The amounts appearing in the feces during these three periods are, respectively, 3 grams, 2.80 grams, and 2.93 grams. Expressed in percentages, it is seen that of the total fat in the food 3.10 per cent is excreted daily in the feces of the fore period, 2.98 per cent in the preservative period, and 3.21 per cent in the after period.

These data again show the influence of the preservative in increasing the absorption of the fatty substances from the alimentary canal.

#### No. 6.

The average daily quantity of fat in the food of No. 6 in the fore period is 96.91 grams, in the preservative period 94.49 grams, and in the after period 92.63 grams. The quantity appearing in the feces for the fore period is 3.24 grams, for the preservative period 3.92 grams, and for the after period 3.39 grams, which, expressed in percentages, represents an excretion of fat in the feces in the fore period of 3.34 per cent, in the preservative period 4.14 per cent, and in the after period 3.66 per cent. In this case the data are exactly the opposite in significance from those of the preceding cases, the administration of the

preservative having decidedly increased the quantity of fat in the feces, thus indicating a decrease in the quantity absorbed from the alimentary canal.

No. 7.

In the case of No. 7 the average daily quantity of fat in the food for the fore period is 67 grams, for the preservative period 66.51 grams, and for the after period 64.94 grams. Of this quantity there appear in the feces of the fore period 2.17 grams, in the preservative period 1.75 grams, and in the after period 2.55 grams. Expressed in percentages of the total quantity of fat in the food there is found to be excreted in the feces in the fore period 3.24 per cent, in the preservative period 2.64 per cent, and in the after period 3.93 per cent. In this case the data again indicate the marked effect of the preservative in increasing the quantity of fatty substances absorbed from the alimentary canal, and thus decreasing the quantity appearing in the feces.

No. 8.

The average daily quantity of fat in the food of No. 8 in the fore period is 63.14 grams, in the preservative period 63.34 grams, and in the after period 62.58 grams. Of this quantity there appear in the feces of the fore period 2.25 grams, of the preservative period 2.60 grams, and of the after period 2.40 grams. Expressed as percentages, the total amount of fat in the food of No. 8 excreted in the feces of the fore period is 3.56 per cent, of the preservative period 4.10 per cent, and of the after period 3.83 per cent. These data agree with those of No. 6, and show the effect of the administration of the preservative in decreasing the absorption of the fatty substances from the alimentary canal and the increase of these substances in the feces.

No. 9.

The average daily quantity of fat in the food of No. 9 in the fore period was 136.79 grams, in the preservative period 133.95 grams, and in the after period 128.91 grams. Of this quantity there appeared in the feces of the fore period 2.49 grams, in the preservative period 3.45 grams, and in the after period 2.57 grams. Expressed as percentage of the total amount of fat in the food, No. 9 excreted 1.82 per cent in the fore period, 2.57 per cent in the preservative period, and 1.99 per cent in the after period.

For reasons given elsewhere (p. 587) the results obtained with this subject are not included in the summaries. They are stated here, however, as a matter of record.

No. 10.

The average daily quantity of fat in the food of No. 10 in the fore period is 97.51 grams and in the preservative period 91.49 grams. Of

this quantity there appear in the feces in the fore period 3.82 grams and in the preservative period 2.74 grams. Expressed as percentage of the total amount of fat in the food, No. 10 excreted 3.92 per cent during the fore period and 2.99 per cent during the preservative period. Owing to illness, No. 10 was absent from the table during the after period. For reasons given elsewhere (p. 587) this subject is omitted from the summaries. The results are given here, however, as a matter

of record.

No. 11.

In the case of No. 11 the average daily quantity of fat in the food in the fore period is 97.67 grams, in the preservative period 95.03 grams, and in the after period 93.26 grams. Of this quantity there appear in the feces of the fore period 3.49 grams, in the preservative period 3.04 grams, and in the after period 2.64 grams. Expressed in percentages of the total quantity of fat in the food there was excreted in the feces of the fore period 3.58 per cent, of the preservative period 3.20 per cent, and of the after period 2.83 per cent. These data show a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the absorption of the fatty substances from the alimentary canal and diminish the quantity excreted in the feces. This tendency is continued in the after period.

No. 12.

The average daily quantity of fat in the food of No. 12 in the fore period is 117.22 grams, in the preservative period 119.10 grams, and in the after period 113.74 grams. Of this quantity there appear in the feces of the fore period 5.03 grams, of the preservative period 2.55 grams, and of the after period 3.11 grams. Expressed as percentages of the total quantity of fat in the food there appear in the feces of the fore period 4.29 per cent, of the preservative period 2.14 per cent, and of the after period 2.73 per cent. These data show a very marked tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the absorption of the fatty substances from the alimentary canal and to decrease the quantity appearing in the feces. This tendency is only partially corrected during the after period.

#### SUMMARY.

The average figures for the nine men, by periods, taken from Table XIX on the fat balances are here inserted for convenience:

Table XVIII.—Fat summary, by periods, for nine men, Series VI.

Period.	Fat in food.	Fat in feces.		Balance.
Fore period Preservative period. After period	Grams. 91.11 89.40 87.26	Grams. 3. 19 2. 72 2. 87	Per cent. 3, 50 3, 05 3, 29	Grams. 87, 92 86, 68 84, 39

The daily average quantity of fat in the food of the nine men included in the general average is 91.11 grams for the fore period, 89.40 grams for the preservative period, and 87.26 grams for the after period. Of this quantity there appear in the feces of the fore period 3.19 grams, of the preservative period 2.72 grams, and of the after period 2.87 grams. Expressed in percentages of the total quantity of fat in the food, the amount excreted in the feces of the fore period is 3.50 per cent, of the preservative period 3.05 per cent, and of the after period 3.29 per cent.

These data show a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the absorption of the fatty substances in the alimentary canal and to decrease the quantity appearing in the feces. This tendency is only partly overcome in the after period, during which the quantity of fat excreted is greater than in the preservative period, but less than

in the fore period.

In the consideration of the fat balances it should be remembered that the experimental work continued from October to December. The colder weather might have been expected to cause a more complete oxidation of the fat ingested in the food, and the data show such a condition in the preservative period; therefore the effect produced can not be ascribed entirely to the preservative. In the after period, however, the amount of fat excreted increases slightly, which would seem to indicate that the increasing cold weather had no marked effect.

# Table XIX.—Fat balances for Series VI.

## [Averages are per day.]

## No. 1.

	1				
,	1	2	3	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feees. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Salicylic acid ad- ministered.
Fore period.					
First subperiod:	Grams.	Grams.	Per cent.	Grams.	Grams.
Total	442, 53 88, 51	10. 18 2. 04	2.30	432.35 86.47	0
Average	00. 91			00.47	0
Total	429. 09 85, 82	8. 58 1. 72	2.00	420. 51 84. 10	0
Average	89. 82	1.72		84.10	
Entire fore period: Total	871, 62	18, 76	2, 15	852, 86	0
Average	87.16	1.88	2, 10	85. 28	0
Preservative period.					
First subperiod:					
Total	446.37	6.35	1.42	440.02	. 1.05
Average	89. 27	1.27		88.00	.21
Total	417.14	7.76	1.86	409.38	2.10
Average	83.43	1.55		81.88	. 42
Total	440.35	9.17	2.08	431, 18	3.70
Average	88.07	1.83		86.24	.74
Total	431.32	10.93	2.53	420.39	6.00
Average	86.26	2. 19		84.07	1.20
Total	420.37	8.46	2.01	411.91	8.00
Average	84.07	1.69		82.38	1.60
Total	398.81	8.27	2.07	390. 54	10.00
Average	79. 76	1.65		78.11	2.00
Entire preservative period:					
Total	2,554.36 85.15	50. 94 1. 70	1. 99	2, 503, 42 83, 45	30.85
Average	89, 19	1.70		83, 40	1.03
After period.					
First subperiod:					
Total	411.65 82.33	15.78 3.16	3.83	395, 87 79, 17	0
Average			••••••	79.17	
Total	424.76 44.95	11.60 2.32	2.73	413.16 82.63	0
Average	44.90	2,32		82.63	
Entire after period:	836.41	27.38	3, 27	500.00	0
Total	836.41	27.38	5,27	809.03 80.90	0
			1		

[Averages are per day.]

### No. 2.

				<u> </u>	
	1 .	2	3	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Salicylic acid ad- ministered.
$Fore\ period.$					
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 494. <b>3</b> 8 98. 88	Grams. 23.19 4.64	Per cent. 4.69	Grams. 471. 19 94. 24	Grams.
Total Average	481.36 96.27	24.07 4.81	5.00	457. 29 91. 46	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	975.74 97.57	47. 26 4. 73	4.84	928, 48 92, 84	0 0
Preservative period.					
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	492.56 98.51	13. 84 2. 77	2.81	478.72 95.74	1.05 .21
Total	460. 44 92. 09	16. 58 3. 32	3.60	443. 86 88. 77	2.10
Total Average Fourth subperiod:	487. 78 97. 56	21. 69 4. 34	4.45	466. 09 93. 22	3.70 .74
Total	474. 01 94. 80	18. 24 3. 65	3.85	455.77 91.15	6. 00 1. 20
Total	457.39 91.48	11.64 2.33	2.54	445, 75 89, 15	8.00 1.60
Total	452. 72 90. 54	18. 52 3. 70	4.09	434. 20 86. 84	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	2,824.90 94.16	100. 51 3. 35	3, 56	2,724.39 . 90.81	. 30.85 1.03
$After\ period.$					
First subperiod: Total Average	452. 46 90. 49	15.56 3.11	3.44	436. 90 87. 38	0
Second subperiod: Total Average	465, 27 93, 05	19. 33 3. 87	4.15	445. 94 89. 18	0
Entire after period; Total Average	917.73 91.77	34.89 3.49	3.80	882. 84 88. 28	0 0

[Averages are per day.]

No. 3.

	1	2	3	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Salicylic acid ad- ministered.
Fore period.					
First subperiod: Total Average		Grams.	Per cent.	Grams.	Grams.
Second subperiod: Total	362. 43 72. 49	9. 81 1. 96	2.71	352. 62 70. 53	0
Entire fore period: Total Average					0
Preservative period.					
First subperiod: Total Average	321.50 64.30	9. 23 1. 85	2.87	312. 27 62. 45	1.05 .21
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	334, 39 66, 88	14, 77 2, 95	4,42	319.62 63.93	2.10 .42
Total	331.51 66.30	9.56 1.91	2.88	321, 95 64, 39	4.00
Total Average Fifth subperiod:	331.93 66.39	13.33 2.67	4.02	318.60 63.72	6.00 1.20
Total		10.27 2.05	3.33	297. 74 59. 55	8.00 1.60
Five preservative subperiods: Total Average	a 1, 627. 34 65. 09	57. 16 2. 29	3, 51	1,570.18 62.80	21.15 .85
After period.		-			
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	311. 28 62. 26	Lost.			0
Total Average	330. 03 66. 01	10.35 2.07	3.14	319. 68 63. 94	0
Entire after period: Total Average					0 0

a No. 3 had only five preservative subperiods.

[Averages are per day.]

#### No. 4.

	1	2	3	4	. 5
Period,	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Salicylic acid ad- ministered.
Fore period.					
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 488.58 97.72	Grams. 16.70 3.34	Per cent. 3.42	Grams. 471.88 94.38	$Grams. \ 0 \ 0$
Second subperiod: Total Average	476. 49 95. 30	12.86 2.57	2.70	463. 63 92. 73	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	965, 07 . 96, 51	29. 56 2. 96	3, 06	935. 51 93, 55	0
Preservative period.					
First subperiod: Total Average	490. 87 98. 17	10. 17 2. 03	2.07	480.70 96.14	1.05 .21
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	429, 08 85, 82	13.08 2.62	3, 05	416, 00 83, 20	2. 10 . 42
Total Average Fourth subperiod:	484. 45 96. 89	12.54 2.51	2. 59	471. 91 94. <b>3</b> 8	3. 70 . 74
Total Average Fifth subperiod: Total	460. 38 92. 08 468. 92	a 12. 76 2. 55	2.77	447. 62 89. 53 448. 44	6.00 1.20 8.00
Average	93.78	4.10		89, 68	1.60
Total	449, 32 89, 86	a 15, 41 3, 08	3. 43	433, 91 86, 78	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total Average	2, 783, 02 92, 77	84. 44 2. 81	3.03	2, 698. 58 89. 96	30.85 1.03
After period.					
First subperiod: Total Average	448. 48 89. 70	11, 35 2, 27	2.53	437. 13 87. 43	0
Second subperiod: Total Average	465, 73 93, 15	14. 47 2. 89	3.11	451. 26 90. 26	0 0
Entire after period: Total Average	914. 21 91. 42	25.82 2.58	2.82	888. 39 88. 84	. 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 5.

	1	2	3	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Salicylic acid ad- ministered.
Fore period.					
First subperiod: Total	Grams. 487. 58 97. 52	Grams, 16.08 3.22	Per cent. 3.30	Grams. 471, 50 94, 30	Grams.
Second subperiod: Total Average	480. 64 96. 13	13. 90 2. 78	2.89	466.74 93.35	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	968, 22 96, 82	29. 98 3. 00	3.10	938. 24 93. 82	0
Preservative period.					
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	491. 79 98. 36	14.53 2.91	2.95	477. 26 95. 45	1.05 .21
Total Average Third subperiod:	457, 62 91, 52	12. 20 2. 44	2.67	445, 42 89, 08	2.10 .42
Total Average	485, 12 97, 02	15, 16 3, 03	3, 12	469. 96 93. 99	3.70 .74
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	467. 39 93. 48	12. 26 2. 45	2.62	$\begin{array}{c} 455,13 \\ 91,03 \end{array}$	6, 00 1, 20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average Sixth subperiod:	469. 73 93. 95	16.66 3.33	3, 55	453.07 90.62	8,00 1.60
Total Average	449. 19 89. 84	13. 26 2. 65	2.95	435. 93 87. 19	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	2, 820. 84 94. 03	84.07 2.80	2.98	2,736.77 91.23	30.85 1.03
After period.					
First subperiod: Total Average Average	450. 18 90. 04	18. 48 3. 70	4.11	431.70 86.34	0 0
Second subperiod: Total Average	463, 48 92, 70	10, 82 2, 16	2.33	452, 66 90, 54	0
Entire after period: Total Average	913. 66 91. 37	29, 30 2, 93	3.21	884. 36 88. 44	0

[Averages are per day.]

#### No. 6.

	1	2	3	. 4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. $(2 \div 1)$	Balance. $(1-2)$	Salicylic acid ad- ministered.
Fore period.				,	
First subperiod:	Grams. 496. 35	Grams. 16.53	Per cent. 3.33	Grams. 479,82	Grams.
Average	99. 27	3.31		95. 96	0
Total	472, 75 94, 55	15.87 3.17	3.36	456. 88 91. 38	. 0
Entire fore period: Total Average	969. 10 96. 91	32, 40 3, 24	3.34	936. 70 93. 67	0 0
Preservative period.	-				
First subperiod: Total Average	489.73 97.95	13. 10 2. 62	2.67	476. 63 95. 33	1.05 .21
Second subperiod; Total Average	447.75 89.55	19.15 3.83	4.28	428, 60 85, 72	2.10 .42
Third subperiod: Total Average Fourth subperiod:	484.36 96.87	20. 97 4. 19	4.33	463. 39 92. 68	3.70
Total	481, 15 96, 23	16.04 3.21	3, 33	465, 11 93, 02	6.00 1.20
Total	482, 08 96, 42	24, 26 4, 85	5.03	457.82 91.57	8.0 1.6
Total Average	449. 58 89. 92	23. 93 4. 79	5. 32	425, 65 85, 13	8.00 1.60
Entire preservative period: Total Average.	2, 834, 65 94, 49	117. 45 3. 92	4.14	2,717.20 90.57	28. 8i . 9d
After period.			-		
First subperiod: Total Average	463. 83 92. 77	21.12 4.22	4.58	442.71 88.55	0 0
Second subperiod: Total Average	462, 44 92, 49	a 12, 80 2, 56	2.77	449. 64 89. 93	0
Entire after period: Total	926. 27 92. 63	33. 92 3. 39	3.66	892.35 89.24	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

## No. 7.

•	1	2	3	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Salicylic acid ad- ministered.
Fore period.					
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 321.37 64.27	Grams. 13. 58 2. 72	. Per cent. 4.23	Grams. 307.79 61.55	Grams. 0 0
Second subperiod: Total Average	348, 63 69, 73	8. 14 1. 63	2, 33	340, 49 68, 10	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	670.00 67.00	21.72 2.17	3, 24	648, 28 64, 83	0
Preservative period.					
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	350. 78 70. 16	10. 92 2. 18	3.11	339. 86 67. 98	1.05 .21
Total	319.18 63.84	8.00 1.60	2.51	$311.18 \\ 62.24$	2.10 .42
Total Average	339.72 67.94	11.06 2.21	3.26	328, 66 65, 73	3.70 .74
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	337.70 67.54	7.71 1.54	2.28	329. 99 66. 00	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average Sixth subperiod:	341.48 68.30	9.73 1.95	2,85	331.75 66.35	8.00 1.60
Total Average	306. 58 61. 32	5. 20 1. 04	1.70	301.38 60.28	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total Average	1, 995. 44 66. 51	52. 62 1. 75	2.64	1, 942. 82 64. 76	30.85 1.03
After period.					
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	323, 35 64, 67	11.79 2.36	3.65	311.56 62.31	0 0
Total Average		13.71 2.74	4. 21	312.33 62.47	0
Entire after period: Total Average		25, 50 2, 55	3.93	623. 89 62. 39	0 0

[Averages are per day.]

### No. 8.

	1	2	3	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Salicylic acid ad- ministered.
Fore period.					
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 332. 91 66. 58	Grams. 10.63 2.13	Per cent. 3.19	Grams. 322, 28 64, 45	Grams. $0$ $0$
Total Average	298. 52 59. 70	11.86 2.37	3. 97	286, 66 57, 33	0 0 .
Entire fore period: Total	631. 43 63. 14	22. 49 2. 25	3. 56	608. 94 60. 89	0
Preservative period.					
First subperiod: Total Average	329. 91 65. 98	15. 30 3. 06	4.64	314. 61 62. 9 <b>2</b>	1.05 .21
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	295. 10 59. 02	12.71 2.54	4.31	282.39 56.48	2.10 .42
Total Average Fourth subperiod:	317. 59 63. 52	10.63 2.13	3, 35	306. 96 61. 39	3.70 .74
Total	320, 88 64, 18		5, 30	303, 88 60, 78	6. 00 1. 20
Total	335. 91 67. 18	8.35 1.67	2.49	327. 56 65. 51	8. 00 1. 60
Total Average	300.70 60.14	13. 96 2. 79	4.64	286. 74 57. 35	10. 00 2. 00
Entire preservative period: Total Average	1,900.09 (3.34	77. 95 2. 60	4.10	1, 822. 14 63. 74	30. 85 1. 03
After period.	,				
First subperiod: Total Average	308.73 61.75	12.35 2.47	4.00	296, 38 59, 28	0 0
Second subperiod: Total Average	317. 04 63. 41	11.63 2.33	3. 67	305. 41 61. 08	0
Entire after period: Total Average	625.77 62.58	23. 98 2, 40	3, 83	601.79 60.18	0 0

[Averages are per day.]

### No. 9.

					F
	1	2	3 -	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Salicylic acid ad- ministered.
* Fore period.					
First subperiod:	Grams.	Grams.	Per cent.	Grams.	Grams.
Total Average	674.78 134.96	$\frac{11.00}{2.20}$	1.63	663. 78 132. 76	0
Second subperiod:	693, 11	13, 94	2.01	679.17	0
Total	138. 62	2.79	2.01	135. 83	0
Entire fore period:					
Total	1, 367. 89 136. 79	24. 94 2. 49	1.82	1,342.95 134.30	0
Preservative period.		2, 10			
·					
First subperiod: Total	699.49	21.52	3.08	677.97	1.05
Average	139.90	4.30		135, 60	. 21
Total	649.83	17.43	2.68	632.40	2. 10
Average	129. 97	3.49	•••••	126. 48	.42
Total	689, 52 137, 90	15. 17 3. 03	2.20	674.35 134.87	3.70
Average					
Total	682, 06 136, 41	11.68 2.34	1.71	670. 38 134. 07	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod:			0.00		
Total	659. 45 131. 89	17. 33 3. 47	2, 63	642. 12 128, 42	8.00 1.60
Sixth subperiod: Total	638, 18	20. 22	3.17	617. 96	10, 00
Average	127.64	4.04	9.11	123.60	2.00
Entire preservative period:					
Total	4,018.53	103.35	2.57	3, 915. 18	30. 85
Average	133. 95	3, 45		130. 50	1.03
After period.					
First subperiod:	053.35	2.12	1 00	044.22	
Total	651.15 130.23	6. 49 1. 30	1.00	644. 66 128. 93	0
Second subperiod: Total	637.96	19. 19	3. 01	618, 77	0
Average	127.59	3, 84	5.01	123, 75	0
Entire after period:					
Total Average	1,289.11 128.91	25.68 $2.57$	1.99	1, 263. 43 126. 34	0
Average	120.91	2. 37		120.54	

[Averages are per day.]

No. 10.

	1	2	3	4	ō
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces.	Balance. (1-2)	Salicylic acid ad- ministered.
Fore period.					0
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 502. 65 100. 53	Grams. 22. 31 4. 46	Per cent. 4.44	Grams. 480. 34 96. 07	Grams. 0 0
Total Average	472. 44 94. 49	15.89 3.18	3.36	456, 55 91, 31	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	975. 09 97. 51	38. 20 3. 82	3.92	936. 89 93. 69	0
Preservative period.					
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	480.34 96.07	17.89 3.58	3.72	462. 45 92. 49	1.05 .21
Total	455, 80 91, 16	$13.41 \\ 2.68$	2.94	442.39 88.48	2.10 .42
Total Average Fourth subperiod:	453.31 90.66	15.71 3.14	3. 47	437. 60 87. 52	3, 70 . 74
Total	461.06 92.21	15. 47 3. 09	3. 36	445. 59 89. 12	6.00 1.20
Total Average Sixth subperiod:	465. 91 93. 18	14. 24 2. 85	3.06	451. 67 90. 33	8.00 1.60
Total	428. 18 85. 64	5, 38 1, 08	1.26	422, 80 84, 56	10. 00 2. 00
Entire preservative period: Total Average	2,744.60 91,49	82. 10 2. 74	2.99	2,662,50 88.75	30. 85 1. 03
$After\ period.$					
First subperiod: a Total Average	451, 44 90, 29	16.77 3.35	3.71	434. 67 86. 94	0

a No second after subperiod; subject ill.

[Averages are per day.]

### No. 11.

	1	2	3	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Salicylic acid ad ministered.
Fore period.					
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 492.50 98.50	Grams. 17. 37 3. 47	Per cent. 3.53	Grams. 475, 13 95, 03	Grams.
Second subperiod: Total Average	484, 21 96, 84	17.55 3.51	3.62	466, 66 93, 33	0 0
Entire fore period: Total Average	976. 71 97. 67	34. 92 3. 49	3.58	941. 79 94. 18	0
Preservative period.					
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	496. 95 99. 39	13. 52 2. 70	2.72	483. 43 96. 69	1.05 .21
Total	453. 71 90. 74	- 18.36 3.67	4.05	435. 35 87. 07	2. 10 . 42
Total	490. 54 98. 11	17. 17 3. 43	. 3.50	473. 37 94. 68	3. 70 . 74
Total	479. 24 95. 85	14. 70 2. 94	3. 07	464. 54 92. 91	6.00 1.20
Total	476. 07 95. 21	12. 16 2. 43	2.55	463. 91 92. 78	8. 00 1. 60
Total	454. 35 90. 87	15. 24 3. 05	3.35	439.11 87.82	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	2, 850. 86 95, 03	. 91.15 3.04	3.20	2,759.71 91.99	30. 85 1. 03
After period.					
First subperiod: Total Average	459.83 91.97	13. 94 2. 79	3, 03	445. 89 89. 18	0
Second subperiod: Total Average	472.74 94.55	12. 46 2. 49	2.64	460, 28 92, 06	0
Entire after period: Total Average	932, 57 93, 26	26. 40 2. 64	2.83	906. 17 90. 62	0

### [Averages are per day.]

### No. 12.

	1 .	2	3	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Salicylic acid ad- ministered.
Fore period.					
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams, 584, 33 116, 87	Grams. 20. 21 4. 04	Per cent. 3.46	Grams. 564. 12 112. 83	Grams. 0 0
Total	587. 86 117. 57	30. 09 6. 02	5.12	557, 77 111, 55	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	1, 172. 19 117. 22	50.30 5.03	4. 29	1, 121. 89 112. 19	0 0
Preservative period.					
First subperiod; Total Average Second subperiod;	613. 89 122. 78	10. 37 2. 07	1.69	603, 52 120, 71	1.05 .21
Total	596.66 119.33	10. 94 2. 19	1.83	585, 72 117, 14	2.10
Total	607. 98 121. 60	19.57 3.91	3.22	588. 41 117. 69	3.70 .74
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	594.36 118.87	9.98 2.00	1.68	584.38 116.87	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average Sixth subperiod.	594. 15 118. 83	13. 66 2. 73	2.30	580. 49 116. 10	8.00 1.60
Total Average	566, 04 113, 21	12.00 2.40	2.12	554.04 110.81	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total Average	3, 573. 08 119. 10	76. 52 2. 55	2.14	3, 496. 56 116. 55	30, 85 1, 08
After period.					
First subperiod: Total Average	562, 60 112, 52	14. 97 2. 99	2.66	547, 63 109, 53	0
Second subperiod: Total Average	574. 80 114. 96	a 16, 10 3, 22	2.80	558. 70 111. 74	0
Entire after period; Total Average	1, 137. 40 113. 74	31. 07 3. 11	2.73	1,106.33 110.63	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

#### [Averages are per man per day.]

#### Summary for nine men.

	1	2	3	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Salicylic acid ad- ministered.
Fore period.					
First subperiod; Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams, 4, 140, 53 89, 79	Grams. 144.47 3.21	Per eent. 3.58	Grams. 3, 896. 06 86. 58	Grams, 0 0
Total Average	4, 059, 55 90, 21	142. 92 3. 18	3,52	3, 916. 63 87. 03	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	8, 200. 08 91. 11	287. 39 3. 19	3.50	7, 912, 69 87, 92	0 0
Preservative period.					
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	4, 202. 85 93. 40	108. 10 2. 40	2.57	4, 094. 75 91. 00	9. 45 . 21
Total Average Third subperiod:	3, 876. 68 86. 15	118.78 2.64	3.06	3, 757. 90 83. 51	18. 90 . 42
Total Average	4, 137. 89 91. 95	137. 96 3. 07	3. 33	3, 999. 93 88. 88	33. 30 . 74
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	4, 046. 43 89. 92	119.62 2.66	2.96	3, 926. 81 87. 26	54.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	4, 046. 10 89. 91	$^{125.40}_{2.79}$	3. 10	3, 920. 70 87. 12	72.00 1.60
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	3, 827. 29 85. 05	$125.79 \\ 2.80$	3.29	3, 701. 50 82. 25	88.00 1.96
Entire preservative period: Total Average	24, 137. 24 89. 40	735. 65 2. 72	3.05	23, <b>401</b> . 59 86. 68	275.65 1.02
After period.					
First subperiod: Total Average	3, 881.11 86.25	135.34 3.01	3.49	3, 745. 77 83, 24	0
Second subperiod: Total	3, 972. 30 88. 27	122. 92 2. 73	3.09	3, 849. 38 85. 54	0
Entire after period: Tota! Average	7, 853. 41 87. 26	258. 26 2. 87	3. 29	7, 595. 15 84. 39	0

#### CALORIES BALANCE.

A comparison of the total heat value of the food with the heat value of the residual matter in the feces and urine will give an indication of the activity of the organism in respect of its relations to the heat and energy supplied by the food. The calories were determined by calculation, a comparison of such results with those obtained by combustion in an atmosphere of oxidation, in the borax experiment, having shown that the two methods give comparable results on a large number of samples. The figures used in the following discussion are found in Table XXI, page 669.

#### INDIVIDUAL DATA.

### No. 1.

The average daily number of calories in the food of No. 1 for the fore period is 2,442, for the preservative period 2,453, and for the after period 2,454. The data show a very close agreement in the daily quantity of heat-forming material ingested with the food. The residual calories in the feces for the fore period are 62, for the preservative period 60, and for the after period 96. The residual calories in the urine for the fore period are 72, for the preservative period 79, and for the after period 79. Expressed in percentages, the calories in the fore period in the feces are 2.55 per cent, in the preservative period 2.43 per cent, and in the after period 3.92 per cent; in the urine, 2.95 per cent, 3.21 per cent, and 3.23 per cent, respectively. The balance for the fore period is 2,308, for the preservative period 2,315, and for the after period 2,279. These figures represent the actual quantity of heat furnished by the food during the progress of the experiment. The data show a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to decrease the calories in the feces. On the withdrawal of the preservative, however, the calories in the feces increase in a very marked degree. There was but little change in the calories occurring in the urine, there being a slight increase during the preservative period, which was maintained without change in the after period. The most notable fact in connection with the data is the increase in the calories in the feces upon the withdrawal of the preservative.

#### No. 2.

The average number of calories in the food of No. 2 for the three periods is 3,015, 3,008, and 3,011, respectively, showing a very close agreement in the heat value for the three periods. There appear in the feces for the fore period 137 calories daily, in the preservative period 114, and in the after period 106. There appear in the urine in the fore period 89 calories, in the preservative period 85 calories, and in the after period 89 calories. The largest percentage of calories appears in the feces in the fore period and the smallest in the after period. The largest percentage of calories in the urine is in the after period, but it is almost identical with the percentage of the fore period. There is a slight diminution in the percentage of calories in the urine during the preservative period. The largest balance, namely, 2,816, occurs in the after period and the smallest in the fore period. The most noted change indicated by the data is in the diminution of the calories in the feces upon the addition of the preservative, and this diminution is continued, but to a less extent, in the after period.

#### No. 3.

The sheet for No. 3 is offered without comment on account of the illness and consequent interruption of the normal functions during a part of the period of observation.

### No. 4.

In the case of No. 4 it is seen that the average daily calories in the food number 2,769 in the fore period, 2,833 in the preservative period, and 2,904 in the after period, showing a progressive increase in the calories of the food. There is a corresponding decrease in the average daily calories in the feces, falling from 94 in the fore period to 91 in the preservative period and 85 in the after period. In the urine the quantity of calories in the preservative period is slightly less than during the fore period and the after period, being practically identical for these two periods. In this connection, however, the increase in the calories in the food in both the preservative and after periods must be remembered. The largest balance is found in the after period and the smallest in the fore period. The decrease in the calories in the feces and their almost constant value in the urine do not correspond to the increase of the calories in the food. The data therefore show an increased consumption of the heat values of the foods during the administration of the preservative and in the after period.

#### No. 5.

The quantity of calories in the food of No. 5 is almost the same for all three periods, being identical for the fore and preservative periods and only 8 calories less for the after period. The calories in the feces are greatest in the fore period, namely, 116, and decrease throughout, being least in the after period. There is but little change in the calories in the urine, a slightly larger number appearing in the preservative period and the after period than in the fore period. The balances are almost the same for all the periods, increasing very slightly in the preservative and after periods. The data show again a tendency to diminish the calories in the feces by the administration of the preservative, although a corresponding decrease is not observed in the urine. This indicates an increased consumption of the heat values of the food during the preservative period, and this tendency is continued in the after period.

### No. 6.

The calories in the food for No. 6 are somewhat greater in the preservative period and in the after period than in the fore period. The quantity appearing in the feces is almost the same for the fore and

preservative periods and slightly less in the after period. The quantity appearing in the urine is greater in the preservative period than at any other time. These data show but little effect of the preservative in decreasing the calories in the feces, but a somewhat marked effect in increasing the calories in the urine. The general tendency therefore is to excrete more organic matter in the urine during the administration of the preservative.

### No. 7.

The calories in the food of No. 7 for the fore and preservative periods are almost the same, but they were slightly increased in the after period. The data show a very notable decrease in the calories of the feces during the preservative period and a slight decrease in the calories of the urine. These data show a very marked tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the heat consumption of the food during the metabolic processes.

### · No. 8.

The calories in the food of No. 8 are very markedly less in the fore period than in the preservative and after periods. The quantity appearing in the feces is correspondingly increased with the increase of the amount in the food. This is not true, however, of the calories in the urine during the preservative period, but is partially true in the after period. In this case there seems to be no notable effect as respects the calories resulting from the administration of the preservative. Considering the percentage figures, however, it is seen that there is an increase in the amount excreted in the feces and a decrease in the amount in the urine, resulting in a very slight total increase in the total percentage excreted in the preservative period. In the after period this slight total increase continues, due to the increase in the amount excreted in the urine, the amount in the feces remaining the same as in the preservative period.

#### No. 9.

The calories in the food of No. 9 are somewhat greater in the fore period than in either the preservative or after period. Notwithstanding this, however, the calories of the feces are greater in the preservative period than in the fore period, and are somewhat greater in the after period than in the fore period. The calories of the urine are practically the same for the three periods.

For reasons given elsewhere (p. 587) the results obtained with this subject are not included in the summaries. They are stated here, however, as a matter of record.

#### No. 10.

Owing to illness, No. 10 was not under observation during the last half of the after period.

The calories in the food were greater in the preservative period than in the fore period. Notwithstanding this, however, the calories appearing in the feces were somewhat greater in the fore period than in the preservative period. The calories appearing in the urine were practically the same for the two periods.

For reasons given elsewhere (p. 587) this subject is omitted from the summaries. The results are given here, however, as a matter of record.

### No. 11.

In the case of No. 11 the calories in the food are slightly diminished in the preservative period and still further decreased in the after period. There is also a diminution in the calories in the feces during the same periods, which, as shown by the percentage data, is relatively a larger decrease than the diminution of the calories in the food. It is fair, therefore, to attribute a part of this decrease to the influence of the preservative. There is a slightly smaller number of calories in the urine during the preservative period, corresponding very closely to the diminution of the number in the food, and the same is true of the after period, as is shown by the percentage of elimination. Thus in this case the diminution is somewhat greater than the smaller quantity in the food would account for, and the data show a tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the calories in the feces and also in the urine, and this tendency is more marked in the urine in the after period.

#### No. 12.

In the case of No. 12 there is a rapid diminution in the calories in the food from the fore to the after period. There is a very marked decrease in the calories in the feces in the preservative period, greater than can be accounted for by the diminished calories in the food. In the after period there is a larger quantity of calories in the feces than in the preservative period, although the amount in the food is smaller. The number of calories excreted in the urine during the three periods remains almost the same. The data show a marked effect of the preservative in diminishing the calories in the feces during the preservative period with practically no effect upon the calories in the urine. Inasmuch, however, as the calories in the food are diminished, there is an increase in the percentage eliminated in the urine in the after period.

#### SUMMARY.

In the following table are given the averages by periods for the nine men satisfactorily completing the series:

Table XX.—Calories summary, by periods, for nine men, Series VI.

Period.	Calories in food.	Calories in feces.	Calories in urine.	Calories in feces.	Calories in urine.	Balance.
Fore period Preservative period After period	2,849	104 92 95	76 76 77		Per cent. 2, 70 2, 68 2, 69	2, 638 2, 680 2, 676

There is seen to be an average increase in the calories of the food of the preservative period of 31, and in the after period of 30 over the quantity in the fore period. Although the number of calories in the food was smallest in the fore period, the number excreted in the feces is the largest, amounting to 104 calories daily. The calories excreted in the preservative period in the feces is 92 daily, and in the after period 95.

These data show the marked tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the calories in the feces; in other words, to increase the combustion of the heat-forming constituents of the food during the period of the administration of the preservative. This effect continues to some extent in the after period, although there is a marked tendency shown to return to the condition of the fore period.

The actual quantity of calories in the urine is almost the same for the three periods. When, however, it is remembered that there is a smaller number of calories in the food during the fore period, it is evident that there is very slight tendency on the part of the preservative to decrease the excretion of calories in the urine. This decrease, however, is very slight, and there is a slight increase in the after period. The largest percentage of calories appears in the feces in the fore period and the smallest in the preservative period. The percentage occurring in the urine is almost the same for all the periods, but there is a slightly larger percentage found in the urine of the fore period.

These data show a tendency to increase the combustion of the food in the metabolic process, showing a total greater heat consumption induced by the administration of the preservative. The balances only corroborate in a different form of expression the conclusions already drawn.

## Table XXI.—Calories balances for Series VI.

[Averages are per day.]

### No. 1.

							P - 1		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feccs and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. $(4 \div 1)$	Balance. (1—4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Calories. 12, 453 2, 491	Calories 345 69	Calories 337 67	Calories 682 136	Per et. 2.77	Per ct. 2.71	Per et. 5, 48	Calories. 11,771 2,355	Grams. 0 0
Total	11,964 2,393	278 56	383 77	661 132	2.32	3, 20	5, 52	$11,303 \\ 2,261$	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	24, 417 2, 442	623 62	720 72	1,343 134	2, 55	2.95	5, 50	23, 074 2, 308	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	12, 325 2, 465	263 53	374 75	637 127	2.13	3.03	5.77	11, 688 2, 338	1.05 .21
Total	12, 110 2, 422	271 54	393 79	664 133	2. 24	3.25	5.49	$11,446 \\ 2,289$	2.10 .42
Total	12, 218 2, 444	304 61	a 389 78	693 139	2.49	3.18	5. 67	$11,525 \\ 2,305$	3. 70 . 74
Total	12,031 2,406	333 67	387 77	720 144	2.77	3.22	5.98	$11,311 \\ 2,262$	6.00 1.20
Total	13, 047 2, 609	343 69	402 80	745 149	2.63	3.08	5.71	12, 302 2, 460	8.00 1.60
Total	11,859 2,372	271 54	418 84	689 138	2.29	3, 52	5.81	$11,170 \\ 2,234$	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	73, 590 2, 453	1,785 60	2, 363 79	4,148 138	2.43	3.21	5. 64	69, 442 2, 315	30.85 1.03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	12, 016 2, 403	550 110	393 79	943 189	4.58	3.27	7.85	11, 073 2, 214	0
Total	12, 520 2, 504	411 82	400 80	811 162	3.28	3. 19	6.49	11, 709 2, 342	0
Entire after period: Total	24, 536 2, 454	961 96	793 79	1,754 175	3.92	3. 23	7.15	22, 782 2, 279	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 2.

							-		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	s	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. $(4 \div 1)$	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Calories. 15,213 3,043	Calories 650 130	Calories a 481 96	Calories 1,131 226	Per ct. 4. 27	Per ct. 3.16	Per ct. 7.43	Calories. 14, 082 2, 817	Grams.
Total	14, 933 2, 987	718 144	408 82	1, 126 225	4.81	2.73	7.54	13,807 $2,762$	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	30, 146 3, 015	1,368 137	889 89	2, 257 226	4.54	2.95	7.49	27, 889 2, 789	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	14,890 2,978	520 104	405 81	- 925 185	3.49	2,72	6.21	13, 965 2, 798	1.05 .21
Total	14, 803 2, 961	598 120	409 82	1,007 201	4.04	2.76	. 80	13,796 $2,760$	2.10
Third subperiod: Total Average	$15,162 \\ 3,032$	643 129	435 87	1,078 216	4.24	2.87	7.11	$14,084 \\ 2,816$	3.70 .74
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	15, 142 3, 028	656 131	402 80	1,058 212	4, 33	2.65	6.99	$14,084 \\ 2,816$	6.00 1.2 <b>0</b>
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	15, 443 3, 089	370 74	463 93	833 167	2.40	3.00	5. 39	$^{14,610}_{2,922}$	8.00 1.60
Sixth subperiod: TotalAverage	14, 798 2, 960	635 127	433 87	1,068 214	4.29	2.93	7.22	13, 730 2, 746	10,00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total Average	90, 238 3, 008	3, 422 114	2, 547 85	5, 969 199	3.79	2,82	6.61	84, 269 2, 809	30. 85 1. 03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	14, 681 2, 936	467 93	439 88	906 181	3.18	2.99	6.17	13, 775 2, 755	0
Total	15, 432 3, 086	592 118	451 90	1, 043 209	3.84	2.92	6.76	$14,389 \\ 2,877$	0
Entire after period: Total	30, 113 3, 011	1,059 106	890 89	1,949 195	3.52	2. 96	6, 47	28, 164 2, 816	0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	. 8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces,	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod:	Calories.	Calories	Calories	Calories	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Calories.	Grams.
Total	}			Bro	ken by i	llness.			
Second subperiod: Total Average	13, 068 2, 614	388 78	356 71	744 149	2.97	2.72	5.69	12, 324 2, 465	0 0
Entire fore period: TotalAverage	13,068 2,614	388 78	356 71	744 149	2.97	2.72	5.69	12, 324 2, 465	0 .
Preservative period.									
First subperiod:									
Total	13,580 2,716	316 63	317 63	633 127	2,33	2, 33	4.66	12, 947 2, 589	1.05 .21
Second subperiod:									
Total	13, 797 2, 759	635 127	a 324 65	959 192	4.60	2.35	6.95	12, 838 2, 567	2.10 .42
Total Average	13,860 2,772	304 61	308 62	612 122	2.19	2. 22	4.42	13, 248 2, 650	4. 00 . 80
Fourth subperiod: Total	14,603 2,921	571 114	325 65	896 179	3.91	2.23	6.14	13, 707 2, 742	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod:	14,711	326	313	639	2. 22	2.13	4.34	14,072	8.00
Average	2,942	65	- 63	128				2,814	1.60
Five preservative sub- periods:									
Total	b 70, 551 2, 822	2, 152 86	1,587 63	3, 739 150	3.05	2.25	5, 30	66, 812 2, 672	21. 15 . 8 <b>5</b>
After period.									
First subperiod:	14, 397	Lost.	302			2.10			0
Average Second subperiod:	2,879		60						0
Total	14, 964 2, 993	399 80	311 62	710 142	2.67	2,08	4.74	14, 254 2, 851	0
Entire after period: Total									0

 $<sup>^{\</sup>alpha}$  Daily average added in order to complete record.  $^{b}$  No. 3 had only five preservative subperiods.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 4.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{In} \\ \text{feces.} \\ (2 \div 1) \end{array}$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Calories. 13, 890 2, 778	Calories 455 91	Calories 416 83	Calories 871 174	Per ct. 3. 28	Per ct. 2.99	Per ct. 6. 27	Calories. 13,019 2,604	Grams.
Total	13, 802 2, 760	487 97	406 81	893 179	3, 53	2.94	6. 47	12, 909 2, 581	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	27, 692 2, 769	942 94	822 82	1,764 176	3. 40	2. 97	6.37	25, 928 2, 593	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	14, 162 2, 832	381 76	395 79	776 155	2.69	2.79	5.48	13,386 2,677	1.05 .21
Total	13, 957 2, 791	463 93	421 84	884 177	3.32	3.02	6.33	$13,073 \\ 2,614$	2. 10 . 42
Total	14, 286 2, 857	442 88	386 77	828 166	3.09	2.70	5. 80	13, 458 2, 691	3.70 .74
Total	14, 056 2, 811	a 400 80	406 81	806 161	2,84	2, 89	5.73	13, 250 2, 650	6. 00 1. 26
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	14,518 2,904	570 114	373 75	943 189	3. 93	2.57	6.50	13,575 2,715	8.00 1.60
Sixth, subperiod: Total Average	14,018 2,804	a 461 92	406 81	867 173	3. 29	2.90	6.18	13, 151 2, 631	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	84, 997 2, 833	2,717 91	2,387 80	5, 104 170	3. 20	2.81	6.00	79, 893 2, 663	30, 85 1, 03
After period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	14, 020 2, 804	362 72	406 81	768 154	2.58	2. 90	5.48	13, 252 2, 650	0
Total	15,023 3,005	487 97	420 84	907 181	3. 24	2.80	6.04	14,116 2,824	0
Entire after period: Total Average	29, 043 2, 904	849 85	826 83	1,675 168	2.92	2.84	5,77	27, 368 2, 736	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 5.

		1 0	0		-	0	-	8	0
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Calories. 14, 467 2, 893	Calories 611 122	Calories 392 78	Calories 1,003 201	Per ct. 4.22	Per ct. 2.71	Per ct. 6.93	Calories. 13, 464 2, 692	Grams.
Total	14, 191 2, 838	550 110	349 70	899 180	3.88	2.46	6.34	13, 292 2, 658	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	28, 658 2, 866	1,161 116	741 74	1,902 190	4.06	2.59	6. 64	26, 756 2, 676	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total	14,652 2,930	579 116	386 77	965 193	3.95	2, 63	6, 59	13, 687 2, 737	1.05 .21
Total	14,041 2,808	408 82	389 78	797 159	2.91	2.77	5.68	13, 244 2, 649	2.10
Total	14, 315 2, 863	526 105	383 77	909 182	3.67	2.68	6, 35	13, 406 2, 681	3.70 .74
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	14, 267 2, 853	388 78	391 78	779 156	2.72	2.74	5,46	13, 488 2, 697	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	14,536 2,907	509 102	411 82	920 184	3.50	2.83	6.33	13, 616 2, 723	8.00 1.60
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	14, 169 2, 834	516 103	387 77	903 181	3.64	2.73	6.37	13, 266 2, 653	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period:									
Total	85, 980 2, 866	2,926 98	2,347 78	5, 273 176	3.40	2.73	6.13	80,707 2,690	30. 85 1. 03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	14, 141 2, 828	491 98	a 391 78	882 176	3.47	2.77	6.24	13, 259 2, 652	0 0
Total	14,437 2,887	359 72	399 80	758 152	2.49	2,76	5, 25	13, 679 2, 735	0
Entire after period: Total	28,578 2,858	850 85	790 79	1, 640 164	2.97	2.76	5.74	26, 938 2, 694	0 0

 $<sup>\</sup>alpha$  Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 6.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine, (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- eylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	Calories. 13, 700 2, 740	Calories 574 115	Calories 335 67	Calories 909 182	Per ct. 4.19	Per ct. 2.45	Per ct. 6.64	Calories. 12,791 2,558	Grams.
Second subperiod: Total Average	$^{14,017}_{2,803}$	666 133	325 65	991 198	4.75	2. 32	7.07	13,026 2,605	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	27,717 2,772	1,240 124	660 66	1,900 190	4.47	2.38	6.86	25, 817 2, 582	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod; Total Average Second subperiod:	13, 572 2, 714	532 106	3 <b>7</b> 2 74	904 181	3.92	2.74	6.66	12, 668 2, 533	1.05 .21
Total	13, 806 2, 761	637 127	386 77	1,023 205	4.61	2.80	7, 41	12,783 2,556	2.10 .42
Total	14, 131 2, 826	693 139	а 399 80	1,092 218	4.90	2.82	7.73	13,039 2,608	3.70 .74
Total	14, 197 2, 839	564 113	a 414 83	978 196	3.97	2.92	6.89	13, 219 2, 643	6.00 1.20
Total	14, 614 2, 923	643 129	419 84	1,062 212	4, 40	2.87	7.27	13, 552 2, 711	8.00 1.60
Total	14, 707 2, 941	633 127	301 60	934 187	4.30	2, 05	6. 35	13, 773 2, 754	8.00 1.60
Entire preservative period: Total	85, 027 2, 834	3,702 123	2, 291 76	5, 993 200	4, 35	2.69	7.05	79, 034 2, 634	28. 85 , 96
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	14, 040 2, 808	698 140	373 75	1,071 214	4.97	2, 69	7.63	12, 969 2, 594	0
Total	14, 366 2, 873	a 456 91	310 62	766 153	3.17	2.16	5, 33	13, 600 2, 720	0
Entire after period: Total Average	28, 406 2, 841	1, 154 115	683 68	1,837 184	4.06	2.40	6.47	26, 569 2, 657	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

### No. 7.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Period,	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. $(4 \div 1)$	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.	
Fore period.										
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Calories. 11,483 2,297	Calories 455 91	Calories 319 64	Calories 774 155	Per ct. 3.96	Per ct. 2.78	Per ct. 6.74	Calories. 10, 709 2, 142	Grams.	
Total	12,410 2,482	251 50	355 71	606 121	2.02	2.86	4. 88	11, 804 2, 361	0	
Entire fore period: Total	23, 893 2, 389	706 71	674 67	1,380 138	2.95	2.82	5.78	22, 513 2, 251	0	
Preservative period.										
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	11,864 2,373	313 63	286 57	599 120	2.64	2.41	5, 05	11, 265 2, 253	1.05 .21	
Total	11,869 2,374	238 48	321 64	559 112	2.01	2.70	4.71	11, 310 2, 262	2.10 .42	
Total	11,908 2,382	330 66	289 58	619 124	2.77	2.43	5. 20	11, 289 2, 258	3.70 .74	
Total	12,025 2,405	229 46	277 55	506 101	1.90	2.30	4.21	$11,519 \\ 2,304$	6.00 1. <b>2</b> 0	
Total	12, 084 2, 417	321 64	298 60	619 124	2,66	2.47	5.12	11,465 2,293	8.00 1.60	
Total	11, 849 2, 370	167 33	362 72	529 106	1.41	3.06	4.46	$11,320 \\ 2,264$	10.00 2.00	
Entire preservative period: Total	71, 599 2, 387	1,598 53	1,833 61	3,431 114	2. 23	2, 56	4.79	68, 168 2, 273	30. 85 1. 03	
After period.										
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	11, 822 2, 364	351 70	298 60	649 130	2, 97	2.52	5.49	11, 173 2, 234	0 0	
Total	12, 212 2, 442	478 96	316 63	794 159	3.91	2.59	6.50	11, 418 2, 283	0	
Entire after period: Total	24,034 2,403	829 83	614 61	1,443 144	3.45	2, 55	6.01	22, 591 2, 259	0 0	

[Averages are per day.]

No. 8.

	1	2	3	4	. 5	6	7	s	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Calories. 12, 913 2, 583	Calories 364 73	Calories 298 60	Calories 662 132	Per ct. 2.82	Per ct. 2.31	Per ct. 5.13	Calories. 12, 251 2, 451	Grams, 0 0
Total	$12,665 \\ 2,533$	466 93	313 63	779 156	3.68	2.47	6.15	11,886 2,377	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	25, 578 2, 558	830 83	611 61	1, 441 144	3. 25	2.39	5.63	24, 137 2, 414	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	13,622 2,724	550 110	297 59	847 169	4.04	2,18	6.22	12,775 2,555	1.05 .21
Total	14, 033 2, 807	573 115	307 61	880 176	4.08	2.19	6. 27	13, 153 2, 631	2.10 .42
Third subperiod: Total Average	13, 202 2, 640	374 75	292 58	666 133	2.83	2.21	5.04	12, 536 2, 507	3.70 .74
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	13, 485 2, 697	575 115	a 283 57	858 172	4.26	2.10	6.36	12, 627 2, 525	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	14, 335 2, 867	301 60	325 · 65	626 125	2.10	2.27	4. 37	13, 709 2, 742	8.00 1.60
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	14, 264 2, 853	634 127	314 63	948 190	4.44	2.20	6.65	13,316 2,663	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total Average	82, 941 2, 765	3,007 100	1,818 61	4,825 161	3.63	2.19	5, 82	78, 116 2, 604	30. 85 1. 03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	13, 356 2, 671	504 101	340 68	844 169	3, 77	2, 55	6.32	12, 512 2, 502	0
Total	14, 469 2, 893	507 101	334 67	841 168	3.50	2. 31	5.81	13,628 2,726	0
Entire after period: Total	27, 825 2, 783	1,011	674 67	1,685 169	3.63	2.42	6.06	26, 140 2, 614	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 9.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period,	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
$For e \ period.$									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Calories. 16,793 3,359	Calories 270 54	Calories 396 79	Calories 666 133	Per ct. 1.61	Per ct. 2.36	Per ct. 3.97	Calories. 16, 127 3, 226	Grams.
Total	17, 066 3, 413	437 87	379 76	816 163	2.56	2.22	4.78	$16,250 \\ 3,250$	0
Entire fore period: Total	33, 859 3, 386	707 71	775 78	1,482 148	2.09	2.29	4.38	32, 377 3, 238	0 0
Preservative period.		·							
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	16,793 3,359	692 138	407 81	1,099 220	4. 12	2, 42	6.54	15, 694 3, 139	1.05 .21
Total	15, 829 3, 166	485 97	373 75	858 172	3.06	2.36	5.42	14, 971 2, 994	2.10 .42
Total	16, 812 3, 362	484 97	390 78	874 175	2.88	2, 32	5. 20	15, 938 3, 187	3.70 .74
Total	16, 835 3, 367	254 51	383 77	637 127	1.51	2.28	3.78	16, 198 3, 240	6.00 1.20
Total	16, 712 3, 342	599 120	357 71	956 191	3.58	2.14	5.72	15, 756 3, 151	8.00 1.60
Total	16, 195 3, 239	538 108	414 83	952 190	3.32	2.56	5.88	15, 243 3, 049	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	99,176 3,306	3,052 102	2,324 77	5, 376 179	3. 08	2.34	5, 42	93, 800 3, 127	30. 85 1. 03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	16, 551 3, 310	230 46	363 73	593 119	1.39	2.19	3.58	15, 958 3, 192	0 0
Total	16,622 3,324	581 116	396 79	977 195	3.50	2.38	5.88	15, 645 3, 129	0
Entire after period: Total	33, 173 3, 317	811 81	759 76	1,570 157	2,44	2.29	4.73	31, 603 3, 160	0 0

[Averages are per day.]

### No. 10.

	1	2 -	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	Calories. 16, 400 3, 280	Calories 631 126	Calories 360 72	Calories 991 198	Per ct. 3.85	Per ct. 2. 20	Per ct. 6.04	Calories. 15, 409 3, 082	Grams,
Second subperiod: Total Average	16, 377 3, 275	445 89	354 71	799 160	2.72	2.16	4.88	15, 578 3, 115	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	32,777 3,278	1,076 108	714 71	1,790 179	3.28	2.18	5. 46	30, 987 3, 099	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	16, 886 3, 377	591 118	349 70	- 940 188	3, 50	2.07	5.57	15, 946 3, 189	1.05 .21
Total	16, 697 3, 339	499 100	402 80	901 180	2.99	2.41	5.40	15, 796 3, 159	2.10
Third subperiod: TotalAverageFourth subperiod:	16,740 3,348	549 110	380 76	929 186	3.28	2. 27	5,55	15, 811 3, 162	3, 70 , 74
Total	16, 485 3, 297	452 90	347 69	799 160	2.74	2.10	4.85	15, 686 3, 137	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	17,078 3,416	398 80	363 73	761 152	2, 33	2.13	4.46	16, 317 3, 264	8.00 1.60
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	16, 444 3, 289	185 37	$271 \\ 54$	456 91	1.13	1.65	2.77	15, 988 3, 198	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	100, 330 3, 344	2,674 89	2, 112 70	4,786 160	2.67	2.11	4.77	95, 544 3, 184	30, 85 1, 03
After period.			1						
First subperiod: a Total Average	16, 273 3, 255	596 119	337 67	933 187	3. 66	2.07	5.73	15, 340 3, 068	0

a No second after subperiod; subject ill.

[Averages are per day.]

### No. 11.

		1 -			1 -				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	ln fcces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feecs. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- eylic acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Calories. 15,790 3,158	Calories 582 116	Calories a 456 91	Calories 1,038 208	Per ct. 3.69	Per ct. 2.89	Per ct. 6.57	Calories. 14, 752 2, 950	Grams, 0 0
Total	15, 668 3, 134	616 123	428 83	1,074 211	3.93	2.80	6.73	14, 614 2, 923	0
Entire fore period: Total	31, 458 3, 146	1, 198 120	894 89	2,052	3.81	2.84	6.65	29, 366 2, 937	0
$Preservative\ period.$									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	16, 036 3, 207	544 109	482 96	1,026 205	3.39	3.01	6.40	15,010 3,002	1.05 .21
Total	$15,458 \\ 3,092$	596 119	438 88	$1,034 \\ 207$	3.86	2.83	6.69	$14,424 \\ 2,885$	2.10 .42
Total	$15,687 \ 3,127$	592 118	414 83	1,006 201	3. 79	2.65	6.43	$14,631 \\ 2,926$	3.70 .74
Total	15, 565 3, 113	212 42	383 77	595 119	1.36	2.46	3.82	14, 970 2, 994	6.00 1.20
Total	15, 776 3, 155	499 100	427 85	926 185	3.16	2.71	5.87	14, 850 2, 970	8. 00 1. 60
Total	15, 302 3, 060	574 115	395 79	969 194	3. 75	2,58	6.33	14,333 $2,866$	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	93, 774 3, 126	3, 017 101	2, 539 85	5,556 185	3. 22	2. 71	5. 92	88, 218 2, 941	30. 85 1. 03
After period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	15, 271 3, 054	436 87	386 77	822 164	2,86	2.53	5.38	14, 449 2, 890	0 0
Total	$15,620 \\ 3,124$	431 86	382 76	813 163	2,76	2.45	5, 20	14, 807 2, 961	0
Entire after period: Total	30, 891 3, 089	867 87	768 77	1,635 164	2, 81	2, 49	5, 29	29, 256 2, 925	. 0

 $<sup>\</sup>alpha$  Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 12.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Sali- cylic acid admin- istered.	
Fore period.										
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Calories. 16,766 3,353	Calories 656 131	Calories 433 87	Calories 1,089 218	Per ct. 3.91	Per ct. 2.58	Per ct. 6.50	Calories. 15,677 3,135	Grams.	
Total	17, 325 3, 465	655 131	406 81	1,061 212	3.78	2.34	6.12	16, 264 3, 253	0	
Entire fore period: TotalAverage	34, 091 3, 409	1,311 131	839 84	2,150 215	3, 85	2.46	6.31	31, 941 3, 194	0 0	
Preservative period.										
First subperiod; Total Average Second subperiod:	16, 958 3, 392	387 77	367 73	754 151	2.28	2.17	4.45	16, 204 3, 241	1.05 .21	
Total	$^{16,810}_{3,362}$	387 77	424 85	811 162	2.30	2.52	4,82	15, 999 3, 200	2.10 .42	
Third subperiod: TotalAverageFourth subperiod:	16, 730 3, 346	642 128	422 84	1,064 213	3.84	2.52	6.36	15, 666 3, 133	3.70 .74	
Total	16, 878 3, 376	380 76	395 79	775 155	2.25	2.34	4.59	16, 103 3, 221	6. 00 1. 20	
Total Average Sixth subperiod:	17, 114 3, 423	558 112	420 84	978 196	3. 26	2.45	5.71	16, 136 3, 227	8.00 1.60	
Total	16, 498 3, 300	430 86	425 85	855 171	2.61	2, 58	5.18	15, 643 3, 129	10.00 2.00	
Entire preservative period: Total	100, 988 3, 366	2,784 93	2, 453 82	5, 237 175	2, 76	2.43	5.19	95, 751 3, 191	30. 85 1. 03	
After period.										
First subperiod: TotalAverage Second subperiod:	16,376 3,275	463 93	415 83	878 176	2,83	2,53	5.36	15, 498 3, 099	0	
Total	16, 498 3, 300	a 523 105	433 87	956 191	3.17	2.62	5. 79	15, 542 3, 109	0	
Entire after period: Total	32, 874 3, 287	986 99	848 85	1,834 183	3.00	2.58	5.58	31, 040 3, 104	0 0	

a Daily average added in order to complete record,

Table XXI.—Calories balances for Series VI—Continued.

[Averages are per man per day.]

### Summary for nine men.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylie acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Calories. 126, 675 2, 815	Calories 4, 692 104	Calories 3,467 77	Calories 8, 159 181	Per ct. 3.50	Per ct. 2, 64	Per ct. 6.14	Calories. 118, 516 2, 634	Grams.
Total	126, 975 2, 822	4,687 104	3,383 75	8,070 179	3.47	2.57	6.04	118, 905 2, 643	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	253, 650 2, 818	9, 379 104	6,850 76	16, 229 180	3, 70	2.70	6.40	237, 421 2, 638	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	128, 081 2, 846	4,069	3, 364 75	7,433 165	3.18	2.63	5, 80	120, 648 2, 681	9.45 .21
Total	126, 887 2, 819	4, 171 93	3, 488 77	7,659 170	3.29	2.75	6.04	119, 228 2, 649	18.90 .42
Total	127, 589 2, 835	4, 546 101	3,409 76	7,955 177	3.56	2.67	6. 23	119, 634 2, 658	33.30 .74
Total	127, 646 2, 835	3,737 83	3,338 74	7,075 157	2,76	2, 53	5. 29	$120,571 \\ 2,678$	54.00 1.20
Total	131, 467 2, 921	4, 114 91	3, 538 78	7,652 170	3.09	2.58	5, 67	123, 815 2, 751	72.00 1.60
Total	$127,464 \\ 2,832$	4,321 96	3,441 76	$7,762 \\ 172$	3.15	2.58	5. 73	119,702 2,660	88.00 1.96
Entire preservative period:									
Total	769, 134 2, 849	24, 958 92	20,578 76	45,536 169	3.24	2.68	5. 92	723, 598 2, 680	275.65 1.02
After period.									
First subperiod; Total	125, 723 2, 794	4,322 96	3, 441 76	7,763 172	3.44	2.74	6.17	117, 960 2, 622	0
Total	130, 577 2, 902	4, 244 94	3,445 77	7,689 171	3.25	2.64	5.89	122,888 2,731	0
Entire after period: Total	256, 300 2, 848	8, 566 95	6,886	15, 452 172	3.34	2. 69	6.03	240, 848 2, 676	0 0

### SOLIDS BALANCE.

A study of the solids balance gives valuable indications respecting the effect of the preservative upon the process of digestion and assimilation. It also furnishes data of important physiological significance in other respects.

## INDIVIDUAL DATA.

#### No. 1.

The average daily quantity of solids in the food of No. 1 for the fore period is 467 grams, for the preservative period 474 grams, and for the after period 476 grams. It is thus seen that there is very little

variation in the total quantity of solids, the amounts being as nearly alike as can be secured when a varied ration of uncomminuted food is used. Of this quantity there appear in the feces 14 grams daily in the fore period, 13 grams daily in the preservative period, and 19 grams daily in the after period. In the urine there are found 58 grams daily in the fore period, 62 grams in the preservative period, and 63 grams in the after period. Expressed in percentages, of the total quantity of solids it is found that 3 per cent appear in the feces in the fore period, 2.66 per cent in the preservative period, and 4.08 per cent in the after period. The respective percentages occurring in the urine are 12.32 in the fore period, 13.12 in the preservative period, and 13.28 in the after period. Inasmuch as by far the greater quantity of solid matter in the food is consumed in the production of heat and energy, the balance must be strongly positive. In this case the daily balance for the fore period is 395 grams, for the preservative period 399 grams, and for the after period 393 grams, showing very little difference in respect of the quantity of solids excreted. It is noticed that there is a slightly smaller quantity of solids in the feces in the preservative period than during either the fore or after period; a slightly greater quantity in the urine during the preservative period than in the fore period and a somewhat greater quantity during the after period. The percentage numbers show the same tendency as the weights, the smallest percentage of solids in the feces being in the preservative period and the largest in the after period. The effect of the preservative in this case appears to have been to secure a slightly greater degree of absorption during the preservative period than in the fore period, and on the withdrawal of the preservative the absorption of the food was much less complete.

#### No. 2.

A much larger quantity of solid food was consumed by No. 2 than by No. 1. In the fore period the exact daily quantity of dry food consumed is 604 grams, in the preservative period 598 grams, and in the after period 612 grams. There appear in the feces for the fore period 27 grams of solids, during the preservative period 24 grams, and during the after period 22 grams. In the urine are found 66 grams of solids daily in the fore period, 67 grams in the preservative period, and 69 grams in the after period. Expressed in percentages, the quantity in the feces in the fore period is 4.47 per cent, in the preservative period 3.95 per cent, and in the after period 3.52 per cent. The percentages occurring in the urine during these periods are 10.88 in the fore period, 11.22 in the preservative period, and 11.30 in the after period. The balances are 511 grams, 507 grams, and 521 grams for the three periods, respectively.

These data show that the quantity of solids in the feces diminished slightly in the preservative period and also in the after period. The solids in the urine increase slightly in the preservative period and to a greater extent in the after period. The percentage of solids in the feces is greatest in the fore period and smallest in the after period. The percentage of solids in the urine is least in the fore period and greatest in the after period.

No. 3.

The quantity of solids in the food during the fore period is 530 grams, during the preservative period 592 grams, and during the after period (second subperiod only) 633 grams. This shows a very marked increase in the amount of food eaten in the preservative period over the fore period and in the after period over the preservative period, due to the fact that in this case the quantity of food was increased after the recovery of the subject from the illness occurring in the fore period. Expressed in percentages, the largest quantity of solids eliminated in the feces is in the preservative period, namely, 2.98, and the smallest in the after period, namely, 2.56. In the urine the smallest quantity was eliminated in the preservative period, namely, 7.92, and the largest in the fore period, namely, 9.51. The balances are very marked, being highest in the after period and lowest in the fore period.

No. 3 is, of course, an exceptional case by reason of the illness experienced in the early part of the experiment. The data, therefore, are given merely for their individual worth and not because they have any value for comparison.

No. 4.

The total quantity of solids consumed in the food by No. 4 during the fore period is 535 grams, during the preservative period 556 grams, and during the after period 569 grams. In the feces there appear in the fore period 20 grams daily of solids, in the preservative period 19 grams daily, and in the after period 18 grams daily. In the urine during the fore period are found 63 grams of solids, in the preservative period 67 grams, and in the after period 70 grams. The percentage of solids in the fore period recovered in the feces is 3.76 daily, in the preservative period 3.50, and in the after period 3.24. The percentages of solids recovered in the urine daily are 11.72 in the fore period, 12.06 in the preservative period, and 12.27 in the after period. The balances are 452 grams daily in the fore period, 469 in the preservative period, and 481 in the after period. There appears to be a slight tendency in this case for the preservative to diminish the quantity of solids in the feces, and this tendency is continued through the after period. There is a progressive increase of the solids in the urine

in the preservative and after periods, and this increase is only slightly greater than the increase in the quantity of solids in the food consumed, as shown by the percentages for the three periods, namely, 11.72, 12.06, and 12.27. The largest percentage of solids in the feces is found during the fore period and the smallest in the after period, and this must be considered in connection with the increasing amount of food, from which it might be expected that the solids in the feces would increase proportionately, but this is not the case.

### No. 5.

The total solids consumed daily in the food is 558 grams in the fore period, 563 grams in the preservative period, and 564 grams in the after period, showing a very small variation during the entire period of observation. There appear in the feces during the fore period 25 grams of solids daily, in the preservative period 21 grams, and in the after period 18 grams. In the urine there appear daily 57 grams of solids in the fore period, 62 grams in the preservative period, and 62 grams in the after period. The largest percentage of solids in the feces is in the fore period, namely, 4.53, and the smallest in the after period, namely, 3.17. The largest percentage of solids in the urine is found in the after period, namely, 11.03, and the smallest is found in the fore period, namely, 10.23. The largest balance is in the after period, namely, 484 grams, and the smallest in the fore period, namely, 476 grams. The apparent tendency of the preservative in this case is to diminish the percentage of solids in the feces, and this tendency is continued through the after period. On the other hand, there is a slight tendency to increase the quantity of solids in the urine.

### No. 6.

In the case of No. 6 the average daily quantity of solids in the food is 537 grams in the fore period, 556 grams in the preservative period, and 561 grams in the after period. Of this quantity there appear in the feces during the fore period 26 grams daily of solids, during the preservative period 25 grams daily, and during the after period 24 grams daily. There also appear in the urine 49 grams daily in the fore period, 57 grams daily in the preservative period, and 56 grams daily in the after period. Expressed in percentages, 4.84 per cent of the solids appear in the feces in the fore period, 4.53 per cent in the preservative period, and 4.28 in the after period. In the urine there are found 9.20 per cent of solids in the fore period, 10.33 per cent in the preservative period, and 9.98 per cent in the after period. is an apparent tendency in this case to slightly decrease the quantity of solids in the feces, and this is continued through the after period, and to slightly increase the quantity of solids in the urine during the preservative period, and this is only slightly diminished in the after period.

#### No. 7.

The quantity of solids found in the food of No. 7 during the fore period is 481 grams daily, during the preservative period 482 grams daily, and during the after period 488 grams daily. Of this there appear in the feces 14 grams daily in the fore period, 11 grams daily in the preservative period, and 17 grams daily in the after period. the urine are found 58 grams daily during the fore period, 54 grams daily during the preservative period, and 49 grams daily during the after period. Expressed in percentages the quantity of solids found in the feces during the fore period is 2.95 per cent daily, in the preservative period 2.21 per cent daily, and in the after period 3.44 per cent daily, while in the urine are found during the fore period 12.02 per cent daily, in the preservative period 11.12 per cent daily, and in the after period 10.12 per cent daily. The largest balance is in the after period, namely, 422 grams daily, and the smallest in the fore period, namely, 409 grams daily. The principal effect of the preservative in this case is to decrease the amount of solids in the feces during the preservative period, a decrease which is more than regained during the after period. The tendency also appears to be to decrease the quantity of solids in the urine during the preservative period, and this tendency is continued during the after period.

#### No. 8.

The quantity of solids in the food of No. 8 in the fore period is 531 grams daily, in the preservative period 575 grams daily, and in the after period 587 grams daily. Of this quantity there are found in the feces 17 grams in the fore period, 19 grams in the preservative period, and 21 grams daily in the after period. In the urine there are found 54 grams daily in the fore period, 56 grams daily in the preservative period, and 60 grams daily in the after period. The largest percentage of solids in the feces occurs in the after period, namely, 3.56 per cent, and the smallest in the fore period, namely, 3.14. The largest per centage of solids in the urine occurs in the after period, namely, 10.25 and the smallest during the preservative period, namely, 9.71 per cent. The largest balance is found in the after period, namely, 506 grams daily, and the smallest in the fore period, namely, 461 grams daily. There is an apparent tendency in this case for the preservative to increase the quantity of solids in the feces, and this tendency is maintained through the after period. There is also manifested a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the actual amount of solids in the urine in the preservative period, and this is continued in the after period. There is, however, a decrease in the percentage amount excreted in the urine in the preservative period.

#### No. 9.

The daily quantity of solids in the food of No. 9 is 634 grams in the fore period, 624 grams in the preservative period, and 623 grams in after period. Of this quantity there are found in the feces 16 grams in the fore period, 23 grams in the preservative period, and 18 grams in the after period. In the urine there are found 66 grams in the fore period, 71 grams in the preservative period, and 72 grams in the after period.

The largest percentage of solids in the feces occurs in the preservative period, namely, 3.75 per cent, and the smallest in the fore period, namely, 2.44 per cent. The largest percentage of solids in the urine occurs in the after period—11.55 per cent—and the smallest in the fore period—10.48 per cent. The balance was positive in all cases, the magnitude being greatest in the fore period and least in the preservative period.

For reasons given elsewhere (p. 587), the results obtained with this subject are not included in the summaries. They are stated here, however, as a matter of record.

#### No. 10.

Owing to illness this subject was not connected with the experiment during the second half of the after period. The daily quantity of solids in the food of No. 10 in the fore period was 660 grams and in the preservative period 676 grams. Of this quantity there are found daily in the feces 21 and 18 grams, respectively, and in the urine 54 and 56 grams, respectively.

Expressed in the form of percentage, we have in the feces the elimination of 3.20 and 2.68 per cent, respectively, and in the urine 8.11 and 8.27 per cent, respectively.

The balance is somewhat increased in the preservative period. Notwithstanding the slightly increased consumption of solids in the preservative period, the solids eliminated in the feces are slightly less during the preservative period than in the fore period. The solids eliminated in the urine are approximately the same.

For reasons given elsewhere (p. 587), this subject is omitted from the summaries. The results are given here, however, as a matter of record.

### No. 11.

The total quantity of solids in the food of No. 11 in the fore period amounts to 621 grams daily, in the preservative period 622 grams daily, and in the after period 615 grams daily. It is thus seen that there is very little variation in the quantity of solids during the whole course of the observation. Of this amount 25 grams daily appear in

the feces in the fore period, 24 grams in the preservative period, and 22 grams in the after period; 70 grams of solids appear daily in the urine in the fore period, 69 grams in the preservative period, and 66 grams daily in the after period. Expressed in percentages the largest percentage of the solids in the feces is in the fore period, namely, 4.04 per cent, and the smallest in the after period, namely, 3.53 per cent. The largest percentage of solids is found in the urine in the fore period, namely, 11.27 per cent, and the smallest in the after period, namely, 10.73 per cent. The largest balance in this case is in the preservative period, namely, 530 grams daily, and the smallest in the fore period, namely, 526 grams daily. In this case the effect of the preservative upon the solids balance is very slight. There is a tendency, however, to diminish the solids in the feces during the preservative period and this tendency is increased in the after period. The solids in the urine in the fore period and preservative period are almost identical, but there is a small decrease in the after period perhaps due in part to the slightly decreased quantity of solids in the food; the percentage of decrease, however, is slightly greater in the after than in the preservative period.

### No. 12.

The total quantity of solids in the food of No. 12 in the fore period is 660 grams daily, in the preservative period 653 grams daily, and in the after period 640 grams daily. The total solids in the food in this case diminished slightly in the preservative period and again in the after period. Of these solids 27 grams were found daily in the feces of the fore period, 21 grams in the preservative period, and 23 grams in the after period. In the urine 63 grams of solids daily are found in the fore period, 65 grams in the preservative period, and 67 grams in the after period. The largest percentage of solids in the feces is in the fore period, namely, 4.12 per cent, and the smallest in the preservative period, namely, 3.20 per cent. In the urine the largest percentage of solids is found in the after period, namely, 10.54 per cent, and the smallest in the fore period, namely, 9.56 per cent. The largest balance is found in the fore period, namely, 570 grams daily, and the smallest in the after period, namely, 550 grams daily. In this case the preservative exerts a marked tendency to diminish the amount of solids in the feces during the preservative period, a tendency which was only partly overcome in the after period.

### SUMMARY.

The summary by periods only for the nine men completing the series is given in the table following, the averages having been taken from Table XXIII (page 689), giving the solids balances in full:

Table XXII.—Solids summary, by periods, for nine men, Series VI.

Period.	Solids in food.	Solids in feces.	Solids in urine.	Solids in feces.	Solids in urine.	Balance.
Fore period . Preservative period . After period	564	Grams. 22 19 20	Grams: 59 62 63	Per cent. 3. 92 3. 46 3. 59	Per cent. 10.75 11.01 11.02	Grams. 474 483 485

The average daily amount of solids consumed increased slightly from period to period, there being an increase of 9 grams in the preservative period and 4 grams additional increase in the after period. The largest percentage of solids in the feces is found in the fore period, namely, 3.92 per cent, and the smallest in the preservative period, namely, 3.46 per cent, while the quantity in the after period is 3.59 per cent. The smallest percentage of solids in the urine is found in the fore period, namely, 10.75 per cent, while the quantities in the preservative period and the after period are almost identical. The largest balance is found in the after period, namely, 485 grams daily, the smallest in the fore period, namely, 474 grams daily, while the balance for the preservative period is almost the same as that of the after period, namely, 483 grams daily.

These data show a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the absorption from the alimentary canal of the solids in the food, as shown by the decrease of solids in the feces, and also to increase the katabolic activities of the body as indicated by the increased excretion of solids in the urine.

### Table XXIII.—Solids balances for Series VI.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 1.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 .
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feecs. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Salicylic acid administered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 2,394 479	Grams. 78 16	Grams. 269 54	Grams, 347 69	Per ct. 3.26	Per ct. 11, 24	Per ct. 14.49	Grams, 2,047 410	Grams. $0$ $0$
Second subperiod: Total Average	2,275 455	62 12	306 61	368 74	2.73	13, 45	16.18	1, 907 381	0
Entire fore period: Total	4, 669 467	140 14	575 58	715 72	3.00	12.32	15.31	3, 954 395	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average.	2,360 472	62 12	301 60	363 73	2.63	12.75	15.38	1, 997 399	1.05 .21
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	2,338 .468	56 11	314 63	370 74	2.40	13. 43	15.83	1,968 394	2.10 .42
Total	2,340 468	63 13	a 308 62	371 74	2.69	13.16	15.85	1,969 394	3.70 .74
Total	2,305 461	66 13	314 63	380 76	2.86	13.62	16, 49	1, 925 385	6, 00 1, 20
Total	2,568 514	73 15	311 62	384 77	2.84	12.11	14.95	2, 184 437	8.00 1.60
Total	2,315 463	59 12	319 64	378 76	2.55	13.78	16.33	1, 937 387	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	14, 226 474	379 13	1,867 62	2, 246 75	2.66	13.12	15.79	11,980 399	30.85 1.03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	2, 325 465	110 22	317 63	427 85	4.73	13. 63	18. 37	1,898 380	0 0
Second subperiod: Total Average	2,435 487	84 17	315 63	399 80	3.45	12.94	16. 39	$^{2,036}_{407}$	0
Entire after period: Total	4,760 476	194 19	632 63	826 83	4.08	13. 28	17.35	3, 934 393	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 2.

							***		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
. Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams, 2, 999 600	Grams. 128 26	Grams. a 352 70	Grams. 480 96	Per ct. 4.27	Per ct. 11.74	Per ct. 16.01	Grams. 2, 519 504	Grams.
Second subperiod: Total Average	3, 040 608	142 28	305 61	447 89	4.67	10.03	14.70	2,593 519	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	6,039 604	270 27	657 66	927 93	4.47	10.88	15.35	5, 112 511	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	2, 925 585	107 21	308 62	415 83	3, 66	10.53	14. 19	2,510 502	1.05 .21
Total	2, 937 587	124 25	330 66	454 91	4.22	11. 24	15,46	2, 483 496	2.10 .42
Total	2,996 599	131 26	337 67	468 94	4.37	11.25	15.62	2, 528 505	3. 70 . 74
Total	3,009 602	138 28	332 66	470 94	4.59	11.03	15.62	2,539 508	6.00 1.20
Total	3,100 620	76 15	366 73	442 88	2, 45	11,81	14. 26	2,658 532	8, 00 1, 60
Total	2,963 593	132 26	338 68	470 94	4.45	11.41	15, 86	2,493 499	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	17, 930 598	708 24	2, 011 67	2,719 91	3, 95	11. 22	15.16	15, 211 507	30, 85 1, 03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	3, 021 604	94 19	342 68	436 87	3, 11	11.32	14, 43	2,585 517	0
Second subperiod: Total Average Entire after period:	3, 094 619	121 24	349 70	470 94	3.91	11.28	15.19	2,624 525	0
Total	6, 115 612	215 22	691 69	906 91	3.52	11.30	14.82	5, 209 521	0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine, (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod:	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per ct.	•	Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.
Average	}			brokei.	i by iiiii	ess.			
Second subperiod: Total Average	2, 651 530	78 16	252 50	330 66	2.94	9.51	12.45	2,321 464	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	2,651 530	78 16	252 50	330 66	2.94	9.51	12.45	2, 321 464	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total	2,826	63 13	135	198	2.23	4.78	7.01	2,628	1.05
Average Second subperiod:	565	13	27	40			•••••	525	. 21
Total	2,872 574	133 27	a 255 51	388 78	4.63	8.88	13.51	2,484 496	2.10 .42
Total	2, 890 578	60 12	261 52	321 64	2.08	9.03	11.11	2, 569 514	4.00 .80
Total	3,065 613	120 24	262 52	382 76	3. 92	8, 55	12. 46	2, 683 537	6.00 1.20
Total	3, 137 627	65 13	259 52	324 65	2.07	8.26	10.33	2, 813 562	8. 00 1. 60
Five preservative subperiods:	b 14, 790	441	1,172	1, <b>6</b> 13	2.98	7. 92	10. 91	13, 177	21. 15
Average	592	18	47	65	2. 30	1. 52	10. 31	527	. 85
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	3, 048 610	Lost.	251 50			8.23			0 0
Second subperiod: Total	3, 163 633	81 16	252 50	333 67	2.56	7. 97	10.53	2, 830 566	0
Entire after period: Total Average									0 0

 $<sup>\</sup>alpha$  Daily average added in order to complete record. b No. 3 had only five preservative subperiods.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 4.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	s	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.				-					
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 2, 680 536	Grams. 93 19	Grams, 315 63	Grams. 408 82	Per ct. 3. 47	Per ct. 11, 75	Per ct. 15. 22	Grams, 2, 272 454	Grams. 0 0
Second subperiod: Total Average	2, 671 534	108 22	312 62	420 84	4.04	11.68	15.72	2, 251 450	0
Entire fore period: Total	5, 351 535	201 20	627 63	828 83	3.76	11.72	15. 47	4, 523 452	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	2,751 550	84 17	319 64	403 81	3.05	11.60	14.65	2,348 469	1.05 .21
Total	2,736 547	102 20	330 66	432 86	3.73	12.06	15.79	2,304 461	2.10 .42
Total	2,788 558	98 20	332 66	430 86	3.52	11.91	15.42	2,358 472	3.70 .74
Total	2, 765 553	a 85 17	346 69	431 86	3.07	12.51	15.59	2,334 467	6.00 1.20
Total	2,862 572	117 23	330 66	447 89	4.09	11.53	15.62	2,415 483	8.00 1.60
Total	2,781 556	a 98 20	355 71	453 91	3.52	12.77	16. 29	2,328 465	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	16,683 556	584 19	2,012 67	2, 596 87	3,50	12.06	15, 56	14, 087 469	30, 85 1, 03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	2,766 553	78 16	343 69	421 84	2.82	12.40	15, 22	2,345 469	0 0
Second subperiod: Total Average	2, 922 584	106 21	355 71	461 92	3.63	12.15	15.78	2, 461 492	0
Entire after period: Total	5, 688 569	184 18	698 70	882 88	3. 24	12. 27	15. 51	4,806 481	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 5.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine, (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total	Grams. 2,824 565	Grams. 132 . 26	Grams. 295 59	Grams. 427 85	Per ct. 4, 67	Per ct. 10.45	Per ct. 15.12	Grams. 2,397 480	Grams. 0 0
Total	2,758 552	121 24	276 55	397 79	4.39	10.01	14.39	2, 361 473	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	5, 582 558	253 25	571 57	824 82	4,53	10, 23	14.76	4,758 476	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	2,867 573	126 25	297 59	423 85	4.40	10.36	14.75	2,444 488	1.05 .21
Total	2,753 551	89 18	292 58	381 76	3, 23	10.61	13.84	2,372 475	2. 10 . 42
Total	2,787 557	113 23	306 61	419 84	4.05	10.98	15.03	2,368 473	3.70 .74
Total	2,804 561	82 16	321 64	403 81	2, 92	11.45	14.37	2,401 480	6.00 1.20
Total	2,862 572	107 21	321 64	428 86	3.74	11.22	14. 95	2,434 486	8.00 1.60
Total	2,814 563	115 23	317 63	432 86	4.09	11.26	15. 35	2, 382 477	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	16,887 563	632 21	1,854 62	2,486 83	3. 74	10.98	14.72	14, 401 480	30. 85 1. 03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	2,791 558	101 20	a 312 62	413 83	3. 62	11.18	14.80	2,378 475	0
Total	2,850 570	78 16	310 62	388 78	2.74	10.88	13.61	$2,462 \\ 492$	0
Entire after period: Total	5, 641 564	179 18	622 62	801 80	3.17	11.03	14. 20	4,840 484	0

 $<sup>\</sup>alpha$  Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 6.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	s	- 9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid ad- minis tered
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 2,631 526	Grams. 119 24	Grams, 242 48	Grams. 361 72	Per ct. 4.52	Per ct. 9. 20	Per ct. 13.72	Grams. 2,270 454	Grams 0 0
Second subperiod: Total Average	2,736 547	141 28	252 50	393 79	5.15	9.21	14.36	2,343 468	0
Entire fore period: Total	5, 367 537	260 26	· 494 49	754 75	4.84	9.20	14.05	4,613 462	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	2,602 520	112 22	272 54	384 77	4.30	10.45	14.76	2, 218 443	1.0
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	2,721 544	130 26	275 55	405 81	4.78	10.11	14.88	2, 316 463	2.10 .45
Total	2,745 549	143 29	a 276 55	419 84	5. 21	10.05	15. 27	2,326 $465$	3.70 .7
Total	2,778 556	117 23	a 307 61	424 85	4.21	11.05	15, 26	2, 354 471	6.00 1.20
Total	2,874 575	132 26	304 61	4 <b>3</b> 6 87	. 4.59	10.58	15.17	2,438 488	8.00
Total	2, 960 592	121 24	289 58	410 82	4.09	9.76	13.85	2,550 510	8.00 1.60
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	16,680 556	755 25	1,723 57	2,478 83	4.53	10.33	14.86	14, 202 473	28, 8ê
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	2,761 552	145 29	278 56	423 85	5. 25	10.07	15.32	2,338 467	0
Second subperiod: Total Average	2,848 570	α 95 19	282 56	377 75	3. 34	9. 90	13. 24	2,471 $495$	0
Entire after period: Total Average	5,609 561	240 24	560 56	800 80	4.28	9.98	14. 26	4, 809 481	0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 7.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	1n food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Salicylic acid administered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 2,317 463	Grams. 91 18	Grams. 289 58	Grams. 380 76	Per ct. 3.93	Per ct. 12.47	Per ct. 16.40	Grams. 1,937 387	Grams. 0 0
Total	2,490 498	51 10	289 58	340 68	2.05	11.61	13.65	$2,150 \\ 430$	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	4,807 481	142 14	578 58	720 72	2.95	12.02	14.98	4, 087 409	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	2,376 475	62 12	243 49	305 61	2.61	10, 23	12.84	2,071 414	1.05 .21
Total	2, 402 480	48 10	275 55	323 65	2.00	11.45	13. 45	2,079 415	2.10 .42
Total	2,396 479	64 13	246 49	310 62	2.67	10.27	12.94	2,086 417	3.70 .74
Total	2,431 486	46 9	266 53	312 62	1.89	10.94	12.83	2,119 424	6.00 1.20
Total	2,434 487	67 13	263 53	330 66	2.75	10.81	13.56	2, 104 421	8.00 1.60
Total	2,435 487	33 7	317 63	350 70	1.36	13.02	14.37	2,085 417	10.00
Entire preservative period: Total	14, 474 482	320 11	1,610 54	1, 930 64	2.21	11.12	13.33	12, 544 418	30.85 1.03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	2,395 479	70 14	243 49	313 63	2.92	10.15	13. 07	2, 082 416	0 0
Total	2,488 498	98 20	251 50	349 70	3.94	10.09	14.03	2, 139 428	0
Entire after period: Total Average	4,883 488	168 17	494 49	662 66	3.44	10.12	13.56	4, 221 422	0 0

[Averages are per day.]

### No. 8.

	1	2	8	4	5	6	7	s	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: TotalAverageSecond subperiod:	Grams. 2,667 533	Grams. 73 15	Grams. 254 51	Grams. 327 65	Per ct. 2.74	Per ct. 9. 52	Per ct. 12.26	Grams. 2,340 468	Grams.
Total	2,644 529	94 19	281 56	375 75	3.56	10.63	14.18	2, 269 454	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	5,811 581	16 <del>7</del>	585 54	702 70	3.14	10.07	13. 22	4, 609 461	0 0
Preservative period.									1
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	2, 847 569	108 22	259 52	367 73	3,79	9.10	12.89	2,480 496	1,05 ,21
Total	2,777 555	114 23	277 55	391 78	4.11	9.98	14.08	2,386 477	2.10 .42
Total	2,760 552	73 15	271 54	344 69	2.64	9.82	12.46	2, 416 483	3.70 .74
Fourth subperiod: TotalAverage	2,827 565	114 23	a 272 54	386 77	4.03	9.62	13.65	2, 441 488	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	3,008 602	60 12	302 60	362 72	1.99	10.04	12.03	2,646 530	8.00 1.60
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	3,040 608	92 18	294 59	3 <u>86</u> 77	3.03	9.67	12.70	2,654 531	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	17, 259 575	561 ° 19	1, 675 56	2, 236 75	3.25	9. 71	12.96	15,023 500	30. 85 1. 03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	2,807 561	106 21 103	312 62 289	418 84 392	3.78	11.12 9.45	14.89	2,389 477	0 0
Total	3,058 612	21	289 58	78	3.31	8.49	12.82	2,666 534	0
Entire after period: Total Average	5,865 587	209 21	601 60	810 81	3.56	10.25	13.81	5,055 506	0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 9.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feees and urine. (2+3)	In feees. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- eylie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 3,157 631	Grams. 60 12	Grams, 330 66	Grams. 390 78	Per ct. 1.90	Per ct. 10.45	Per ct. 12.35	Grams, 2,767 553	$\begin{matrix}Grams.\\0\\0\end{matrix}$
Second subperiod: Total Average	3, 178 636	95 19	334 67	429 86	2.99	10.51	13.50	2,749 550	0
Entire fore period: Total	6, 335 634	155 16	664 66	819 82	2.44	10.48	12,93	5, 516 552	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	3,117 623	159 32	373 75	532 106	5, 10	11.97	17.07	2,585 517	1.05 .21
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	3,130 626	106 21	334 67	440 88	3, 39	10.67	14.06	2,690 538	2.10 .42
Total	3,129 626	108 22	341 68	449 90	3. 45	10.90	14.35	2,680 536	3.70 .74
Total	3,146 629	78 16	366 73	444 89	2.48	11.63	14.11	2,702 540	6.00 1.20
Average Sixth subperiod:	3,141 628	139 28	335 67	474 95	4. 43	10.67	15.09	2,667 533	8.00 1.60
Total	3,062 612	113 23	384 77	497 99	3.69	12.54	16.23	2, 565 513	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total	18,725 624	703 23	2, 133 71	2,836 95	3.75	11.39	15. 15	15, 889 529	30. 85 1. 03
- After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	3,113 623	. 46 9	339 68	385 77	1.48	10.89	12.37	2,728 546	0 0
Total	3, 119 624	133 27	381 76	514 103	4.26	12.22	16.48	2,605 521	0
Entire after period: Total Average	6, 232 623	179 18	720 72	899 . 90	2.87	11.55	14.43	5, 333 533	0 0

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[Averages are per day.]

No. 10.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Sali- cylic acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	Grams. 3,286 657	Grams. 125 25	Grams. 262 52	Grams. 357 77	Per ct. 3.80	Per et. 7.97	Per ct. 11. 78	Grams. 2,899 580	Grams.
Total	3,310 662	86 17	273 55	359 72	2.60	8.25	10.85	2,951 590	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	6, 596 660	21i 21	535 54	746 75	3,20	\$.11	11.31	5, <u>\$</u> 50 5 <u>\$</u> 5	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	3, 417 683	121 24	261 52	382 76	3.54	7.63	11.18	3,035 607	1.05 .21
Second subperiod: Total Average	3, 392 678	105 21	289 58	394 79	3.10	8.52	11.62	2, 998 599	2.10 .42
Third subperiod: Total Average	3, 300 660	112 22	287 57	399 50	3.59	8.70	12.09	2, 901 580	3.70 .74
Fourth subperiod: Total Average	3, 337 667	90 18	287 57	377 75	2.70	8.60	11.30	2.960 592	6.00 1.20
Fifth subperiod: Total Average	3, 468 694	75 16	278 56	356 71	2.25	5.02	10.27	3,112 623	8.00 1.60
Sixth subperiod: Total Average	3, 371 674	37	2 <b>7</b> 5 55	312 62	1.10	8.16	9.26	3,059 612	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total Average	20.285 676	543 15	1,677 56	2, 220 74	2.68	5.27	10.94	18,065 602	30. 85 1. 03
After period.									
First subperiod:a Total Average	3, 293 659	122 24	277 55	399 S0	3.70	8.41	12.11	2,894 579	0 0

a No second after subperiod; subject ill.

[Averages are per day.]

### No.11.

			9	4		0	7	v	0
Period.	In food.	In feces.	3 In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	8 Balance. (1-4)	Salicylic acid administered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 3,120 624	Grams. 122 24	Grams. a 359, 72	Grams. 481 96	Per et. 3. 91	Per et. 11.51	Per ct. 15. 42	Grams. 2,639 528	Grams.
Second subperiod: Total Average	3, 093 619	129 26	341 68	470 94	4.17	11.02	15.20	2, 623 525	0 0
Entire fore period: Total	6, 213 621	251 25	700 70	951 95	4.04	11.27	15.31	5, 262 526	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average Second subperiod:	3, 192 638	117 23	374 75	. 491 . 98	3.67	11.72	15.38	2,701 540	1.05 .21
Total	3,089 618	115 23	340 68	455 91	3.72	11.01	14.73	2,634 527	2.10 .42
Total	3, 143 629	108 22	353 71	461 92	3.44	11, 23	14.67	2,682 537	3.70 .74
Total	3,087 617	123 25	355 71	478 96	3.98	11.50	15.48	2,609 521	6. 00 1. 20
Total	3,088 618	124 25	328 66	452 90	4.02	10.62	14.64	2, 636 528	8.00 1.60
Total	$3,070 \\ 614$	$\frac{121}{24}$	313 63	434 87	3, 94	10.20	14.14	2,636 527	$10.00 \\ 2.00$
Entire preservative period: Total	18, 669 622	708 24	2,063	2,771 92	3.79	11, 05	14.84	15, 898 530	30.85 1.03
After period.	•								
First subperiod: Total Average	3,039 608	110 22	322 64	432 86	3, 62	10.60	14.22	2,607 522	0 0
Second subperiod: Total Average	3, 111 622	107 21	338 68	445 89	3.44	10.86	14.30	2,666 533	0
Entire after period: Total	6, 150 615	217 22	660 66	877 88	3, 53	10.73	14.26	5, 273 527	0 0

a Daily av-rage added in order to complete record.

[Averages are per day.]

No. 12.

	1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Sali- cylic acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 3,247 649	Grams. 147 29	Grams. 324 65	Grams. 471 94	Per ct. 4, 53	Per ct. 9.98	Per ct. 14.51	Grams. 2, 776 555	${Grams.} \\ 0 \\ 0$
Second subperiod: Total Average	3,356 671	125 25	307 61	432 86	3.72	9.15	12.87	2, 924 585	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	6,603 660	272 27	631 63	903	4.12	9.56	13.68	5, 700 570	0 0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	3, 274 655	87 17	283 57	370 74	2.66	8.64	11.30	2,904 581	1. 05 . 21
Second subperiod: Total Average Third subperiod:	3, 252 650	\$8 18	314 63	402 80	2.71	9.66	12.36	2, 850 570	2.10 .42
Total	3, 237 647	142 28	338 68	480 96	4.39	10.44	14.83	2, 757 551	3.70 .74
Fourth subperiod: Total Average Fifth subperiod:	3, 273 655	85 17	327 65	412 82	2.60	9.99	12.59	2, 861 573	6.00 1.20
Total	3, 326 665	$\frac{128}{26}$	340 68	468 94	3.85	10.22	14.07	2, 858 571	8.00 1.60
Total	3, 230 646	97 19	357 71	454 91		11.05	14.06	2,776 555	10.00 2.00
Entire preservative period: Total Average	19, 592 653	627 21	1, 959 65	2,586 86	3.20	10.(0	13. 20	17, 006 567	30.85 1.03
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	3,188 638	114 23	329 66	443 89	3.58	10.32	13,90	2,745 549	0
Second subperiod: Total Average	3, 208 642	a 116 23	345 69	461 92	3.62	10.75	14.37	2, 747 550	0
Entire after period: Total	6,396 640	230 23	674 67	904 90		10.54	14.13	5. 492 550	0 0

a Daily average added in order to complete record.

Table XXIII.—Solids balances for Series VI—Continued.

[Averages are per man per day.]

### Summary for nine men.

		1							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food,	In feees.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feees. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1]	In feees and urine. (4÷1)	Balanee. (1-4)	Sali- eylie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	Grams. 24,879 551	Grams. 983 22	Grams. 2,699 60	Grams. 3,682 82	Per. ct. 3.97	Per ct. 10.89	Per ct. 14.86	Grams. 21, 197 469	Grams, 0 0
Second subperiod: Total Average	25,063 557	973 22	2,669 59	3, 642 81	3.88	11.05	14.53	21, 421 476	0
Entire fore period: Total Average	49, 942 555	1,956 22	5, 368 59	7, 324 81	3.92	10.75	14.67	42, 618 474	0
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: Total	25, 194 560	865 19	2,656 59	3,521 78	3, 43	10.54	13. 98	21, 673 482	9. 45 . 21
Total	25,005 556	866 19	2,747 61	3,613 80	3.46	10. 99	14.45	21, 392 476	18.90 .42
Total	25, 192 560	935 21	2,767 61	3,702 82	3.71	10.98	14.70	21, 490 478	33. 30 . 74
Total	25, 279 562	856 19	2,840 63	3,696 82	3. 39	11. 23	14.62	21,583 480	54.00 1.20
Total	26, 122 580	884 20	2,865 64	3,749 83	3.38	10.97	14.35	22, 373 497	72.00 1.60
Total	25, 608 569	868 19	2,899 64	3, 767 84	3.39	11, 32	14, 71	21, 841 485	88.00 1.96
Entire preservative period: Total Average	152,400 564	5, 274 19	16, 774 62	22, 048 82	3.46	11.01	14.47	130, 352 483	275. 65 1. 02
After period.									
First subperiod: Total Average	25, 093 557	928 21	2,798 62	3,726 83	3. 70	11.15	14.85	21, 367 474	0
Second subperiod: Total Average	26, 014 578	908 20	2,854 63	3, 742 83	3.49	10.89	14. 38	22, 272 495	0
Entire after period: Total Average	51, 107 568	1,836 20	5, 632 63	7,468 83	3.59	11.02	14.61	43, 639 485	0 0

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

### MEDICAL AND CLINICAL DATA.

A study of the clinical and medical history of the men under observation indicates that the administration of the salicylic acid at first produces a stimulating effect upon the processes of solution and absorption of the food materials from the alimentary canal. There is a smaller proportion of the food products in the feces, both in the individual cases and as a whole, during the preservative period, and part of the after period is subject still to the effect of the administration of the

preservative. There is also reported in the clinical and medical history an increased appetite in the case of the majority of the subjects. Although the quantity of food which had been found sufficient for the normal functions of the body during the fore period is not diminished. and even to a slight extent in most instances increases, a feeling of hunger develops in almost every case, showing a disturbance of some kind in the metabolic process. The nature of this disturbance is disclosed in the chemical studies, while its observation is a prominent feature of the clinical and medical history. Judged by the development of hunger alone, the administration of the salicylic acid might be considered a stimulant. When, however, all the functions of the body are in a normal state there is no need of a stimulant, and the effect produced by the administration of the acid is evidently therefore an abnormal one. In cases where it is advisable to stimulate temporarily the digestive organs an effect such as that produced would be desirable, if not continued too long. The physiological history of the use of stimulants, however, shows that they are temporary in their effects; that the increased activity induced by them is at the expense of the total vitality of the organs. Hence, stimulants are indicated only for temporary or intermittent use. The truth of this statement is wholly established by the subsequent data gathered from the clinical and medical history of the subjects. The temporary hunger, while accompanied in a number of cases by heaviness and uneasiness in the epigastric region, does not cause any very great discomfort, and in the majority of cases the abnormal desire for food soon decreases. same quantity or a slightly increased quantity of food is consumed throughout the administration of the preservative.

The loss in weight which is observed in almost all cases indicates that the apparent stimulation of the digestive process is not attended with any corresponding benefit in the building up of the tissues of the body. Assuming, as is done constantly in these studies, that the energy developed by each individual remains practically constant, any increased absorption of food materials ought to have been followed by an increase in body weight. On the contrary, as is shown in the study of the balances, the katabolic activities are increased more strongly than the anabolic. There is a more vigorous tearing down of the tissues of the body than there is a building up thereof, and thus the observations made in the clinical and medical history are thoroughly corroborated by the chemical studies of the foods and the products of metabolism.

The general study of the medical data shows in some instances decidedly unfavorable symptoms attending the use of salicylic acid, while in a minority of cases no unfavorable symptoms of a diagnostic character are developed. After carefully weighing all the data, favorable and unfavorable to the salicylic acid, disclosed in the detailed

statement of the medical history, the conclusion is inevitable that, taken as a whole, the effects produced by its administration are unfavorable. It is true that there are individual cases which, taken alone, would lead presumably to a contrary opinion, and to these due weight is given in the general conclusion. As a jury considering conflicting testimony gives weight to that which seems most convincing and least open to doubt, so in the decision of this case from the medical history the verdict must follow the weight of testimony and be given against the defendant, namely, salicylic acid.

A summary of the most important indications leading to these conclusions is as follows, dealing with the average results obtained in the body weight, effect on the blood and the urine, and the metabolism of nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

### BODY WEIGHT.

If all the variations in weight be taken as a whole for the nine men who completed the periods, it is noticed that there is a gradual diminution in weight, which falls from 62.71 kilograms with an average of 555 grams of dry food per day in the fore period to an average of 62.27 kilograms with an average of 564 grams of dry food per day in the preservative period. This loss of weight is continued in a more marked degree in the after period, where the average weight is 61.61 kilograms with 568 grams of dry food. Thus, although the quantity of food is increased, the weight of the body is diminished. The general conclusion, therefore, is in regard to the effect of the preservative upon the weight of the body, that there is a greater waste than there is a building up of the tissues, assuming, as we may practically do, that the amount of energy and the temperature remain reasonably constant. The general effect, therefore, of the salicylic acid is, under the conditions specified, to diminish the weight of the body; in other words, to interfere with the processes of nutrition by exciting the katabolic activities to a greater degree than the anabolic. The comparison of the weights of each of the subjects, as well as of their average weights, is best shown by consulting the graphic charts in connection with the text. (Figs. 1 and 2.)

### MICROSCOPIC BODIES IN THE BLOOD.

There is an increase in the number of red corpuscles in the blood and also a slight increase in the number of white corpuscles during the period of the administration of the preservative. The intensity of the color of the blood diminishes, however, both in the preservative period and in the after period. There is a marked decrease in the number both of red and white corpuscles in the after period. The apparent increase, therefore, in the preservative period is followed by a very considerable decrease in the after period. No conclusion, favorable or unfavorable, can be drawn from this observation regarding the use of the preservative, though, apparently, if there is any effect produced it should be attributed to a favorable influence of the preservative in increasing the number of red corpuscles.

### THE URINE.

### VOLUME.

There is but little influence noticed due to the salicylic acid on the volume of the urine. The average quantity of urine excreted per day is very slightly larger in the preservative period than in the fore period for the nine men taken together, while in the after period it is slightly less. There is, therefore, a very slight tendency manifested, which is of no particular significance, to increase the volume of the urine. There is also noticed a slight increase in the total solids excreted in the urine, and this increase is maintained in the after period. This observation is in harmony with that indicated by many of the other phenomena which show that the salicylic acid has increased the katabolic activities of the body.

### PRESENCE OF ALBUMIN.

In so far as the limited observations show, the administration of the salicylic acid did not produce any notable effect upon the occurrence of albumin in the urine during Series VI. There was, however, a marked tendency shown in the special study, Series XI, to increase the occurrence of albumin in the urine. (See p. 726.)

### MICROSCOPIC BODIES.

The occurrence of microscopic bodies in the urine is a normal condition, and therefore the only point which can be considered here is to determine whether or not the exhibition of the salicylic acid tended to increase or diminish this number. The mass data collected for the nine men indicate that there was a tendency on the part of the salicylic acid to increase the number of microscopic bodies in the urine, the average relative occurrence rising from 68.3 per cent in the fore period to 78.3 per cent in the preservative period, and showing still an additional rise to 79.4 per cent in the after period. Inasmuch as most of the microscopic bodies are considered to be more or less associated with the katabolic products of the body, their increase tends to confirm the supposition already entertained, namely, that the salicylic acid has a greater influence upon the destruction of the tissues of the body than it has upon their restoration. To this extent the increased appearance of microscopic bodies is to be regarded as an unfavorable indication.

### EXCRETION OF THE SALICYLIC ACID.

As in most of the cases when an additional and extraneous substance is added to a food product, the kidneys are called upon to bear the principal effort of excretion. In the case of salicylic acid a large part of it is excreted unchanged in the urine. Other portions undergo changes of a more or less definite nature, and these changed products are also excreted to a large extent by the kidneys, and thus the burden of their work is increased. It is evident, therefore, that the exhibition of the salicylic acid tends to increase the burden which is placed upon the kidneys as the principal excretory organ of the body. Every increase of a burden of this kind must tend to shorten the period of activity of this organ and thus produce a deleterious effect. This is shown, therefore, to be the case in this instance, and for this reason it may be fairly supposed that salicylic acid is a deleterious substance, in that it increases the amount of work demanded of the kidneys.

### NITROGEN METABOLISM.

The data collected show that the general effect of the salicylic acid is to slightly increase the quantity of metabolized nitrogen excreted by the kidneys, while the quantity of nonmetabolized nitrogen excreted in the feces is slightly decreased, resulting in a small decrease in the total percentage of nitrogen eliminated. The balance is somewhat greater in the preservative period, although the amount of nitrogen ingested is slightly decreased. These data indicate that the preservative tended to increase slightly the digestibility and absorption of the nitrogen ingested.

### PHOSPHORIC ACID METABOLISM.

While in the case of nitrogen the general tendency of the salicylic acid is to increase the quantity of metabolized nitrogen excreted, the contrary effect is shown in respect of the phosphoric acid. There is a well-developed tendency during the administration of the salicylic acid to increase the store of phosphoric acid in the body, since the amount absorbed from the alimentary canal is slightly increased and the quantity excreted by the kidneys is decreased. It is evident, therefore, that there is a storing of phosphatic material in the tissues, due to the effect of salicylic acid. It is doubtful if such an increased store would prove of any lasting benefit in its effects, nor would it be just to claim that it would be injurious. The most that can be said in this case is that there is a decided disturbance of phosphoric acid metabolism in the direction of increasing the stores of phosphorus in the body, while in the case of nitrogen there is no marked effect produced on the metabolic process.

### SERIES XI.

## THE EFFECT OF SALICYLIC ACID AND SODIUM SALICYLATE UPON THE NITROGENOUS ELEMENTS OF THE URINE.

PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE RATION AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS.

Before entering upon the special study respecting the influence of salicylic acid and salicylates upon the excretion and composition of the urine, a preliminary experiment was conducted to determine the kind of ration best suited to this particular investigation and also for the purpose of comparing the two most promising methods, namely, the Mörner-Sjöqvist and the Braunstein methods, a for the determination of urea. It will also be noted that analyses were made of the daily samples and of a composite sample made by mixing aliquot portions of the daily samples. These samples were composited each day and preserved until the end of the period by the addition of chloroform and thymol, the object in view being to determine whether any material change took place in the samples upon standing.

### THE RATION.

For the purposes of this preliminary investigation three men were placed on a definite diet for a limited time, the character of the ration being unchanged throughout the series of observations, as shown in Table I.

Table I.—Daily ration, showing amount of food and quantity of nitrogen ingested in the preliminary experiment. Series XI.

	Zc	). 1.	No	). 2.	No	). 3.
Ration.	Weight of food.	Nitrogen.	Weight of food.	Nitrogen.	Weight of food.	Nitrogen.
Breakfast: Bananas Oatmeal Cream of wheat Grape nuts	Grams. 80 70 100 16	Grams. 0.15	$ \begin{cases} Grams. \\ 100 \\ 104 \\ 150 \\ 23 \end{cases} $	Grams. 0.19	$ \begin{cases} Grams. \\ 80 \\ 70 \\ 100 \\ 16 \end{cases} $	Grams. 0.15
Roast beef Beefsteak Potatoes Bread Burrer Coffee Wilk	} 80 100 70 28 150 206	3, 58 .38 1, 12 .03 .06 1, 11	50 \$0 50 14 150 206	2.24 .27 .83 .01 .06 1.11	\$0 100 70 28 150 206	3.58 .33 1.12 .03 .06 .1.11
Total nitrogen for breakfast		6,66		5, 13		6.66

Table I.—Daily ration, showing amount of food and quantity of nitrogen ingested in the preliminary experiment, Series XI—Continued.

	No	. 1.	No	. 2.	No	. 3.
Ration.	Weight of food.	Nitrogen.	Weight of food,	Nitrogen.	Weight of food.	Nitrogen.
Lunch: Milk Bread	Grams. 206 25	Grams. 1.11 .41	Grams. 203 40	Grams. 1.11 .66	Grams. 206 25	Grams. 1.11 .41
Total nitrogen for lunch		1.52		1.77	•	1.52
Dinner:  Beefsteak Roast beef Potatoes Lima beans Peas Corn Tapioca pudding Rice pudding Baked custard Bread Butter Coffee Milk	150 33 45 70 150 172 113	3.58 .50 .29 .92 .99 .06 .06	100 200 33 45 70 150 172 113 90 28 150 206	4. 47 . 67 . 29 . 92 1. 49 . 03 . 06 1. 11	$\begin{cases} 80 \\ 150 \\ 33 \\ 45 \\ 70 \\ 150 \\ 172 \\ 113 \\ 60 \\ 28 \\ 412 \end{cases}$	3.58 .50 .29 .92 .92 .93 .03
<sup>●</sup> Total nitrogen for dinner		7.48		9.04		8.53
Total nitrogen for day		15.66		15.94		16.71

The important point in selecting the ration was to secure a uniform ingestion of nitrogen. Table I shows that No. 1 consumed for breakfast 6.66 grams of nitrogen, for luncheon 1.52 grams of nitrogen, and for dinner 7.48 grams of nitrogen, making a total of 15.66 grams per day. No. 2 had for breakfast 5.13 grams of nitrogen, for luncheon 1.77 grams of nitrogen, and for dinner 9.04 grams of nitrogen, making a total of 15.94 grams of nitrogen per day. No. 3 consumed for breakfast 6.66 grams, for luncheon 1.52 grams, and for dinner 8.53 grams, making a total of 16.71 grams per day. The periods of observation were short in order to avoid any dislike of the food which might have occurred had so uniform a diet been enforced for a long time. The fore period covered only three days, the period of administration of the salicylic acid six days, and the after period three days, making altogether a period of twelve days of observation. During the first preservative subperiod of four days 0.25 gram of salicylic acid and during the second subperiod of two days 0.50 gram of salicylic acid is administered daily. The results obtained in the preliminary study are given in Table II.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS.

INDIVIDUAL DATA.

No. 1.

In the case of No. 1 the average volume of the urine excreted daily in the fore period is 967 cc. The average daily quantity for the entire preservative period is 1,008 cc, and for the after period 1,107 cc.

The administration of the salicylic acid apparently produced an increase in the volume of urine, which tendency continued during the after period.

During the fore period the average daily nitrogen eliminated in the urine is 14.653 grams, during the preservative period 13.286 grams, and during the after period 14.566 grams. These data show a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to decrease the amount of nitrogen eliminated in the urine. A comparison of the nitrogen in the urea by the two methods of observation shows quite concordant results. Unfortunately the determination of the total nitrogen eliminated in the urea for the after period in the composite sample was lost. There is distinctly less nitrogen eliminated as urea in the preservative period than in the fore period. In respect of uric acid nitrogen the average daily quantity eliminated in the fore period is 0.243 gram in the composite sample, in the composite sample of the preservative period 0.210 gram, and in the composite sample of the after period 0.258 gram. These data also show a distinct diminution in the amount of uric acid nitrogen eliminated during the administration of the salicylic acid.

The study of the total quantities and percentages of urea and uric acid eliminated is a matter of interest. The total quantities of urea eliminated, as determined by the two methods, are practically the same, and the comparison will be based upon the first method alone. It is seen that the average daily weight of urea eliminated in the fore period is 28.346 grams in the composite sample. For the composite sample of the preservative period it is 25.75 grams. There was no composite sample examined for the after period. The average for the daily examinations of the after period shows an elimination of 28.511 grams of urea daily. These data show a markedly depressing effect produced by the preservative upon the quantity of urea eliminated. In respect of uric acid, the average daily quantity eliminated in the fore period, as determined in the composite sample, is 0.727 gram, in the preservative period in the composite sample 0.628 gram, and in the composite sample of the after period 0.772 gram. We find here again a marked tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the average weight of the uric acid eliminated. The ratio of the uric acid nitrogen to the total nitrogen eliminated in the fore period in the composite sample is 60.3, in the preservative period in the composite sample 63.3, and in the after period in the composite sample 56.5. This ratio shows that the depressing effect of the preservative upon the elimination of nitrogen is exerted more powerfully upon the nitrogen in uric acid than on the other nitrogenous constituents.

In the fore period the average daily percentage of ingested nitrogen which is eliminated in the urine is 93.6 in the composite sample, in the composite sample of the preservative period 84.8, and in the com-

posite sample of the after period 93. Thus it is seen that the exhibition of the preservative has diminished in a marked degree the percentage of the total nitrogen of the food eliminated in the urine. Confining the comparison to the first method for the determination of the urea, it is found that 90.4 per cent of the total daily nitrogen eliminated in the urine is eliminated as urea during the fore period, 90.5 per cent during the preservative period, and 91.5 per cent in the after period, showing that the administration of the preservative has not changed the percentage amount of nitrogen eliminated as urea to any great extent.

The percentage of total nitrogen that is eliminated as uric-acid nitrogen in the fore period is 1.7 per cent in the composite sample, in the preservative period 1.6 per cent in the composite sample, and in the after period 1.8 per cent in the composite sample. Again, there is a very slight tendency shown here on the part of the preservative to diminish the percentage of uric-acid nitrogen eliminated.

### No. 2.

In the case of No. 2 the average daily volume of urine in the fore period is 1,037 cc, the average daily volume in the preservative period is 1,212 cc, and the average for the after period 1,863 cc. The average for the after period, however, is only for two days, as the urine for the second day was lost. These data show a slight diuretic effect of the salicylic acid during the period of administration, and this effect is increased enormously in the after period, which can only be attributed to the continued action of the drug.

The average daily quantity of nitrogen eliminated in the urine in the fore period is 13.473 grams, in the composite for the preservative period 13.664 grams, and in the composite for the after period 13.279 grams. These data show a slight increase in the elimination of nitrogen in the urine during the administration of the preservative, both over the fore period and over the after period. The quantities of nitrogen eliminated as urea, determined by the two methods, agree very well. There was no composite, however, examined for the after period. There was a slight increase in the amount of nitrogen excreted as urea during the preservative period. In respect of uric acid, the average daily amount of nitrogen eliminated in the form of uric acid in the fore period in the composite sample is 0.168 gram. In the composite sample for the preservative period it is 0.156 gram, and for the after period 0.139 gram. Again, we find here a tendency manifested by the preservative to diminish the excretion of nitrogen in the form of uric acid.

The average daily quantity of urea excreted by No. 2 in the fore period is 25.727 grams in the composite sample; in the composite sample for the preservative period 26.669 grams, and for the average

of daily samples for the after period 25.542 grams. In this case there is a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the average daily amount of urea excreted. The average daily quantity of uric acid excreted by No. 2 in the fore period is 0.503 gram in the composite sample, in the preservative period it is 0.468 gram, and in the after period 0.415 gram. In this case there seems to be a marked tendency to diminish the average daily quantity of uric acid excreted, due to the influence of the preservative, and this tendency is continued in the after period. The ratio of the uric-acid nitrogen to the total nitrogen eliminated in the fore period is 80.2 in the composite sample, in the preservative period 87.4, and in the after period in the composite sample 95.5. These data indicate a diminished quantity of uric-acid nitrogen in relation to total nitrogen eliminated under the influence of the preservative, and this tendency is markedly increased in the after period.

Of the total nitrogen ingested in the food 84.5 per cent is eliminated in the urine by No. 2 in the composite sample of the fore period, in the composite sample of the preservative period 85.7, and in the composite sample of the after period 83.3. These data indicate a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the quantity of nitrogen in the urine under the action of the preservative. The percentage of the total nitrogen in the urine excreted as urea during the fore period in the composite sample is 89.2, in the preservative period 91.2 in the composite sample, and in the average of daily samples of the after period 89.2. These data show a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the percentage of total nitrogen excreted as urea. percentage of uric-acid nitrogen excreted in the composite sample in the fore period is 1.2, in the composite sample of the preservative period 1.1, and in the composite sample of the after period 1.0. There is practically no influence, therefore, exerted by the preservative in this case in changing the relative percentage of uric-acid nitrogen excreted.

No. 3.

In the case of No. 3 the average daily volume of urine excreted in the fore period is 675 cc, in the preservative period 760 cc, and in the after period 1.114 cc. These data show again a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the volume of urine, which is greatly accentuated on the withdrawal of the preservative in the after period. This phenomenon having occurred in all three cases would indicate a tendency on the part of the salicylic acid to stimulate the secretory organs connected with the elimination of the urine to extraordinary activity upon the withdrawal of the salicylic acid. This is an apparent tendency which is worthy of further investigation.

The average daily quantity of nitrogen eliminated by No. 3 in the fore period is 12.941 grams, in the preservative period 13.380 grams, and in the after period 13.939 grams. These data show a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the elimination of nitrogen during the administration of the preservative, and this tendency is maintained in the after period, though not in proportion to the great increase in the volume of the urine. The average daily quantity of urea excreted, as determined by the first method of examination, in the fore period is 11.785 grams in the composite sample, in the preservative period 12.099 grams in the composite sample, and in the after period, in the average daily samples, 12.429 grams. Here there is manifested a slight influence on the part of the preservative to increase the total quantity of nitrogen excreted as urea. In respect of the uric acid the average daily amount excreted by No. 3 in the composite sample is 0.191 gram, in the preservative period in the composite sample 0.161 gram, and in the after period in the composite sample 0.202 gram. Here we find again a tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the quantity of nitrogen eliminated as uric acid.

In regard to the average daily quantity of urea excreted by No. 3, as determined by the first method, it is found to be 25.227 grams in the composite sample, in the composite sample of the preservative period 25.902 grams, and in the average of the daily samples of the after period 26.607 grams. The average daily quantity of uric acid excreted by No. 3 in the composite sample of the fore period is 0.571 gram, in the composite sample of the preservative period 0.483 gram, and in the composite sample of the after period 0.603 gram. In this case there is an apparent tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the average daily quantity of uric acid excreted. If, now, we consider the ratio of the uric acid nitrogen to the total nitrogen eliminated, we find that this ratio in the composite sample of the fore period is 67.7, in the composite sample of the preservative period 83.1, and in the composite sample of the after period 69.1. Here there is indicated a very strong tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the ratio of the uric acid excreted to the total nitrogen eliminated, and thus to apparently decrease the relative quantities of uric acid nitrogen excreted, a tendency which has been uniform in all three of the present cases. The total percentage of nitrogen of the food excreted in the urine by No. 3 in the composite sample of the fore period is 77.4, in the composite sample of the preservative period 80, and in the composite sample of the after period 83.4. There is here an apparent tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the percentage of the total nitrogen in the food eliminated in the urine. The total nitrogen in the urine eliminated as urea in the composite sample of the fore period in the case of No. 3 is 91.1, in the composite sample of the preservative period 90.4, and in the average of daily samples of the after period 91, indicating a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to decrease the relative amount of nitrogen excreted as urea.

In regard to the percentage of nitrogen excreted as uric acid in the case of No. 3 in the fore period, it is 1.5, in the preservative period 1.2, and in the after period 1.4 per cent, in each case determined in the composite sample. These data indicate a tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the relative proportion of uric acid nitrogen eliminated.

### SUMMARY.

We now have to consider the case of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 as a whole. It is seen that the average daily volume of urine excreted in the fore period is 893 cc, in the preservative period 981 cc, and in the after period 1,298 cc. These data indicate that the general effect of the preservative is to act as a diuretic, and this effect is enormously increased immediately after the withdrawal of the drug. This would seem to indicate that the maximum excitation produced by the exhibition of salicylic acid is not manifested immediately at the time of its administration, nor within six days, but is shown in a much more marked degree immediately after the administration is withdrawn. In other words, the stimulation of the excretory organs eliminating urine does not reach its maximum until some time, at least six days, after the first administration of the preservative.

The average quantity of nitrogen ingested daily is 16.10 grams. Of this, there is eliminated in the fore period in the urine 13.689 grams, in the preservative period 13.429 grams, and in the after period 14.009 grams. These data show a slight general tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the quantity of nitrogen eliminated in the urine during the administration of the preservative, but the elimina-

tion is increased in the after period.

In regard to the nitrogen eliminated as urea, as determined by the first method, it is seen that in the fore period the average daily amount is 12.348 grams, for the preservative period 12.180 grams, in the composite samples, respectively, and for the after period 12.638 grams in the average of daily samples. The general indication, therefore, is that the effect of the preservative is to slightly diminish the total quantity of nitrogen eliminated as urea, but the quantity eliminated is increased to above normal on the withdrawal of the preservative.

The average daily quantity of uric-acid nitrogen excreted in the composite sample of the fore period is 0.201 gram; in the composite sample of the preservative period 0.177 gram, and in the composite

sample of the after period 0.207 gram. Here there is a manifest tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the daily quantity of uric-acid nitrogen excreted.

When the total quantity of urea excreted is taken into consideration, it is seen that in the composite sample of the fore period it is 26.433 grams by the first method of determination; in the composite sample of the preservative period it is 26.074 grams, and in the average of daily samples of the after period 27.055 grams. Here is noted a tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the average daily quantity of urea excreted, and there is an increase in the quantity of urea in the after period.

The average daily quantity of uric acid excreted in the fore period is 0.601 gram, in the preservative period 0.529 gram, and in the after period 0.620 gram in the composite samples. These data indicate a tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the total quantity of uric acid excreted.

The ratio of the uric-acid nitrogen excreted to the total nitrogen eliminated in the fore period, in the composite sample, is 68.3, in the composite sample of the preservative period 75.9, and in the composite sample of the after period 67.6. This increase in the ratio shows a corresponding decrease in the relative amount of uric-acid nitrogen excreted in relation to total nitrogen eliminated.

The average percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the fore period in the composite sample is 85, in the composite sample of the preservative period 83.4, and in the composite sample of the after period 87. There is a slight tendency, therefore, on the part of the preservative to diminish the average daily percentage of total nitrogen eliminated in the urine.

The total nitrogen in the urine eliminated as urea in the fore period is 90.2 per cent, in the preservative period 91.4 in the composite sample, respectively, and in the average daily samples of the after period 90.7. There is here, therefore, manifested a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the relative percentage of nitrogen eliminated as urea, the conclusion being based upon the results obtained by the Mörner-Sjöqvist method.

The percentage of uric acid nitrogen excreted per day in the fore period (based on total nitrogen eliminated) is 1.5, in the preservative period 1.3, and in the after period 1.5, indicating a slight tendency to decrease the relative quantity of nitrogen eliminated as uric acid nitrogen.

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Table II.—Urea and wric acid eliminated in wrine, preliminary study, Series XI.

## [Averages are per day,]

No. 1.

	- Salicylic acid			Grams.	00			9. 8888 8.	1.00	
nd uric- elimi- sed as f total mated.	Urie-	acid m- trogen, deter- mined by Folin method.		Per et. 1.7 1.7 1.9	1.8	1.7		1.7.6	1.7	1.6
Urea nitrogen and uricación nitrogen eliminated, expressed as percentage of total nitrogen eliminated.	Urea nitrogen.	Deter- mined mined by by By By Braun- Sjöqvist stein method,		Per et. 89.7 91.5 91.5	90.9	91.1		91.5 91.5 91.6	87.9	93.6
Urea ni acid nated percel	Urea n	Deter- mined by Mörner- Sjöqvist method.		Per et. 91.1 92.1 90.4	91.2	90.4		89.8 87.4 90.5	89.7	90.8
	gested nitro-	9 1 2		Per et. 98.2 95.2 85.7	93.0	93.6		78.9 80.0 84.2 87.3	82.6	82.4
Ratio of uric- acid	mtrogen climi-	to total nitrogen climi- nated.		57.6 60.1 53.9	57.1	60.3		61.7 58.3 55.4 57.7	58.0	62.1
Total Ratio uricacid acid	nated, deter-	mined by Folin method.		Grams. 0.800 .743	2.287	2.181		. 599 . 643 . 712 . 710	2.664	2, 494
Total urea climi- nated.		Deter- Deter- mined by mined by Mörner- Braun- Sjöqvist stein method, method,		Grams. 29. 535 29. 197 26. 284	85,016 28,339	85.733 28.578		23, 391 21, 250 25, 832 26, 825	97.307	103, 436 25, 859
Total ur		Deter- mined by Mörner- Sjöqvist method.		Grams. 30,006 29,400 25,960	85,366 28,455	85.037 28.346		23, 740 23, 429 25, 735 26, 489	99, 393 24, 848	100, 358 25, 089
rine.	a similar	as in te acid, deter- mined by Folin method.		Grams. 0, 267 . 248 . 249	.764	.729		. 200 . 215 . 238 . 237	. 890	. 833
Nitrogen climinated in urine.	As urea,	Deter- mined by mined by Mörner- Sjöqvist stein method.		Grams. 13. 797 13. 639 12. 278	39,714 13,238	40.049		10. 927 9. 931 12. 067 12. 531	45, 456 11, 364	48.319
gen elimi	Ası	Deter- mined by Mörner- Sjöqvist method.		Grams. 14.017 13.734 12.127	39.878 13.293	39, 724 13, 241		11, 090 10, 945 12, 022 12, 374	46.431	46.881
Nitro		Total.		Grans. 15,382 14,908 13,415	48, 705 14, 568	43, 958 14, 653		12, 348 12, 525 13, 187 13, 679	51.739 12.935	51.628
	Nitrogen ingested.			Grams. 15.66 15.66 15.66	46.98			55.65 15.66 66.66	62.64	
	0			66 870 1,130 900	2,900	2,900		958 958 958 958	3,930	3,930
	Period and date.		Fore period.	Daily sample: 1905—Mar. 29 30	Total Average Connocite sumple:	Total	Prescreative period.	First subperiod: Daily sample— 1905—Apr. 1. 3.	Total Average	Total A verage

Second subperiod: Daily sample— 1905—Apr. 5	1,060	15.66	14.541	13.151 12.408	13. 151	.209	28. 152 26. 562	28. 152 26. 433	.627	69.6	92.9	90.4	90.4	1.5	. 50
Average	2,120	31.32	28.228	25.559 12.779	25, 499 12, 749	. 421	54.714 27.357	54. 585 27. 293	1.262	67.2	90.1	90.5	90.3	1.5	1.00
Composite sample— Total Average	2, 120 1, 060		28.088 14.044	25. 292 12. 646	25.766 12.883	. 425	54.148 27.071	55.157 27.579	1.272	65.9	89.7	90.0	91.7	1.5	
Entire preservative period:  Daily sample— fotal Average	6,050 1,008		79.967	71.990	70,955	1,311	154.107 25.685	151.892 25.315	3.926	6.09	85.6	90.0	88.7	1.6	2.00
Composite sample— Total	6,050		79.716	72, 173	74.085	1.258	154.501 25.750	158.593 26.432	3.766	63.3	84.8	90.5	92.9	1.6	
After period.															
Daily sample: 1905—Apr. 7 9	1,135 880 1,305	15.66 15.66 15.66	14. 623 14. 475 14. 579	13, 222 13, 290 13, 444	13. 158 13. 166 13. 371	. 295	28.304 28.450 28.779	28.167 28.184 28.624	.884 .818 .693	49.6 53.0 62.8	93.4 92.4 93.1	90.4	90.0 91.0 91.7	1.9	000
Total Average	3,320	46.98	43.677	39.956 13.319	39. 695 13. 232	.800	85, 533 28, 511	84. 975 28. 325	2.395	54.5	93.0	91.5	90.9	1.8	00
Total Average	3,320		43.698 14.566	Lost.	Lost.	. 258			2.317	56.5	93.0			1.8	

TABLE II.—Urea and uric acid climinated in urine, preliminary study, Series XI—Continued.

## [Averages are per day,]

No.Z

		Nitro	gen elimi	Mirogen efinimated in urine.	rine.	Total prea ethni- nated.			Entio of urie- acid	Per cent of	Urea mit neld miled, percen nitroge	Orea mitrogen and urfe- acid ultrogen effmi- miled, expressed as perceilinge of total ultrogen eliminated,	effmi- sed ns f total mted.	oll volle
Volume	ne Nitrogen ingested.		As nren.	ren.	Asurla			deler-	elimi- muted	nitro- gen	Urea milrogen.	trogen.	Urie-	neid neid neininis-
		Tolad.	Deter- mined by mined by Mörner- Sjöqvist stein method.	Deter- mined by Braum- stein method.	neid, deter- mined by Folin method.	Deter- mined by Mörner- Sjöqvist method,	Deter-Dotter- mined by mined by Mörner-Braun- Sjöqvist stein- method, method.		nitrogen elimi- mited.	elimi- mited in urino,	Determined mined by By Mörner- Brain-Sjöqvist stein method,	Deter- mined by Braun- stein method.	trogen, deter- mined by Folin method,	tared.
3,410 1,410 770	900 Greens, 15, 94 110 15, 94 770 15, 94	Grams. 12, 960 14, 470 13, 033	Grams. 12, 025 13, 007 11, 823	Grams. 11,975 13,218 11,801	Grams, 0, 163 184 , 206	Gramu. 25,712 28,037 25,309	Grams. 25, 635 28, 296 25, 262	Grams. 0, 487 . 554	79. 5 78. 6 63. 3	81.3 81.3 81.3 81.3	Per et. 92.8 90.5	73' 64. 92' 44. 91'.3	Peret. 1.3 1.3 1.6	Greens. 0 0 0
3, 110 1, 037	47.82	10, 463	36, 945 12, 315	36, 994 12, 331	. 186 186	79,088	79, 193 26, 398	1.655	73.2	84.6	91.3	91.4	-	00
3, 110 1, 037	10	.10, 418 13, 473	36.054 12.018	36, 811 12, 280	109.	77, 181 25, 727	78, 866	1. 508 . 503	80.2	84.5	89.2	91.1	2.1	
								İ		1				
1,140 950 1,130 1,130	8888	E3.383 43.500 13.500 14.600	22 23 23 28 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	22. 238 10, 766 12, 180 019. 910	<u> </u>	26.348 26.247 27.839	26, 198 23, 047 26, 074 27, 636	. 461 . 475 . 465 . 617	35 85 25 € 25 ± 25	88. 1 88. 7 88. 7	0 8 8 8 0 8 8 8	9 % 9 9 1 9 9 9 4 8 9 8 8		9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9
4,650 1,163	50 63.76	64. 272 13. 568	19, 795	48, 094 12, 024	153	106, 595 26, 619	102, 955 25, 789	1.918	×4.7	S.5	8.18	88.6	L.2	2 88
4,650 1,163	98	54. 428 13. 607	19, 862 12, 466	48.946 12.236	89.	106, 739 26, 685	104, 779 26, 195	1.895	86.0	25	91.6	89.9	1.2	

1,410 Lost	15.94	13.893	12, 428	12.625	.149	26.605	27.026	.417	93. 2	87.2	89.5	90.9	1.1	. 50
(31.88)		(13, 893)	(12. 428)	(12.625)	(.149)	(26.605)	(27.026)	(.447)	(93. 2)	(87.2)	(89.5)	(90.9)	(1.1)	1.00
	- 11													
79.70	•	68. 165 13. 633	62. 223 12. 445	60.719	.158	133. 200 26. 640	129. 981 25. 996	2.365	86.3	85.5	91.3	89.1	1.2	2.00
		68. 321 13. 664	62. 290 12. 458	61.571	.782	133. 344 26. 669	131.805 26.361	2.342	87.4	85.7	91.2	90.1	1.1	
15.94		13. 552	11.851	12.417	.150	25.369	26.581	.449	90.3	85.0	87.4	91.6	1.1	00
15.94		13.209	12.012	11.869	. 150	25.714	25.408	.450	88.1	82.9	90.9	89. 9	1.1	0
31.88		26.761	23. 863 11. 932	24. 286 12. 143	.300	51.083 25.542	51. 989 25. 994	. 899	89.2	83.9	89.2	90.7	1.1	00
		26. 559 13. 279			. 139			. 831	95.5	83.3			1.0	

TABLE II.—Urea and wric acid eliminated in wrine, preliminary study, Series NI—Continued.

## [Averages are per day.]

			Nitro	Nifrogen eliminated in urine.	nated in u	rine.	Total urea climi- nated.	ca elimi-	Total urieneld elimi-	Earlio of arle-	Per cent of	Uren nit neid n nated, percen	Uren nitrogen and mic- neid nitrogen elimi- nated, expressed as percentage of total nitrogen eliminated,	elimi- sed us total	:
Period and date.	Volume	Nitrogen		Ави	Ав игел.				mted, deter-	nitrogen elimi-	gested nltro-	Uren nitrogen.	trogen.	Urde	Sufficy lic acid
	urine.		Totul.	Deter- mined by Mörner- Sjöqvist meihod.	Deter- mined by mined by Monner-Brann- Sjöqvist- method, method,	As muc acid, deter- mined by Folin method,		Deter- Deter- Mörner- Brum- Sjöqvist stein method. method.	mined by Folin method.	nnted to total milrogen edimi- nated.	gen elimi- muted in mrine.	Deter- mined by Mörner- Sjöqvist method.	Deter- mined by Brann- stein method.	trogen, deter- mined by Folin method.	
Pare period.															
Daily, sample; 1965—Mar. 29 30	. 740 740 585	Grams. 16, 71 16, 71 16, 71	Grams. 13, 169 14, 088 11, 757	Grams. 11, 799 13, 047 10, 707	<i>Grams.</i> 11, 736 12, 732 10, 591	Grams. 0, 239 . 182 . 178	Grams. 25, 258 27, 930 22, 920	Grams. 25, 123 27, 255 22, 672	Grams, 0,715 .546 .533	55.4 77.1 66.1	Per et. 78.8 84.3 70.3	Per et. 89.6 92.6 91.1	Per et. 89.1 90.4	Per et. 1.8 1.3 1.5	Grams. 0 0 0
Total	2,025	50.13	39.014 13,005	35, 653 11, 851	35, 059 11, 686	. 599	76, 108 25, 369	75,050 25,016	1.794	65.4	77.8	1.16	89.9	1.5	00
Composite sumpre: Total Averago	2,025	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	38, 823 12, 941	35, 354	35, 413 11, 364	. 191	75, 682 26, 227	75.809 25.269	1.713	67.7	77.4	1.16	91.2	1.5	
Preservative period.	1														
First smbperiod: Daffy sample— 1906—Apr. 1	560 260 520 680	16.52 16.22 16.22 16.22 16.23	11, 428 15, 090 13, 884 12, 462	10, 359 13, 824 12, 732 11, 472	10, 280 13, 148 12, 692 11, 434	* 156 140 140	22, 176 29, 593 27, 255 21, 558	22. 006 28. 146 27. 169 24. 477	428 428 419	26.73.3 89.15 89.0	28.89.24 2.56.74	90.6 91.6 92.1	9. 8. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9.		2225 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 2
Total Average	2, 920	96. %	52, 864 13, 216	18, 387	17,554	. 146	103, 582 25, 896	25.449	1.775	90.5	79.1	91.5	90.0	1.1	 88.
Total	2, 920		52, 866 13, 217	47, 786	47, 698 11, 925	. 161	102, 295 25, 574	102, 107 25, 527	1.968	80.6	79.1	90.1	90.2	2.2	

. 20	1.00	2.00	000	00
1.1	11 11	1.1	1:6	1.5
89.1 90.5	89.8	89.9	101.0 89.3 90.9	93.7
83.5 91.8	88.0	90.3	91.7 90.4 90.9	91.0
76.3 87.8	82.1	80.0	80.7 82.6 81.9	81.7
91.8 85.6	88.4	88.6	60.8 66.3 70.3	65.5
.415	. 927 . 464 . 927 . 464	2. 702 . 450 2. 895 . 483	. 665 . 624 . 585	1.874 .625 .1.810 .603
24. 323 28. 416	52. 769 26. 384 53. 216 26. 608	154. 567 25. 761 155. 323 25. 887	29. 179 26. 367 26. 632	82, 178 27, 393
22. 788 28. 878	51.666 25.833 53.117 26.559	155, 248 25, 875 155, 412 25, 902	26. 480 26. 707 26. 635	79.822
.139	. 310 . 310 . 155	. 903	. 222 . 208 . 195	. 625
11.362 13.288	24. 650 12. 325 24. 859 12. 430	72. 204 12. 034 72. 557 12. 098	13. 631 12. 317 12. 441	38.389
10.645 13.490	24. 135 12. 068 24. 813 12. 407	72. 522 12. 087 72. 599 12. 099	12. 870 12. 476 12. 442	37. 288 12. 429
12. 754 14. 687	27. 441 13. 721 27. 391 13. 696	80, 305 13, 384 80, 277 13, 380	13, 492 13, 797 13, 688	40.977 13.659 41.817 13.939
16.71	33.42	100, 26	16.71 16.71 16.71	50.13
240	1,640 820 1,640 820	4,560	1,110 960 1,270	3,340 1,114 3,340 1,114
Second subperiod: Daily sample— 1905—Apr. 5	Total Average Composite sample— Total Average	Entire preservative period: Daily sample— Total Composite sample— Total Avenage	After period.  Daily sample: 1965—Apr. 7	Total Average Composite sample: Total Average

Table II.—Urea and uric acid eliminated in urine, preliminary study, Series XI—Continued.

[Averages are per man per day.]

# Summary, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

INFLUEN	CE	OF FOOD	Pl	RESERVA	ATIV	ES (	ON	HEALTH	•	
	Salicylic acid	tered.		Grams. 0 0 0	00			0. 73 73 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	3.00	
and uric- en elimi- ressed as of total ninated.	Urie-	acid in- trogen, deter- mined by Folin method.		Per ct. 1.6 1.4 1.7	1.6	1.5		11111 40004	1.3	1.3
Urea nitrogen and uricacid nitrogen eliminated, expressed as percentage of total nitrogen eliminated.	Urea nitrogen.	Deter- mined by Braun- stein method.		Per ct. 90.4 91.1 90.7	90.7	91.2		90.0 91.0 91.5	88.8	91.2
Urea ni acid nated, percer nitrog	Urea ni	Deter- mined by Mörner- Sjögvist method.		Per ct. 91.2 91.7 90.7	91.2	90.2		90.8 91.2 91.2	91.0	90.9
Per cent of in-	gested nitro-	elimi- nated in urine.		Per ct. 85.9 90.2 79.1	85.0	85.0		76.9 84.6 84.0 83.4	82.2	82.3
	nitrogen elimi-	nated nitrogen elimi- nated.		62.0 70.8 60.4	64.3	68.3		72.9 79.0 74.2 73.2	74.8	74.9
Total uric acid elimi-	nated, deter-	mined by Folin method.	,	Grams. 2.002 1.840 1.894	5.736	5.402		1.526 1.546 1.639 1.646	6.357	6.357
a elimi-		Deter- mined by Braun- stein method.		Grams. 80.293 84.748 74.218	239, 259 26, 584	240, 408 26, 712		71.595 72.452 79.075 78.938	302,060 25,172	310, 322 25, 860
Total urea elimi- nated.		Deter- Deter- mined by mined by Mörner- Braun- Sjöqvist stein method.		Grams. 81.006 85.367 74.189	240, 562 26, 729	237. 900 26. 433		72, 264 79, 183 79, 237 78, 886	309.570 25.798	309. 392 25. 783
rine.		acid, deter- mined by Folin method.		Grams. 0.669 .614 .633	1.916	1.805		.510 .517 .547 .550	2.124	2.123
nated in u	rea.			Grams. 37.508 39.589 34.670	111.767	112. 303 12. 478		33, 445 33, 845 36, 939 36, 875	141.104 11.759	144. 963 12. 080
Nitrogen eliminated in urine.	As urea.	Determined by mined by Mörner-Braun-Sjöqvist method.		Grams. 37.841 39.878 34.657	112, 376 12, 436	111. 132 12. 348		33, 757 36, 990 37, 015 36, 851	144.613 12.051	144, 529 12, 044
Nitro		Total.		Grams. 41. 511 43. 466 38. 205	123, 182 13, 687	123, 199 13, 689		37, 159 40, 858 40, 571 40, 287	158.875 13.238	158, 922 13, 244
	Nitrogen			Grams. 48.31 48.31 48.31	144. 93 16. 10				16.10	
	4)	urine.		cc 2,510 3,270 2,255	8,035	8,035		2,550 2,510 2,740	11,500	11,500
	Period and date.		Fore period.	Daily sample: 1905—Mar. 29 31	Total Average	Total Average	Preservative period.	First subperiod: Daliy sample— 1905—Apr. 1.	Total Average	Total Average

Second subperiod: Paily sample— 1905—Apr. 5	3,210 1,960		41, 188	36. 224 25. 898	37. 138 25. 636	. 497	77. 545 55. 440	79. 501 54. 879	1.489	82.9	85.3 87.7	87.9 91.3	90.2	1.3	$\frac{1.50}{1.50}$
Total  Average Composite sample— Total	5,170	16.10	69, 562 13, 912 69, 372	62. 122 12. 421 62. 533	62. 774 12. 555 63. 250	. 880 . 176 	132, 985 26, 597 133, 865	134. 380 26. 877 135. 399	2. 636	79.0	86.2	89.3	90.2	1.3	3.00
Entire preservative period: Pally sumple— Total Average	16,670	16.10	228. 437 13. 437	208.001	203.878	3.004	442, 555 26, 033	436, 440	8. 993 . 529	76.0	83.4	91.1	8.9.3	1.3	6.00
Composite sample— TotalAverage	16,670 981		228. 294 13. 429	207.062 12.180	208. 213 12. 248	3.007	443.257 26.074	445.721 26.219	9.003	75.9	83.4	91.4	91.2	1.3	
After period.															
Daily sample: 1905—Apr. 7. 9	1,265 1,840 4,280		41.667 28.272 41.476	37. 443 25. 766 37. 898	39, 206 25, 483 37, 681	. 667	80.153 55.157 81.128	83, 927 54, 551 80, 664	1. 998 1. 442 1. 728	62.5 67.3 71.9	86.2 87.3 85.9	89.9 91.1 91.6	94.1 90.1 90.9	1.6	000
Total Average	10,385	16.10	111, 415	101.107	102.370 12.796	1,725	216. 438 27. 055	219. 142 27. 393	5.168	64.6	86.5	90.7	91.9	1.6	00
Average	10,385		112.074			1.657			4.958	67.6	87.0			1.5	

METHODS OF ANALYSIS EMPLOYED AND COMPARISON OF RESULTS.

### UREA DETERMINATIONS.

Two methods of determining the urea, which are regarded as the best of those in use, were employed, and the data obtained were compared. These were the Mörner-Sjögvist and the Braunstein method. The principle of the Mörner-Sjögvist method depends on the fact that the nitrogenous constituents of the urine, with the exception of urea, ammonia, hippuric acid, and kreatinin, are precipitated by means of a solution of barium chlorid and barium hydroxid (50 grams Ba(OH), and 350 grams BaCl, per liter) and a mixture of alcohol and ether (2:1); 5 cc of urine, 5 cc of the barium solution, and 100 cc of the alcohol-ether solution are mixed and allowed to stand over night. is then filtered into a beaker or porcelain dish and the precipitate washed with 50 to 75 cc of the alcohol-ether mixture. The filtrate is then evaporated at a temperature not exceeding 55° C., and when solvents have disappeared a small quantity of water is added and about 0.5 gram of magnesium oxid. It is then evaporated to dryness or till the fumes are no longer alkaline. The residue is transferred into a Kjeldahl flask and nitrogen determined in the usual manner. The nitrogen found is calculated to urea by multiplying by the factor 2.1407.

According to Braunstein the above method is inapplicable in the presence of hippuric acid. His modification of the method consists in taking up the evaporated residue in a small quantity of water and adding 10 grams of crystallized phosphoric acid and heating in an air bath for four and one-half hours at 140°-145° C. The residue is then transferred to a Kjeldahl digestion flask and nitrogen determined.

In the following table are given the comparative data obtained by the two methods on the daily samples and the composite samples:

TABLE	III.—Comparison	of the two methods	for the determination of urea.
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	Daily sample.		Composite sample.		D = (1)==	Compo-
Subject.	M. & S. method.	Braun- stein method.	M. & S. method.	Braun- stein method.	Daily sample, M. & S. method.	site sample, Braun- stein method.
No. 1	28, 455 24, 848 27, 357	28, 339 24, 327 27, 293	28, 346 25, 089 27, 071	28, 578 25, 859 27, 579	+++++	+ + + +
No. 2	26. 363 26. 649 25. 369 25. 896 25. 833	26. 398 25. 739 25. 016 25. 449 26. 384	25. 727 26. 685 25. 227 25. 574 26. 559	26. 289 26. 195 25. 269 25. 527 26. 608	+++	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

URIC ACID DETERMINATIONS (FOLIN'S MODIFICATION OF HOPKINS'S METHOD).

In order to precipitate the uric acid and to remove the small amount of mucoid substance which is always present the following reagent is employed: 500 grams of ammonium sulphate and 5 grams of uranium acetate are dissolved in 650 cc of water, to which 60 cc of a 10 per cent solution of acetic acid are further added.

Seventy-five cubic centimeters of this reagent are added to 300 cc of urine. After standing five minutes the mixture is filtered through two folded filters, the filtrate is divided into two portions of 125 cc each, representing 100 cc of the original sample, and 5 cc of concentrated ammonia added. The solution, after stirring, is set aside until the next day.

The precipitated ammonium urate settles to the bottom of the beaker during this time. The supernatant liquid is poured through a filter (Schleicher and Schüll, No. 575), a hardened filter being found the most serviceable, and the precipitate is collected and washed by a small amount of a 10 per cent solution of ammonium sulphate.

After washing three or four times on the filter with the 10 per cent ammonium sulphate solution the precipitate is washed back into the same beaker in which the precipitation was made, using about 100 cc of water. Fifteen cubic centimeters of concentrated sulphuric acid are then added and the solution titrated immediately with one-twentieth normal potassium permanganate. The first trace of a rose color throughout the entire fluid is taken as the end point. Each cubic centimeter of the standard permanganate N/20 is equivalent to 0.00375 gram of uric acid. Owing to the solubility of ammonium urate, a final correction of 0.003 gram for each 100 cc of urine employed is necessary.

## KREATININ DETERMINATIONS (FOLIN'S METHOD). b

In this work kreatin was determined along with and calculated as kreatinin. The method is based on the reaction of kreatinin with alkaline pieric acid solution. The red colored solution produced by this reaction has, when in proper dilution, the same shade of color as potassium bichromate solution.

The solutions required are: Half normal potassium bichromate; 10 per cent caustic soda; saturated (1.2 per cent) picric acid solution and normal hydrochloric acid where kreatin and kreatinin are determined together.

The determination is carried out in the following manner: Ten co of urine are placed in a 500 cc graduated flask, 5 cc of normal hydrochloric acid added and the mixture heated on the water bath for three

and one-half to four hours, with a proper return condenser attached. At the end of this time the flask is cooled, the acid is neutralized, and 15 cc picric acid solution and 5 cc of the caustic soda solution are added. The contents of the flask are thoroughly mixed and allowed to stand for five minutes. It is now made up to mark and compared with the half normal bichromate solution in a colorimeter. The Duboscq colorimeter was used in this work.

Ten milligrams of pure kreatinin treated in same way gives a depth of color 8.1 mm of which corresponds to 8 mm of the bichromate solution. The urine picrate solutions are all compared with 8 mm of the half normal bichromate solution and adjusted till the depth of color is the same as the standard.

If the reading after adjustment of the urine picrate solution is 6.2 mm, then 10 cc of the urine would contain  $10 \times \frac{8.1}{6.2} = 13.06$  mg of kreatinin.

XANTHIN DETERMINATIONS (KRÜGER-SCHMID METHOD). a

Free 400 cc of urine from proteids by coagulation and filtration, add 24 grams of sodium acetate and 35 cc of 12 per cent sodium bisulphite, heat to boiling and add 30 cc of 15 per cent copper sulphate. Boil three minutes with careful watching and stirring. After cooling and filtering, the precipitate is washed until colorless. The precipitate is returned to the original beaker and 200 cc of water added. After heating to boiling, 30 cc of sodium sulphid is added, then acetic acid to acidity and the solution warmed on the steam bath until the copper sulphid settles. Filter while warm and wash with warm water, add 10 cc of 10 per cent hydrochloric acid and evaporate in a 300 cc porcelain dish to a volume of 10–15 cc. During the process and on standing two hours the uric acid settles out. This is filtered on a small filter paper washed with 3 per cent sulphuric acid until the total volume of filtrate and washings is 75 cc. The nitrogen of the precipitate multiplied by 3 gives uric acid, to which add 3.5 mg.

The uric acid filtrate is made alkaline with sodium hydroxid and then acidified with acetic acid. After warming to 70°, 1 cc of 10 per cent acetic acid and 10 cc of potassium permanganate are added. Shake one minute, treat with 10 cc of sodium bisulphite and 6 cc of 15 per cent copper sulphate, boil for three minutes, filter the wash with dilute copper sulphate, and determine the nitrogen in the precipitate, which is that of the xanthin bases.

a Hoppe Seyler's Thierfelder, 1903, p. 435.

SPECIAL STUDY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NITROGENOUS CONSTIT-UENTS OF THE URINE AS AFFECTED BY THE PRESERVATIVES.

### INTRODUCTION.

It is a very common opinion among medical practitioners and physiologists that salicylic acid when properly administered has some specific effect upon the excretion of certain of the nitrogenous elements of the urine, notably uric acid. One of the principal difficulties attending investigations of this character heretofore has been the uncertainty attending the methods of determination with regard to accuracy as to the quantities of nitrogen present in various forms. Some of these nitrogenous elements are present only in small quantities, and therefore any inherent fault of the method itself or any failure in proper manipulation on the part of the analyst is likely to introduce very serious errors into the results. The data which follow have been obtained in accordance with the methods of investigation which have been described in detail.

The study of the individual data shows often a wide daily variation in the various forms of nitrogenous constituents excreted, and the daily quantity of total nitrogen excreted also shows notable variations.

The total nitrogen of the urine having first been determined, the quantities of nitrogen which were present as urea, uric acid, xanthin, kreatinin, and ammonia were separately determined. The difference between the total nitrogen contained in these bodies and the total nitrogen of the urine represents the nitrogenous elements undetermined. On account of the amount of analytical work in connection with the study of the metabolic processes during Series VI, it was found impossible to properly conduct a study of the distribution of the nitrogen in the urine. To remedy this fault a supplemental study was made of four men subsequent to the investigations described as Series VI.

### SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRESERVATIVE.

The schedule of administration of the preservative and the dates covered by the periods of observation are shown in Table IV.

Table IV.—Schedule of administration of salicylic acid and salicylates for special study on four men—Series XI.

Period.	Salicylic acid   Nos. 1 and 2 .	Sodium salicy- late Nos. 11a and 12a.	Period.	Salicylic acid (Nos. 1 and 2).	Sodium salicy- late Nos. 11a and 12a.
Fore period.			Preservative period—Cont'd.		
First subperiod: April 17-21. Second subperiod: April 22-28.	Grams. 0	Grams.	Third subperiod—Continued: May 8 May 9 May 10 May 11	0. 75 - 75 - 75	Grams. 0. \$7 . \$7 . \$7
Preservative period.  First subperiod:			Total for individual	3, 75	4.35
April 27. April 28. April 29. April 30. May 1.  Total for individual	. 25 . 25 . 25	0.29 .29 .29 .29 .29	Fourth subperiod:  May 12  May 13  May 14  May 15  May 16	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.16 1.16 1.16 1.16 1.16
Second subperiod:	1.20	1.40	Total for individual	5.00	5.80
May 2 May 8 May 4 May 5	.50 .50 .51	. 58 . 58 . 58	Entire preservative period.  After period.	12.50	14.50
May 6 Total for individual		2.90	First subperiod: May 17-21	. 0	. 0
Third subperiod: May 7	. 75	. 57	Second subperiod: May 22-26	. 0	0

 $<sup>^</sup>a$ The amounts of sodium salicylate administered to Nos. 11 and 12 contained amounts of salicylic acid equivalent to the corresponding doses given Nos. 1 and 2—i. e., 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, and 1 gram in the respective subperiods.

### SUPPLEMENTAL STUDY OF THE PRESENCE OF ALBUMIN AND THE REACTION OF THE URINE.

A further study of the effect of salicylic acid and sodium salicylate on the acidity of the urine and the occurrence of albumin therein was made in the case of the four subjects of the special study. In Table V are given the individual and summarized results of this investigation.

The acidity of the urine is comparatively expressed by the number of cubic centimeters of tenth-normal sodium hydroxid solution required to neutralize 100 cc of the urine, using phenolphthalein as indicator. The average acidity for Nos. 1 and 2, receiving salicylic acid, in the fore period is 38.9, in the preservative period 41.7, and in the after period 37.1. These figures indicate a tendency on the part of the salicylic acid to increase the acidity of the urine.

In the case of Nos. 11 and 12 receiving sodium salicylate the average acidity for the fore period is represented by 34.0, for the preservative period by 33.6, and for the after period by 36.2, showing a tendency to decrease the acidity.

The percentage of cases in which albumin was found in the fore period is 25, in the preservative period 36, and in the after period 30. It appears from these data that the preservative distinctly favored the formation of traces of albumin in the urine, the result being much more marked, however, when the salicylic acid was administered than in the case of the sodium salicylate.

TABLE V.—Reaction of the urine and presence of albanin—special study, Series NI.

8	,	INTLU	ENCE OF	FOOD	PRES	ERVAT			LEAL.		
	min.	.97	Times positi			2	9			0 :	- :
	Albumin.	.97ii	Times nega	2	12	2	•	0	0	-	22
No. 12.		nined unus er.	Times am- photeric.	-	- 00	7	•	21	-	- :	9 :
ž	Aeldity.	Determined by litmus paper.	Times acid.	-	- 0	-	) -	21	21	22	œ
	γe	_	Nac 36 80 26 80 26 86 26		32.9			27. L	= =	e	27.6
	ii.	.97.	Times positi	4	9	0		0	0	0	0
	Albamin.	.97ii	Times negar	~	27	12	-	51	- :	- :	10
No. II.	•	nined anus er.	Times am- photerie.		17	7	:	-	0	0	7
Z	Aeidity.	Determined by litmus paper.	Times acid.	-	-	-		- m	22	7	2
	Ý	Ex- pressed	NZ/16 NZ/16 100 e.e.		35. 1		1	2 3	9.78	8.2	39.6
	min.	.97	riisoq səmiT	:	3 21	LC .	:	m m	- :	21	x.
	Albamin.	.97i	Тітез педаг		0	0		0 0	0	0	0
No. 2		nined innts eer.	Times am- photeric.		N 0	2	-	0	0	0	0
	Aeldity.	Determined by lifmus puper.	Times acid.	:	22	9	:	: : : :	::1	=	9 :
	V	Ex- pressed	In ee N/10 NaOH Per 100 ce.		8.3.			2 2	± ±	50.7	6,8
	min.	.97	Times positi	4	0 0	٥	1	0	0	0	0
	Albumiu.	.97i	Times negat		21	a		4 55	-	51	æ
Ze. L		betermined by lifmus paper.	Times am- photeric.	ı	2 2	ž.		- ; -	0	0	21
-	Aeidity.	Determined by litmus paper.	Times acid.		= m	22		N =	573	-	m
	<	Ex- pressed	NrOII NrOII 100 cc.		39, 4		1	36, 2	40.7	43.4	39, 6
		Period.		First subperiod:	Form Second subperiod: Yoth A Yenxe	Budre fore period: Total Average	Preservative period. First subperiod:	A veringe Second subperiod: A veringe	Third subperiod: Potnice Avenice	Poneth subperiod: Total Averago	Enthre preservative period: Total. Average

						S.
-	<b>'</b>	0		П		
6		1		ಣ		
0		0		0		
41		57		9		
	35.6	35.9		0	0.00	
0		0		0		
80		73		70		
0	i	-		П		
-41	Ť	77		œ		
	34.3	38.9		9 98	00.00	
က		2	İ	70		
0		0	İ	0		
0		0	Ì	0		
00		ū	Ì	× ×		
	41.1	41.5	Ì	41.8		
0		0				
- 00	:	3 0		9		
0	:	0	ĺ	0		
00	-	5		oo		
	33.9	31.7		× 68	i	
After period. First subperiod: Total	Average	Total Average		Entire after period: Total		

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Table V.—Reaction of the urine and presence of albumin—special study, Series XI—Continued.

Summary.

	Albumin.	Times	posi- tive.		က	. 61	2		23	ಣ	63	87	6
d 12.	Albu	Times	nega- tive.		6	9	15		ಎ	5	2	4	16
Nos. 1, 2, 11, and 12.		Determined by litmus paper.	Times ampho- teric.		13	5	18		9	44	П	П	12
Nos. 1,	Acidity.	Determ	Times acid.		7	-1	14		9	14	11	15	46
	7	Ex- pressed	in cc N/10 NaOH per 100 cc.				36.5		35. 1	25. 25.	37. 2	42.9	37.7
	min.	Times	posi- tive.		0	0	0		0	0	H	0	
2.	Albumin.	Times	nega- tive.		9	4	10		ço	61	1	2	00
Nos. 11 and 12.		Determined by litmus paper.	Times ampho- teric.		9	20	11		5	ೲ	1	н	10
Nos.	Acidity.	Determi	Times acid.		4	П	5		1	73	īĠ	7	18
	A	Ex- pressed	in ec N/10 NaOH per 100 cc.				34.0		30.8	31.8	33.0	38.6	33.6
	min.	Times	posi- tive.		ಣ	63	5		. 73	° 63	1	2	∞
	Albumin.	Times	nega- tive.		ಣ	23	5		- 5	ಣ	1	. 2	∞
Nos. 1 and 2.		Determined by litmus paper.	Times ampho- teric.		7	0.6	7		-	1	0	0	2
Nos	Acidity.	Determined b	Times acid.		တ	9	6		9	6	9	∞	28
	Ŧ	Ex- pressed	in cc N/10 NaOH per 100 cc.				38.9		39.3	39.2	41.3	47.1	41.7
		Period.		Fore period.	First subperiod: Total Averagea	Second subperiod: Total Average	Entire fore period: Total Average	· Preservative period.	First subperiod: Total Average	Second Supperiod: Total Average	Total Average	Fourth subperiod: Total Average	Entire preservative period: Total Average

			2
	4	2	9
	00	9	14
	0	П	1
	14	16	30
	36.3	37.0	36.7
	н	0	1
	īĠ	က	∞ .
	0	1	1
	∞	9	14
	35.0	37.4	36.2
	က	2	9
	ಣ	8	9
-	0	0	0
	9	10	16
-	37.5	36.6	37.1
After period.	First subperiod: Total Average	Second subperiod: Total Average	Entire after period: Total Average 87.1

a Acidity not determined by titration in this subperiod.

### INDIVIDUAL ANALYTICAL DATA,

### No. 1.

In the case of No. 1, Table VI, the average daily volume of the urine excreted during the fore period is 921 cc, containing 56.7 grams of solid matter. The total nitrogen ingested daily in the food is 16.46 grams, the total nitrogen excreted in the urine 13.81 grams. Of this quantity 12.77 grams are present as urea, 0.15 as uric acid, 0.04 as xanthin, 0.42 gram as kreatinin, 0.22 gram as ammonia, and 0.22 gram undetermined.

During the preservative period there was a slight increase in the volume of the urine and a considerable increase in the amount of total solids therein. There was an increase in the amount of urea, a slight increase in the amount of kreatinin and ammonia excreted, and a slight decrease in the amount of uric acid found, leaving a total of only 0.18 gram daily of nitrogen unaccounted for by a direct determination of the various nitrogenous constituents.

In the after period there was again an increase in the quantity of the urine, a decrease in the amount of total solids to practically the same figure as in the fore period, and a decrease in the quantity of nitrogen in the urine and the amount of urea excreted.

In respect of the quantity of materials eliminated, it is seen that the average excretion per day of total urea is 27.33 grams in the fore period, for uric acid 0.45 gram, for xanthin 0.10 gram, for kreatinin 1.13 grams, and for ammonia 0.27 gram for the fore period.

In the preservative period the quantity of urea daily excreted is almost exactly 1 gram greater than in the fore period. The quantity of kreatinin is also somewhat increased.

In the after period the several amounts excreted are almost the same as in the fore period. In the case of No. 1, therefore, it is apparent that the effect of the salicylic acid was to increase the quantity of urea and kreatinin excreted, but not to increase the quantity of uric acid and the other nitrogenous constituents. The percentage of nitrogen excreted in the urine, computed upon the total quantity of nitrogen in the foods in the case of No. 1 in the fore period, is 83.9. The percentages of the various nitrogenous constituents in the urine (based on the total nitrogen excreted) are urea 92.5, uric acid 1.1, xanthin 0.3, kreatinin 3, ammonia 1.6, and undetermined 1.5.

In the preservative period the percentage of nitrogen in the food excreted in the urine is very markedly increased. The percentage in the urine in the various forms of nitrogenous constituents does not differ greatly from the fore period, except in the cases of kreatinin and ammonia, where there is a considerable increase and the percentage of undetermined is less.

In the after period the percentages are restored almost to their

original value in the fore period.

In general it appears, therefore, that in the case of No. 1 the salicylic acid has a stimulating effect upon the excretion of nitrogen in the urine, but does not increase either in quantity or percentage the amount of uric acid excreted, but does slightly increase the proportions of kreatinin, urea, and ammonia excreted.

### No. 2.

In the case of No. 2 the volume of urine was very much greater than in the case of No. 1 and the quantities of total solids are correspondingly increased. There is a progressive decrease in the total nitrogen excreted in the urine, the daily quantity in the fore period being 17.63 grams, in the preservative period 16.04 grams, and in the after period 13.84 grams. This corresponds with the decrease in the volume of the urine during these periods. A similar decrease is found also in the quantity of urea and the other nitrogenous constituents, all except kreatinin and xanthin being more or less diminished in quantity.

The total weight of urea daily excreted in the fore period is 35.02 grams, in the preservative period 31.56 grams, and in the after period 27.22 grams. It would appear that the exhibition of the salicylic acid tends to interfere with the metabolism of the nitrogen as manifested in the urine, and these indications are of an opposite character to

those shown in the case of No. 1.

Of the total nitrogen in the food there was excreted in the urine during the fore period of No. 2 85.6 per cent, during the preservative period 77.9 per cent, and during the after period 67.2 per cent. If the relations of the various nitrogenous constituents in the urine be considered it will be seen that there is but little variation in the excretion of urea nitrogen in relation to the total nitrogen in the urine. During the fore period 92.8 per cent is excreted as urea; during the preservative and after period 91.9 per cent. In the fore period 1.1 per cent of the total nitrogen in the urine is excreted as uric acid, 1 per cent in the preservative period, and 1.2 per cent in the after period. The percentage of nitrogen excreted as kreatinin (based on the total nitrogen in the urine) is 3.4 in the fore period, 4.0 in the preservative period, and 3.6 in the after period. For ammonia the figures are 1.9 per cent in the fore period, 1.4 per cent in the preservative period, and 1.9 per cent in the after period.

These data show that the mass effect in No. 2 was to inhibit in a very striking manner the metabolism of the nitrogen, but that the urine retained its normal composition in respect of the relative amounts of nitrogenous constituents, although the excretion of nitrogen was progressively diminished throughout the preservative and after periods.

### No. 11.

In the case of No. 11 there was a marked increase in the volume of urine during the preservative period, rising from 748 cc daily in the fore period to 943 in the preservative period, and falling slightly, namely, to 913, in the after period. The total solids excreted in the urine rise from 44.2 grams in the fore period to 52.9 grams in the preservative period and fall to 50.3 grams in the after period. The total nitrogen in the urine rose from 10.74 grams in the fore period to 12.34 grams in the preservative period, falling only slightly in the after period, namely, to 12.23 grams. There was a corresponding increase in the urea nitrogen, rising from 9.77 grams in the fore period to 11.08 grams in the preservative period and rising still higher, namely, to 11.31 grams, in the after period. There was no increase in the uric acid excretion during the preservative period, but a slight increase is shown in the after period. There was a slight increase in the kreatinin during the preservative period and a decrease in the ammonia.

There was an average daily excretion of 20.9 grams of urea in the fore period, 23.71 grams in the preservative period, rising to 24.20 grams in the after period. There was no increase in the excretion of uric acid in the preservative period, but an increase is shown in the after period. There was a marked increase in the excretion of kreatinin during the preservative period. Seventy per cent of the total nitrogen in the food was excreted in the urine in the fore period, 80.4 per cent in the preservative period, and 79.7 per cent in the after period.

In the total percentage of nitrogen excreted as urea there was a decrease in the preservative period, and an increase in the after period exceeding the amount excreted in the fore period. There was markedly less uric acid excreted in the preservative period, but an increase in the after period. No appreciable influence was exerted by the salicylate of soda upon the percentage of nitrogen excreted as kreatinin, but less was excreted as ammonia.

In general it may be said in the case of No. 11 that the exhibition of the salicylate of soda has an apparent tendency to increase the metabolism of nitrogen. It produces no increase in the amount of uric acid eliminated in the preservative period and has very little effect upon the form in which the nitrogen was excreted.

### No. 12.

In the case of No. 12 the volume of urine during the preservative period was slightly increased, falling again in the after period to a little below the normal for the fore period. The quantity of total solids excreted in the urine was also slightly increased in the preservative period and fell considerably below the normal of the fore period

in the after period. In this connection attention is called to the fact that the quantity of nitrogen ingested in the food was somewhat greater in the preservative period and after period than in the fore period. But the total quantity of nitrogen excreted in the urine was considerably less in the preservative period than in the fore period, although the amount ingested is greater. There was some tendency to a larger excretion in the after period, but it did not reach the amount found in the fore period, in spite of the larger quantity of nitrogen in the food. The uric acid in this case is again less in quantity in the preservative period than in the fore period, but is restored to the amount of the fore period in the after period. There appears to be no effect upon the amount of kreatinin excreted, while the ammonia is somewhat less in the preservative period than in the fore period.

In regard to the total quantities of the various nitrogenous constituents in the urine it is seen that the amount of urea excreted is markedly less in the preservative period than in the fore period, and somewhat increased over the preservative period in the after period. The quantity of uric acid excreted during the preservative period is markedly less than in the fore or after period. There was no appreciable effect produced by the sodium salicylate upon the amount of kreatinin excreted. The ammonia is less in the preservative period than in either of the other periods. In the study of the distribution of the nitrogen among the various nitrogenous elements it is seen that an abnormal percentage of nitrogen in the food is excreted in the urine, amounting to 99 per cent in the fore period, 84.4 per cent in the preservative period, and 88.8 per cent in the after period. The administration of the salicylate of soda did not have any effect on the proportions of nitrogen excreted as urea, these being 90 per cent, 90.1 per cent, and 90.2 per cent, respectively, for the three periods.

Again, it is found that the percentage of nitrogen excreted as uric acid is diminished in the preservative period, and is restored in the after period. The percentage of nitrogen excreted as kreatinin is slightly larger in the preservative period than in either of the other periods, while the percentage of nitrogen excreted as ammonia is less.

In this case it is noticed that the administration of the preservative tends to restrict the activity of nitrogen metabolism, that it has a distinct tendency to diminish the amount of uric acid excreted, and that it does not produce any other very marked effect upon the distribution of the nitrogen in the different nitrogenous components of the urine.

### SUMMARY FOR NOS. 1 AND 2.

It is convenient, for purposes of comparison, to consider first the data for Nos. 1 and 2, they having received salicylic acid, then those for Nos. 11 and 12, they having received equivalent amounts of salicylate

of soda, and afterwards a summary of the four subjects. In discussing these summaries attention will be directed mainly to the important points of the disturbance of the nitrogen metabolism, the influence of the preservative upon the amount of uric acid and the other principal nitrogenous bodies of the urine excreted, and the distribution of the nitrogen among the nitrogenous elements of the urine.

Viewing Nos. 1 and 2 together, it is found that there is a slight decrease in the volume of the urine during the preservative period, and a decrease again occurs during the after period. The total solids in the urine are almost the same in the fore and preservative periods, and are somewhat diminished in the after period. The total weight of the nitrogen in the urine is slightly diminished in the preservative period, and this diminution is still more marked in the after period. The quantity of urea nitrogen excreted in the preservative period is slightly less than that in the fore period, and this deficiency is very marked in the case of the after period.

There is a tendency shown to diminish the amount of nitrogen excreted as uric acid in the preservative period. There is a slight increase in the amount of nitrogen excreted as kreatinin during the preservative period, while there is a slight decrease in the amount of nitrogen excreted as ammonia.

The total quantity of urea excreted is less in the preservative period and is still further diminished in the after period. The weight of the uric acid is slightly diminished during the preservative period and remains unchanged in the after period.

The total weight of kreatinin is greater in the preservative period than in the fore period and less in the after period than in the fore period. There is less ammonia excreted during the preservative period, while in the after period the amount is almost the same as in the fore period. Of the nitrogen ingested 84.84 per cent is excreted in the urine in the fore period, 81.87 per cent in the preservative period, and 74.42 per cent in the after period.

In regard to the distribution of the nitrogen among the various nitrogenous elements of the urine, it is noticed that there is no appreciable disturbance in the percentage appearing as urea, there being 92.6 per cent in the fore period, 92.3 per cent in the preservative period, and 92.3 per cent in the after period. The percentage of nitrogen appearing as uric acid is slightly less in the preservative period. In the after period it is the same as in the fore period. A somewhat larger percentage of nitrogen is found as kreatinin in the preservative period and a slightly less percentage as ammonia.

SUMMARY FOR NOS. 11 AND 12,

In the case of Nos. 11 and 12 there is an increase in the volume of urine in the preservative period and a slight tendency to decrease in the after period. In regard to the total solids excreted in the urine, the amount is found to be considerably greater in the preservative period, amounting to 55.3 grams as compared with 50.3 grams in the fore period. The amount in the after period falls to 51.3 grams, only slightly greater than in the fore period. By reason of an increase in the bread ration of No. 12 the amount of nitrogen ingested in the food is greater in the preservative period and the after period than in the fore period. The total weight of the nitrogen excreted in the urine during the fore period is 12.52 grams daily, during the preservative period 12.75 grams, and in the after period 13.05 grams, showing a gradual increase in the nitrogen in the urine. As urea, 11.32 grams of nitrogen were excreted in the fore period, 11,47 grams in the preservative period, and 11.90 grams in the after period. In the case of uric acid there is again a decrease in the nitrogen excreted as uric acid in the preservative period and a slight increase in the after period over that of the fore period. There is an increase in the amount of nitrogen excreted as kreatinin in the preservative period, from 0.47 gram to 0.51 gram, dropping back to 0.48 gram in the after period. There is a slight decrease in the amount of ammonia excreted during the preservative period.

Of the nitrogen in the food, 84 per cent is excreted in the urine during the fore period, 82.4 in the preservative period, and 84.2 in the after period, thus showing a decrease of 1.6 per cent in the amount of nitrogen metabolized in the preservative period. In regard to the percentage of nitrogen excreted in the various constituents it is seen that there is but little influence of the preservative upon the percentage excreted as urea, it being 90.4 per cent in the fore period, 90.0 per cent in the preservative period, and 91.3 per cent in the after period. There is a decrease in the percentage of nitrogen excreted as uric acid in the preservative period and a slight increase in the percentage of nitrogen excreted as kreatinin, while that excreted as ammonia is slightly less in the preservative period.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the general summary of the four men the average daily volume of urine is 1075 cc in the fore period, 1084 cc in the preservative period, and 1032 cc in the after period. The total solids of the urine are 57.1 grams for the fore period, 59.3 grams for the preservative period, and 54.4 grams for the after period, these data showing an increased excretion in the preservative period and a markedly decreased excretion of total solids in the after period.

There are excreted 14.12 grams of total nitrogen daily in the urine for the fore period, 13.96 grams in the preservative period, and 13.41 grams in the after period, showing a gradual decrease in the total amount of nitrogen excreted.

The average daily amount of nitrogen excreted as urea in the fore period is 12.94 grams, in the preservative period 12.73 grams, and in the after period 12.31 grams, showing a progressive decrease in the amount excreted.

In the case of uric acid, the amount excreted in the preservative period is less than in the fore period, and returns to the amount of the fore period in the after period.

Respecting the quantity of the kreatinin, the amount excreted in the preservative period is slightly increased both over that of the fore period and the after period, while in the case of ammonia the amount of nitrogen excreted is less in the preservative period than in either of the other periods.

In regard to the quantity of the various nitrogenous constituents, it is seen that 27.69 grams of urea are excreted daily in the fore period, 27.26 grams in the preservative period, and 26.36 grams in the after period.

In the case of uric acid, less is excreted in the preservative period than in the fore period, and also less than in the after period.

The quantity of kreatinin is remarkably constant throughout, but is slightly increased in the preservative period over both the fore and the after periods.

In regard to the percentage of excretion of the nitrogen, it is seen that of the total nitrogen in the food 84.4 per cent appears in the urine in the fore period, 82.1 per cent in the preservative period, and 78.9 per cent in the after period.

The percentage of nitrogen excreted as urea does not appear to be appreciably affected by the administration of the preservative.

The percentage of nitrogen appearing in the preservative period as uric acid is slightly less than in the fore period, and also less than in the after period.

The percentage of nitrogen excreted in the urine as kreatinin is increased in the preservative period over both the fore and the after periods.

In the case of ammonia, the percentage of nitrogen excreted is decreased in the preservative period as compared with both the fore and the after periods.

The most important points brought out in the preceding discussion are as follows:

1. Salicylic acid and salicylates tend not only to diminish the quantity of uric acid eliminated, but also to decrease its relative percentage

of the total nitrogen eliminated in the urine. These interesting observations therefore indicate that the general opinion that has been held respecting the influence of salicylic acid and salicylates in increasing the excretion of uric acid is fallacious, the contrary effect being produced.

2. The preservatives exercised a slightly inhibiting effect upon nitrogen metabolism in so far as the urinary excretion is concerned, and in this the results differ from those of Series VI, which being longer continued and including a greater number of men must be given more weight in the final conclusions. The data indicate a slight but persistent disturbance of nitrogen metabolism, which can only be regarded as having a prejudicial effect upon health.

Table VI.—Nitrogenous constituents of the wrine, special study, Series XI.

[Averages are per day.]
No. 1.

arine	Undetermined.		P. ed. 1.1	2.2	1.5		7.2	2.4	1.0	1.5
Jo ua	$\underset{(\S{HZ})}{\operatorname{ainom}}{\operatorname{m}} F$		P. ed. 1. 7	7:	1.6		9	1.5	1.1	1.5
nitrog ned as	Kreatinin.		P. ct. 3.1	3.0	3.0		5.1	2.6		20.
of total nitrog	Xanthin.		P. cd. 0.4	2. :	30		6	1	-	7. ;
Per cent of total nitrogen of urine determined as—	Uricacid, deter- mined by Fo- lin method.		P. ed. 1.1	1.1	1.1		1.0	S. :	1.0	7
Per ca	Urea.		P. ct. 92.7	92.1	92. 5		92.6	92, 5	93.3	92. 6
batea batar			P.ct. 81.7	86.2	83.9		87.1	85.8	87.6	86.9
	sinommk.		Grs. 1.42	1.24	2.66		25日	1.28 26.28	8.8	1.25
in uri	Kreatinin.		<i>Grs.</i> 5.54 1.11	5.74	11.28		9.87	5,02	6.91	6.20
bodies	Xanthin,		Grs. 0.62 .12	.36	86.01		9.0.	08.0	38.	
enous	Uric acid, deter- mined by Fo- lin method,		Grs. 2.17	2.31	4.5 8.5		2.26 .45	1.89	2.08	2.35
Nitrogenous bodies in urine.	Urea.		Grs. 133.37 26.67	139. 94 27. 99	273.31 27.33		142, 13 28, 43	139, 85 27, 97	143, 97 28, 79	28.34
	Undetermined.		Grs. 0.70	1.52	22.22		87.9	1.67		1.06
	As ammonta . (SHZ).		(778. 1.17	1.02	2. 19		÷.	1.05	. 16	1.03
ne.	As kreatinin.		<i>Grs.</i> 2, 06	2.14	4.20		3.67	1.87	2.67	2.31
in in	As zanthin.		Grs. 0.23 .05	.03	8.9.		.03	.02	. 12	20.
Nitrogen in urine.	As uric scid, de- termined by Folin method.		67rs. 0.73	.77	1.30		.15	. E. E.	. 70	.78 16
Z	As urea.		<i>Grs.</i> 62, 30 12, 46	65.37 13.07	127.67		66.39 13.28	65.33 13.07	67.26	66.19
	Total.		<i>Grs.</i> 67.19 13.44	70.95 14.19	138,14		71.69	70.66	72, 10	71.49
-ui	Total nitrogen gested.		Grs. 16.46	16.46	16.46		16.46	16.46	16.46	16.46
.ənir	u ni sbilos IstoT		<i>Grs.</i> 273. 2. 54. 6	293.5	566.7		299.5	312.8	303.3	298.0
10 2 .ºō	Specific graviti		e. 785 957 1.0233	,420	205 921 1.0252		630 926 1.0264	800 960 1.0266	1.0264	590 918 1.0265
	Volume of urine.		ee. 4,785 957	4, 420	9, 205		4,630	4,800	4,690	4,590
	Period.	Fore period.	First subperiod: Total	Average	Entire fore period: Total	Preservative period.	First subperiod: Total Average	Total	Total	Total

2: :	1	1.0	6. :	6:	
		:		6.	
23		1.9	1.9	1.9	
3.6		3.5	2.9	3,2	
51		Τ.	1.	H.	
1.0		1.1	1.0	1.1	
92.7		92. 4	93.2	92.8	
86.9		83.4	83.5	83.5	
4.06		1.55	1.57	3.12	
28.00		6.43	5.37	11.80	
1.35		.03	.17	.03	
8.58		2.23	2.16	4.39	
567.64		135.83 27.17	137. 05 27. 41	272.88 27.29	
3.65 56		155	. 61	1.36 27	
3.34		1.28	1.29	2.57	
10.42		2.39	2.00	4.39	
. 50	+	.01	.00	.01	
2.86		.74	.72	1.46	
265.17 13.26		63.45 12.69	64.02	127. 47 12. 75	
285.94 14.30		68.67	68.70	137.37	
16.46		16.46	16.46	16.46	
,213.6.7		282.2	283.7	565.9	
0265		0242	0.238		
,710		4,760	4,865 1.0238	9,625240	
18,		:: 4	4,		
Entire preservative period: Total Avenage 936 1.0265 60.7	After period.	First subperiod: Total Average	Second supperiod: Total	Entire after period: Total	

Table VI.—Nitrogenous constituents of the wrine, special study, Series XI—Continued.

## [Averages are per day.]

No.

urine	Undetermined.		P. et.	1.3	9. :		9.	1.9	1.5	1.8
ı jo ua	sinommA .(sHN)		P. ct.	1.7	1.9		1.2	1.6	10	1.4
of total nitroge determined as-	Kreatinin.		P. cd.	3.5	3.4		5,6	3.5	3.4	3.7
total	Zanthin.		P. ct.	2.	27		Ğ.	7.	1. :	1
Per cent of total nitrogen of urine determined as—	Uric acid, deter- mined by Fo- lin method.		P. et. $1.0$	1.1	1		1.0	1.1	1.0	1:1
Per c	Urea.		P. ct. 93.4	92.2	92.8		91.1	92.1	92. 5	91.9
beted	Per cent of inge nitrogen exer in urine.		P. ct. 83.9	87.2	85.6		83.8	73.8	76.8	77.0
ine.	.sinomm.k.		Grs. 2.13 .43	2.8	3.94		1.23 25.	1.54	1.45	1.34
Nitrogenous bodies in urine.	Kreatinin.	-	Grs. 7.69 1.54	8.50 1.70	16.19		13.05 2.61	6.41	7.30	7.88
bodie	,nidinsX		Grs. 0.43 .09	.09	8.8		1.17	.05	22.2	25.05
genous	Uricacid, deter- mined by Fo- lin method,		Grs. 2.64 .53	2.97	5.61		2.63	2.33	2.40	2.48
Nitrog	Urea.		Grs. 172.84 34.57	177.36 35.47	350.20 35.02		168, 22 33, 64	149.87 29.97	156.84 31.37	31.24
	Undetermined.		Grs. 0.04 .01	1.19	1.23		. 56	1.48	1.08	1.42
	sinomis sk .(sHZ)		<i>G</i> rs. 1.76 .35	1.49	3,25		1.01	1.27	1.20	1.11
ine.	As kreatinin.		Grs. 2.86 .57	3.16	6.02		4.85	2.38	2.72	2.98
in ur	As xanthin.		Grs. 0.16 .03	.03	8.8		.03	.02	0.08	.03
Nitrogen in urine.	As urie seid, de- termined by Folin method.		6778. 0.88	98.5	1.87		88.38	. 78	.16	.83
Ä	As urea.		Grs. 80.74 16.15	82.85 16.57	163. 59 16. 36		78.58 15.72	70.01	73.26	72. 97 14. 59
	.fstoT	-	Gns. 86.44 17.29	89.85	176. 29 17. 63		86.31 17,26	76.02 15.20	79.14	79.36 15.87
-tri	Total nitrogen gested.		Grs. 20.60	20.60	20.60		20.60	20.60	20.60	20.60
.ani	u ni sbilos IstoT		Grs. 355.2. 71.0	356.3	711.5		335.4	347.4	298.2 59.6	335.6
io .o.	Specific gravity		1.0197	1.0198	1.0198		6,845 1,369 1.0200	6, 330 1, 266 1. 0224	6, 085 1, 217	5, 350 1, 070 1, 0256
	Volume of urine.		7, 360 1, 472 1, 019	7,345	14, 705		6,845 . 1,369	6,330	6,085	5,350
	Period.	Fore period.	First subperiod: Total Average	Second supperiod: Total Average	Entire fore period: Total	Preservative period.	First subperiod: Total Average	Total Average	Total	Total Average

,0 , 1		oo ,	αO +	1 00 +
1.5		∞.	1.8	1.3
1.4		1, 7	2.1	1.9
4.0		3.6	3.6	3.6
2,		т.	7	7
1.0		1.2	1.1	1.2
91.9		92. 6	91.3	91.9
77.9		66.7	67.7	67.2
5.56		1.46	1.74	3.20
34.64		6.59	6.71	13.30
1.89		.03	.02	.03
9.84		2.34	2.37	4.71
631.15 31.56		27.20	136.21 27.24	272. 21
.23	1	62 13	1.38 13 .28 2	20 27 2
4				61.
4.59		1.20	1.43	2. 63
12.88		2.45	2.50	4.95
.03		.05	.01	.00
3.29		. 78	. 79	1.57
294. 82 14. 74		63.53	63. 63 12. 73	127. 16 12. 72
320.83 16.04		68. 63 13. 73	69, 77	138.40 13.84
20.60		20.60	20.60	20.60
980		281.2	302.7	583.9
1.0220 1,		1.0217	1.0213	1.0215
24,610		5, 290 1, 058	5,800 1,160 1.0213	11,090
	After period.	First subperiod: Total Average	Total	Entire after period: 11,090 1.0215 Average 1,109 1.0215

Table VI.—Nitrogenous constituents of the wrine, special study, Series XI—Continued.

[Averages are per day.]
No. 11.

urine	Undetermined.		$\begin{array}{c} P.\ ct. \\ 1.2 \\ \end{array}$	1.6	1.5		1.3	2.2	3.6	6.0
en of	sinommA .(sHZ)		P. ct.	1.8	2.1		1.7	1.5	1,2	1.4
nitrog ned as-	Kreatinin.		P. ct. 3.4	4.1	3.7		4.5	3.5	89	3.5
total	Xanthin.		P. ct. 0.3	4.	co.		4.	4	60	ço
cent of total nitrogen determined as—	Uric acid, deter- mined by Fo- lin method.		P. ct. 1.6	1.4	1.5		1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
Per c	Urea.		P. ct. 91.2	90.7	90.9		90.8	91.0	89.9	87.5
pətə	Per cent of inge nitrogen exer in urine,		P. ct.	68.6	70.0		81.2	73.9	85.1	81.2
	Ammonia.		Grs. 1.54 .31	1.12	2.68		1.29	1.02	. 19	1.08
in ur	Kreatinin.	-	<i>Grs.</i> 4.95	5.81	10.76		7.50	5.33 1.07	6.72	5.83
bodies	.midinsX		Grs. 0.42 .08	.53	. 95		. 61	.58	. 61	. 10
Nitrogenous bodies in urine.	Uric acid, deter- mined by Fo- lin method.		Grs. 2.53 .51	2,16	4.69		2.53	2.30	2.31	2.33
Nitrog	Urea.		<i>Grs.</i> 106.81 21.36	102, 22 20, 44	209.03		121, 21 24, 24	110.59 22.12	125.66 25.13	116.80 23.36
	Undetermined.		Grs. 0.71	. 89	1.60		. 16	1. 28 . 26	2.35	3.74
	sinomms sA .(sHN)		Grs. 1.27 .25	. 19	2.21		1.06	. 17	. 79	. 18
ne.	As kreatinin.		Grs. 1.84 .37	2.16	4.00		2.79	1.98	2.50	2.17
in uri	As xanthin.		Grs. 0.15	.04	. 35		. 05	.04	.04	.18
Nitrogen in urine.	As uricacid, de- termined by Folin method.		6r8.0.85	.72	1.57		.84	.15	.15	.78
, i	As urea.		Grs. 49.90 9.98	47.75 9.55	97.65		56, 62 11, 32	51, 66 10, 33	58.70	54.56 10.91
	Total.		<i>Grs.</i> 54. 72 10. 94	52. 66 10. 53	107.38		62.36 12.47	56.74 11.35	65.33	62, 32 12, 46
-ui	Total nitrogen gested.		Grs. 15.35	15.35	15.35		15, 35	15.35	15,35	15,35
.əni	ın ni sbilos latoT		Grs. 219. 8. 44. 0	44.4	441.9	**	265. 5 53. 1	252.7	273.4	266.7
lo o	Specific Straylty 52/°62 ta anim		267	1,0220	1.0244		.860 .972 1.0223	1.0241	1.0207	320 864 1.0252
	Volume of urine.		3,360 8,72 1.0	4,120	7,480		4,860	4,280 1.024	5, 390 1, 078 1, 0207	4,320
	Period.	Fore period.	First subperiod: Total.	Fotal	Entire fore period: Total	Preservative period.	First subperiod: Total Average	Total Average	Total Average	Fourth Subperiou: Total Average

co + [		⊣ .	1.3	0.0	
3.3		7			
1.5		2.4	1.7	2.1	
80		4.0	3.4	3.7	
60		7.	-	1.	
1.3		1.8	1.4	1.6	
8.68		92.8	92.1	92. 5	
80.4		80.1	79.2	79.7	
4.35		1.81	1.24	3.05	
25.38		6.63	5.48	12.11	
2.29		.05	. 11.	. 36	
9.47		3.27	2. 60	5.87	
474. 26 23. 71		122. 13 24. 43	119.88 23.98	242. 01 24. 20	
8.19		73	.83	. 02	
3.58		1.49	1.02	2.51	
9.44		2.47	2.04	4.51	
8.0.	1	9.59	.00	.01	
3.16		1.09	.17	1.96	
221.54 11.08		57.05 11.41	56.00	113.05	
246. 75 12. 34		61.46	60.80	122. 26 12. 23	
15.35		15.35	15.35	15.35	
,058.3		255.0 51.0	248.1 49.6	503.1.	
0231		. 0212	. 0240	. 0226	
18,850		4,910 1.0212	4, 220 1.0240	9, 130	
Entire preservative period: 7 Total 18,850 943 1.0231	After period.	First subperiod: Total Average	Second subperiod: Total	Entire after period: 9, 130 Average 913 1.0226	

7656—No. 84, pt 2—06——18

Table VI.—Nitrogenous constituents of the urine, special study, Series XI—Continued.

. [Averages are per day.]
No. 1.2.

urine	Undetermined.		P. ct.	2.4	6.1		1.1	3.0	2.1	oi :
ı Jo ua	sinommA.		P. ct. 2.3	2.2	2.2		2.2	1.7	1.7	2.0
of total nitroge determined as-	Kreatinin.		P. ct. 3.7	.e.	80		4.9	3C	3.7	7
total r	Zanthin.		P. ct. 0.4	7.	4.		ī.	7.	7	80
Per cent of total nitrogen of urine determined us—	Uric acid, deter- mined by Fo- lin method.		P. ct. 1.3	1.2	1.8		1.4	1.1	F	6.
Per e	Urea.		P. cl. 89.9	90.0	90.0		89.9	89.0	91.0	90.4
pərə	Per cent of inge nitrogen exer in urine.		P. ct. 98. 1	99.9	99.0		8.7.8	79.9	86.2	88.5
1	Ammonia.		7.8. 1.98	1.90	88.8 89.8 89.		1.70	1.32	1.5 2.82	1.67
in uri	Kreatinin.		Grs. 7.00 1.40	7.45	14.45 1.45		8.51 1.70	6.38 1.28	6.71	7.35
bodies	.midins.Z		Grs. 0.69 .14	- 8 <u>- 8</u>	1.57		<u>8. ≃</u>	5.3	. 79	<u> </u>
enous	Uric scid, deter- mined by Fo- lin method,	,	67rs. 2,78 .56	2.59	5.37		2, 66	2.06	2.30	1.87
Nitrogenous bodies in urine.	Urea,		<i>Gr</i> .s. 136.43 27.29	139.02 27.80	275. 45 27. 55		121.38 24.88	23.76	131.03	133, 61 26, 72
	Undetermined.		67.8. 1.70 .34	1.72	3.42			2. 2. 2. 8.	1.32	- 15 M
	As ammonia .(sHZ)		Grs. 1.63	1.57	3.20		1.40	1.09	1.16	1.37
ne.	As kreatinin,		<i>Gr</i> s. 2, 61 . 52	2.77	5.38		3.17	2.37	2, 50 50	2,73
ir uri	'as xanthin,		Grs. 0.26 .05	33.8	.58		89.	. 05	81.8	21.8
Nitrogen in urine	As uric acid, de- termined by Folin method.		Grs. 0.93	.86	1.79		8. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	.69	.15	.61
Z	As urea.		Grs. 73 63. 73 12. 75	64.94 12.99	128.67 12.87		58, 10 11, 62	55, 50 11, 10	61.21 12.24	62.41 12.43
	.lstoT		Grs. 70.86 14.17	72, 18	143.04		64. 62 12. 92	62, 34	67. 25 13. 45	69, 02 13, 80
-ui	Total nitrogen gested.		(drs. (a) 14, 45	(a) 14.45	(a) 14. 45		15.60	15.60	15.60	15.60
.əmi	m ni sbilos IstoT		778. 1 55. 6	285.7 57.1	563. 8		290.5	279. d 55. 9	279.4 55.9	304.6
io 7	Specific Sparity		. 0202	. 0195	.0199			1.0181	1.0204	1.0203
	Volume of urine	4	66. 5, 620 1, 124 1, 0202	5, 980 1, 196 T. 0195	1, 600 1, 0199		6, 550 1, 310 1.0181	6,300	5,590 1,118 1.020	6, 125 1, 225 1. 0203
	Period.	Fore period.	First subperiod; TotalAverage	Second Subperiod: Total	Entire fore period: Total	Preservative period.	First subperiod; Total Average	Average	Total Average	Total

			2	SALICI
2.4		3.2	1.9	2.5
1.9		2.5	1.9	2.2
4.1		3.7	3.5	3.6
4.		2.	7	.2
1.1		1.4	1.2	1.3
90.1		89.0	91.3	. 90. 2
84.4		85.8	91.7	88.8
6.10		2.03	1.65	3.68
28. 95 1. 45		6.74	6.71	13.45 1.35
3.04		90.	(.30)	90.
8.86		2.77	2.58 b()	5.35
507.84		127. 65 25. 53	139. 68 27. 94	267.33 26.73
6.14		2.11	1.40	3.51
5.02		1.68	1.36	3.04
1, 12 10, 77		2.51	2.50	5.01
1.12		.02	(.11)	8.8
2.96		.93	.86 6(.	1.79
237.22		59.63 11.93	65.25	124.88 12.49
263. 23 13. 16		66.97	71.48	138.45 13.85
15.60		15.60	15.60	15.60
,153.9		217.6	305.5	523.1. 52.3
1.0192		1.0158	1.0215	1.0187
24, 565 1, 228 1.0192		5,620 1,124 1.0158	5,800 1,160 1.0215	11, 420
Portice preservative	After period.	First subperiod: Total Average	Total	Entire after period: 11,420 Total Average 1,1142 1.0187

a Ration not large enough; was allowed an increase of 70 grams bread.

 $^{\it b}$  Sample lost; figures from preceding period.

Table VI.—Nitrogenous constituents of the wine, special study, Series NI-Continued.

# [Averages are per man per day.]

	7	
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	0.00	
1	+	
5	TOT	
TABLE	٨. ٢	
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000	٠,	
j	7	
J	4	

11,11	CENCE OF I	OOD PR	110111	VALIV	110	ON	HEA	.1.11	•
rine	Undetermined.	P. ed.	1.6	17	The same and a second	ī.	2.1	1.2	1.6
n of 1	sinommA .(gHZ)	P. et. 1.9	1.6	1.7		6.	1.6	1.3	1.4
nitroge red as-	Kreatinin.	P. ct. 3. 2	80	60		5.4	2.9	3.5	3.5
of total nitroger determined as-	Xanthin.		ા	21		7.	Г.	T.	Т.
Per cent of total nitrogen of urine determined as—	Uric acid, deter- mined by Fo- lin method,	93.1 P. et. P. et. 9.3.1	7	1.		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Per e	Urea.		92, 2	92. 6		91.8	92.3	92.9	95.3
pə1ə.	Per cent of inge nitrogen excr in urine.	P. ct. 82. 89	86.78	<u>x</u> .		85.27	79.17	s1.60	81.44
	.sinommA	6778. 3. 555.	3.05	6.6		1.78	30 Si	5. 5. 5. 5.	9. 59 9. 59
in ur	Kreatinin.	Grs. 13.23	11.22	27.47		25.23 29.29	11.43	14.21	1.08
Nitrogenous bodies in urine.	Xanthin.	Grs. 1.05		1.88		1.57	. 57	20.	.06
enous	Uric acid, deter- mined by Fo- lin method.	978. 4.81 4.81	10	10.09		8.89 4.99	4. 21.	4.48	4.83
Nitrog	Urea.	Grs. 306. 21 30. 62	317.30 31.73	623. 51 31. 18		310.35	289, 72	300, 81 30, 08	297. 91
	Undetermined.	Grs. 0.74 .07		3.45		. s. s.	3.15	1.72	2.50
	As ammonia s. (NH3).	2.93 2.93		5.44		1.46	9. 9. 9. 9. 9.	2.01	2.14
ne.	As kreatinin.	Grs. 4.92		10, 22		8.52	4.25	5.29	5.24
in uri	As xanthin.	Grs. 0.39		69.		. 58 90	20.	02.0.	8.8
Nitrogen in urine.	Asuric acid, de- termined by Folin method.	Grs. 1.61	1.76	3.37		1.63	1.41	1.50	1.61
Ni	As urea.	Grs. 143.04 14.30	148. 22 14. 82	291. 26 14. 56		144.97 14.50	135.34 13.53	140.52	139, 16
	,fstoT	Grs. 153. 63 15. 36	160.80 16.08	314.43		158.00 15.80	146.68 14.67	151.24 15.12	150, 85 15, 09
-ui	Total nitrogen gested.	Grs. 18.53	18,53	18.53		18.53	18.53	18.53	18.53
rine.	u ni sbilos lstoT	978. 628.4 62.8	619. S. 65. 0	,278.2		634.9	66.0	601.5	633.6
10 7	Jiverg officed S/ocs is eniru	1.0215	1.0235	1.0225		1.0232	1.0245	1.0232	940 1.0261
	Volume of urine	ce. 12, 145 1, 215 1.021	11,765	23, 910 1, 196 1.02		11,475	11,130	1,075 1.02	9,940
	Period.	Fore period. First subperiod: Total Average	Second subperiod: Total	Entire fore period: Total Average	Preservative period.	First subperiod: Total Average	Total A verage	Total  Average  Ronwth enbacariog	Total

	1}	0 .	·	. 2
1.4		1.0	1.4	1.2
1.3		1.8	2.0	1.9
		3.5	3.7	3.4
		1.	1	r.
1.0		1.1	1.1	7
92.3		92.5	92. 2	92.3
81.87		74.10	74.74	74. 42
9.62	-	3.01	3.31	6.32
62.64		13.02	12.08	25.10
3.24		. 03	.03	. 59
18, 42		4.57	4.53	9.10
98. 79 29. 97		271.83 27.18	273, 26 27, 33	545.09 27.25
8. 21 1, 198. 79 . 21 29. 97		1.37	1.99	3.36
7.93		2. 48	2.72	5.20
23.30 7		4.84 2	4.50	9.34
1.19 25		11.	.01.	20.
6.15		1.52	1.51	3.03
14.00		126.98 1	77	254. 63 3 12. 73
		30 126 73 12	47 127. 85 12.	
606.77 15.17		137.	138. 13.	275.77
18. 53		18.53	18.53	49.8 57.5 18.53
63.3		4.00	40	,149.8
0243		.0230	. 0226	0228
3,320		0,050	0,665   1,067   1	0, 715
tive 4			::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	iod: 2
Entire preservative period: 1701   43,320   1,0243   63,3	After period.	First subperiod: 10,050 1.0230 565	Total 10,665 1.0226 586.	Entire after period: 20,715 Total Average 1,026 1,0228

TABLE VI. - Navogenous constituents of the wine, special study, Series NI-Continued.

## [Averages are per man per day.] Summary for Nos.11 and 12.

ine	Undetermined.		P. ct.	- i	5.0	1	: T	3.1	5.7	7 :
of urine	simomak (ZHz).		P. et. P	0 :	21 21		6.1	1.6	1.5	1 1
nse u	sinommA	4	3. 5 P.	G. ;	-1		:	-1	x :	-1
nifre	Kreatinin.		7 :	င်	್		÷ ;	sri .	ಣೆ	න් 
of Total mitrog defermined as	.midinaX		P. ct	7.	7.		7. ;	7	7.	e0 :
Per ceut of Iolal nitrogen of defermined as—	Uricacid, deter- mined by Fo- lin method.		P. cd. 1. 4	1.3	H .:			1.2	1.2	
Per c	Lrea.		P. ct. 90.5	90.3	90.1		96.3	90.0	90.4	89.1
para.	Per cent of inge nitrogen exer in urine,		P. ct. St. 3	S	81.0		% i. 0	76.9	85.7	<u>x</u>
	Ammonia.		978. 3. F2	% 2%	6.76		8. % ci	÷i	69 E	5 %
in uri	Kreatinin.		678. 11.95 1.20	55.7 1.88	15. 19. 19. 19.		16, 01	11.71	13. E	13.18
Nifrogenous bodies in uriue.	Xanthin.		GPS. 1.11	1.1	52.53		1.50	1.31	1.10	H. H.
PITOTIS	Uncacid, deter- mined by Fo- lin method,		6778. 5.31	÷.75	10.06		5, 19	4.36	4.61	수 . 전화
Nitrog	Urea.		678. 243. 24 24. 32	211.21	181.48 24.29		215.59 24.56	229, 41 22, 94	256. 69 25. 67	250.41
	Undetermined,		9.5. 19.41	97 198	5.02		1.55	3.70	. 67 78.	5.1
	sinomas sA.		9: 9: 9: 9: 9: 9:	5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5	5,41		2.46	. 193 193	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	88
ine.	As kreatinin.		(7rs. 1.45	4. 93 45	9.38		5.96	유 왕국	5.00 500	. 90 61.
in ur	.nidinsx sk		67.8. 0.41	39.	8.8		38. 90.	.05	12.5 29.	±9.
Nitrogen in uring	As uric acid, de- termined by Folin method.	-	(78. 1.78 .18	1.58	3,36		1.73	1.48 5.15	1.51	 8.1.
ž	As urea.		Grs. 113.63 11.36	112, 69	25.6.32 11.32		11.1.72	107, 16	119.91	116.97
	.fstoT		<i>Grs.</i> 125, 58 12, 56	121.81 12.48	250, 12 12, 52		126.98 12.70	119, 08 11, 91	132, 58 13, 26	131.31
-ni	Total nitrogen.		Grs. 1-1, 90	14.90	1.1.90		15.48	15.48	15.48	15.48
.ənir	u ni sbilos latoT		Grs. 497, 9 49, 8	507.8	,005.7		556. 0 55. 6	532.1	552.8 55.8	571.3 57.1
10 %	Specific gravit		980 898 1.0235	1,010	080 1.0222		1.0202	1.0211	0,980	1,045 1.028
*	Volume of urine		8, 980 898	10, 100	19,		11,410	10,580		
	Period.	Fore period.	First subperiod: Total Average	Total	Entire fore period: Total	Preservative period.	First subperiod: Total 11,410 Scend subported: 1,141 1.0	Total	Total Average	Total

F		6 :	<b>.</b>	
2.7		-	1.7	1 ;
1.7		2.5	1.8	2.1
4.0		3.9	3.4	5.0
4		.2	-:	T.
1.2	-	1.6	1.3	1.4
90.0		90.9	91.7	91.3
82. 4		83.0	85.5	84.2
10.45		3.84	2.89 8	6.73
			13	28
3 54.33 1.36		.55 13.37 .06 1.34	41 12. 04 1.	96 25. 05 1.
5.33				
18.33		6.04	5.18	11.22
982, 10 24, 55		249.78 24.98	259.56 25.96	509.34
14.33		1.38	2.23	3.61
8.60		3.17	2.38	5.55
20.21		4.98	4.54	9.52
1.96		.20	.02	. 35
6.12		2.02	1.73	3.75
458.76 11.47		116.68 11.67	121, 25 12, 13	237.93
509. 98 12. 75	   	128. 43 12. 84	132. 28 13. 23	260.71
15.48		15,48	15.48	15.48
,212.2		472.6	553.6	,026.2
1.0212		1.0185	1.0228	1.0207
43, 415 1, 085		10,530	10,020	20,550
Entire preservative period: 13,415 Average 1,0212	After period.	First subperiod: 10,530 4 Verage 1,053 1.0185	Second subperiod: Total	Entire after period: 20, 550 Total Average 1,0207

Table VI.—Nitrogenous constituents of the wrine, special study, Series XI—Continued.

	.:
	12
	and
aay.	11,
120	οį
TI SETT	1,
[Averages are per man per day.]	Nos.
crages	$_{ m for}$
\V]	Summary for Nos. 1, 2, 11, and 12.

	CENCE OF I	. 001		3. 2321					,	•
urime	Undetermined.		P. et. 1.1	1.8	1.5		æ. :	2.6	1.8	2.7
l Jo u	sinommA .(sHZ)		P. ct.		1.9		1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6
nitroge ed as-	Kreatinin.		P. ct. 3.4	3.6	3.5		5.1	3.5	3.6	3.6
of total nitroged determined as-	.midinsX		P. et.	89	80		4	00	co	27
Per cent of total nitrogen of urine determined as—	Uricacid, deter- mined by Fo- lin method.		P. et. 1.2	1.2	1.2		1.2	17	1:1	7
Per ec	Urea.		P. et. 91.9	91.3	91.6		91.1	91.2	91.8	90.8
paja;	Per cent of inge nitrogen exer in urine,		P. ct. 83. 5	85.4	% :		85.2	79.5	84.9	8.14
	Ammonia.		7.07 7.07	6.08 .30	13.16		1.77	5.16	. 80 . 23	5.34
in uri	Kreatinin.		<i>Grs.</i> 25.18 1.26	1.38	52.68		38. 93 1. 95	23.14	27.64	1.36
bodies	Zanthin.		Grs. 2.16 .11	2.24	4.40		3.07	1.88	1.91	2.8
snous	Uricacid, deter- mined by Fo- lin method.		<i>Grs.</i> 10. 12 . 51	10.03	20.15		10.08	8.58	9, 09	9.00
Nitrogenous bodies in urine.	Urea.		Grs. 549, 45 27, 47	558. 54 27. 93	107.99 27.69		555. 94 27. 80	519. 13 25. 96	557.50 27.88	548.32
	Undetermined.		Grs. 3.15 .16	5.32	8.471,		2.39	6.85	5.39	7.91
	As ammonia sA.		Grs. 5.83	5.02	10.85		3.92	4.25	3.96	4.40
ne.	As kreatinin.		Grs. 9.37 .47	10.23	19.60		14.48	8.60	10.29	10.14
in uri	As xanthin.		6778. 0.80 .04	28.0	1.62		1.14	89. 80. 80.	.04	19:03
Nitrogen in urine.	As uricacid, de- termined by Folin method.		Grs. 3.39 .17	3.34	6.73		3.36	2.87	3.04	3.00
ä	As urea.		<i>Grs.</i> 256. 67 12. 83	260.91 13.05	517.58 12.94		259. 69 12. 98	242, 50 12, 13	260. 43 13. 02	256, 13 12, 81
	.IstoT		Grs. 279.21 13.96	285.64 14.28	564.85		284.98 14.25	265.76 13.29	283. 82	282.19
-π <u>i</u>	Total nitrogen gested.		Grs. 16.72	16.72	16.72		17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
.ənir	u ni sbilos IstoT		Grs. , 126.3 .56.3	.157.6 .57.9	283.9		1, 190.9	,192.3	151.3	60.2
10 .0	Specific gravity		_	-	21	-	.0217	-	.0219	-191
	Volume of urine.		$^{ce.}_{1,125}$ $^{1,056}$ $^{1,0225}$	21, 865 1, 093 1. 0222	12, 990 1, 075		22, 885 1, 144 1. 021	21,710 1,086 1.0228	21, 755 1, 088 1. 0219	1,019 1.02
	Period.	Fore period.	: 1.	Total	Entire fore period: Total	Preservative period.	::.		:::	Total

0			,	
2.0		1.1	1.6	1.3
1.5		2.1	1.9	2.0
3.9	İ	60.	00	3.5
20			<u> </u>	-
1.1		1.3	1.2	1.3
91.2		91.7	91.9	91.8
82.1		79.5	81.0	78.9
20.07		6.85	6.20	13.05
8. 57 116. 97 20. 07 . 11 1. 46 . 25		26.39 1.32	24.27	50.66
8.5711		8.9.	. 69	1.55
6.75		10.61	9.71	20.32
89.		521.61 1 26.08	532. 82 26. 64	. 36
2,180				6. 97 1, 054. 43 . 17 26. 36
22.54		2.75	4.22	6.97
16.53		5.65	5.10	10, 75
43.51		9.82	9.04	18.86 10.75 .47
3.15		. 31	.01	. 56
12.27		3.54	3.24	6.78
2.75		243. 66 12. 18	248.90 12.45	492. 56 12. 31
51,01		29 24		
,116.7		265.7 13.2	270. 75 13. 54	536.48
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		17.00	17.00	17.00
742.4		0.8	0.0	54.4
0227 4,		0208	0227	0218 2,
35 84 1.		29.80	85 34 1.	32 1.
86,7		20,5	20,6	1,0
Entire preservative Period: 88, 735 1, 2227 4, 742, 4 Average 1, 084 1, 0227 593, 3 17.00	After period.	First subperiod: 20,5801,036  Average 1,029 1.0208 51	Second subperiod: Total Average	Entire after period: 41,265 Average 1,032 1.0218

### THE USE OF SMALL QUANTITIES OF THE PRESERVATIVE.

The arguments which have been advanced in excuse of the use of preservatives, when used in minute quantities, have perhaps been more vigorously urged for salicylic acid than for almost any other substance. Since the publication of Part I of this bulletin this argument has been urged with such vigor and such ingenuity that a further reference may not be out of place in these general conclusions. The principle which is laid down is that a substance which is injurious to health when added to foods, if not a natural constituent thereof, or if not added for condimental purposes, does not lose its power of injury to health because it is diluted or given in small quantities. The only

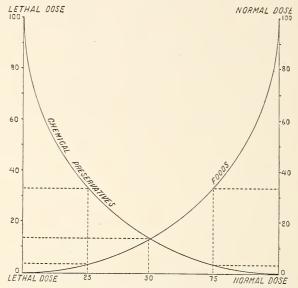


Fig. 3.—Graphic chart, representing the comparative influences of foods and preservatives.

change which is made is to mask the injurious effects produced, to make them more difficult of ascertainment and impossible of measurement. This subject was fully discussed in the hearings before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in February, 1906.

The fallacy of the argument that small quantities of an injurious substance are not injurious may perhaps be best represented graphically. The chart which accompanies this discussion shows theoretically the

normal and lethal dose of a food and a drug, or, as in this case, a chemical preservative. The chart shows two curves, one representing a chemical preservative and one representing a food. The normal dose of a food is that quantity of food which maintains a healthy adult body in equilibrium. It is represented on the right of the chart by the number 100. If the quantity of food necessary to maintain the equilibrium in a healthy adult body is slightly diminished, no apparent change is at first experienced and possibly even no discomfort. If, however, the quantity of food be still further diminished progressively, as indicated by following the curve down to the left, the point is finally reached when no food is given at all and death ensues, represented by zero on the left-hand of the diagram designated "lethal dose." As the curve begins to deviate from the perpendicular on the right the degree of injury is very readily noticed and starvation or symptoms of starvation are set up. Thus, if you follow the perpendicular on the right downward to the point 80, the divergence of the corresponding point of the curve is already measurable. As you descend to zero the magnitude of the measurement increases. quires but very little further illustration to show how easily the effect of diminishing the normal dose of a food can be measured immediately after the curve begins to vary appreciably from the perpendicular on the right.

Let us now consider the perpendicular on the left, which is marked at the top under the term "lethal dose," viz, a quantity of the added preservative sufficient to destroy life. The normal dose of such an added chemical preservative is 0, and is shown at the base line to the right marked "normal dose." If you add a very minute quantity of a chemical preservative, the curve representing it varies so slightly from the horizontal base as to be impossible of measurement by ordinary means. If we follow along to the number 75, on the horizontal base, we see the deviation of the curve is sufficiently great to measure. At 50 it is still greater, at 25 still greater, while at the left of the basic line it is a maximum, extending from 0 to 100, or the lethal dose. It is easy to show by mathematical data that no matter how small the quantity of an injurious substance or preservative is, it will still produce an injurious effect, which may be infinitely small if the dose be infinitely small. It follows then, as a mathematical demonstration, that any quantity of an injurious substance added to a food product must of necessity be injurious, provided it is in the nature of a drug and the body is in a perfectly healthy normal condition.

Hence the argument which has been so persistently urged in favor of a chemical preservative that if in small quantities it is harmless is shown to be wholly untenable. Where there is no necessity for the addition of a harmful substance, where no particular benefit is secured thereby, and where there is no disturbance of the normal state of health there can be no possible excuse of a valid nature to offer for the exhibition of even minute quantities. That these minute quantities would not be dangerous, in so far as producing any fatal effect is concerned, is conceded, but that, in the end, they do not produce an injury, even in these small quantities, is certainly to be denied.

The course of safety, therefore, in all these cases is to guard the opening of the door. If the use of small quantities is permitted, then there can never be any agreement among experts or others respecting the magnitude of the "small quantity," and continued litigation and disagreement must follow. On the other hand, when the harmfulness of any substance which it is proposed to add to food is established and no reason for its use can be given other than the convenience, carelessness, or indifference of the manufacturer, the exclusion of such bodies entirely from food products follows as a logical sequence and a hygienic necessity.

### GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

In the conclusions based upon the general observations the same conservatism must be observed and the same general reservations made as are found in Part I concerning boric acid and borax. While, as described in the borax report, the attempt has been made to control, as far as possible, all the conditions of the experimental work, the difficulties attending the task are so enormous that it is not possible that complete success should be secured. There has, however, been no attempt made to discriminate in the choice of data, all the observations being recorded and the discussion of the individual data based upon the tabular statements being given without prejudice and without bias. The general assumption has been made, as in the previous case, that, by reason of the regular habits of life which were imposed upon the subjects, the amount of energy developed and the quantity of nourishment expended therein are reasonably constant throughout the experimental period. If these factors vary, as they necessarily must to a certain degree, it is evident that they vary uniformly above or below the average, and hence these variations could not possibly produce any notable effect upon the final result.

There has been a general consensus of opinion among scientific men, including the medical profession, that salicylic acid and its compounds are very harmful substances, and the prejudice against this particular form of preservative is perhaps greater than against any other material used for preserving foods. This is due not only to the belief in the injurious character of salicylic acid, but perhaps is especially due to the fact that it has in the past been so generally used as an antiseptic. That salicylic acid should be singled out especially for condemnation among preservatives does not seem to be justified by the data which are presented and discussed in this bulletin. That it is a harmful substance, however, seems to be well established by the data taken as a whole, but it appears to be a harmful substance of less virulence than has been generally supposed. There is no doubt of the fact that salicylic acid is a drug which is often indicated in diseases well established and also perhaps in certain conditions which, while verging on disease, might still be regarded as a state of health. But the administration of salicylic acid as a medicine should be controlled exclusively by the medical profession, and while it is a remedy well established in the Pharmacopæia and especially

prized for its effect upon rheumatism and gout, it does not seem that there should be any warrant in this fact for its promiscuous use in foods, even if it were harmless.

The data show very clearly that salicylic acid and salicylates appear to exert an exciting influence upon the activities which take place in the alimentary canal, stimulating the organs to greater effort, and this stimulation leads at first to increased solubility and absorption of the foods which are introduced into the stomach. In the light of the data which are exhibited salicylic acid may be said to increase the solubility and absorption of the food in the alimentary canal, so that larger parts of the nutrients taken into the stomach actually enter the circulation.

The data which show the effects just noted also indicate that the general effect upon the system is depressing, in that the tissues are broken down more rapidly than they are built up, and thus the normal metabolic processes are interfered with in a harmful way. The administration of the salicylic acid is attended by a gradual decrease in the weight of the subjects, although the quantity of food elements administered during the preservative and after periods is slightly increased, which fact, together with the greater degree of absorption of the food elements, should have resulted in a slight increase in weight. This increase in weight, however, does not occur, and the disturbing influence of the salicylic acid upon metabolism, although not very great, is specifically demonstrated.

The final conclusion in this matter, therefore, is that the unenviable position which salicylic acid has heretofore held among preservatives, in being regarded as the most injurious of all, is to a certain extent undeserved. Like other ordinary preservatives, it is not one which can be classed as a poison in the usual sense of the word. used as a medicine in many cases of derangement of health it is like the other chemical preservatives, often highly beneficial when properly prescribed by a competent physician. It is when used in the food at first an apparent stimulant, increasing the absorption and solubility of the common food elements from the alimentary canal. It soon, however, loses its stimulating properties and becomes a depressant, tending to break down the tissues of the body more rapidly than they are built up. It disturbs the metabolic processes, in most cases producing conditions which are not normal and which, apparently, are not beneficial. It has a tendency to diminish the weight of the body and to produce a feeling of discomfort and malaise, which, while not marked, is distinctly indicative of injury. In some cases these symptoms of malaise approach illness, and while not always diagnostic are sufficiently common to point unmistakably to the salicylic acid as their origin. It places upon the excretory organs, especially the kidneys, an additional burden which they are not able to bear and which can

not possibly result in any good, but on the contrary must necessarily finally result in injury, though perhaps with the use of very small quantities of the preservative these organs would continue to perform their function for many years before finally breaking down.

This work is offered as an unbiased study of all the data recorded, both of those which appear to be in favor of the use of salicylic acid and those which appear to be against its use, and leads to the inevitable conclusion that salicylic acid is a substance which, when added to foods even in small quantities, exerts a depressing and harmful influence upon the digestion and health and the general metabolic activities of the body. Further, there appears to be no necessity for its use, as food can be preserved in unobjectionable ways without its aid. Its indiscriminate use would tend to carelessness in the quantities employed, thus increasing the dangers to which the consumer is subjected. Also, its use in the preservation of foods tends to induce carelessness and indifference on the part of the manufacturer, as when a chemical antiseptic is employed many of the processes necessary to the proper selection, cleaning, and preservation of foods may be omitted.

The addition of salicylic acid and salicylates to foods is therefore a process which is reprehensible in every respect, and leads to injury to the consumer, which, though in many cases not easily measured, must

finally be productive of great harm.

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